The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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Our Spring and Summer Catalogue, with illustrations and descriptions of Dry Goods in complete detail, will be out of the press, and ready for distribution by the end of this week.

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COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE,
CHESTER, Ill., Feb. 9, 1882.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned up to 4 o'clock p. m. Tuesday, April 4, 1882, for the labor of from 175 to 225 able-bodied convicts.

Ample shop room will be furnished.

Contractors will in addition to the price of convict labor, be charged from one-half to five cents per man per day, according to the nature of their business, for the use of teams in hauling on prison grounds raw and manufactured material to and from their workshops.

Contracts to run from five to eight years.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

All proposals must be accompanied by a good and sufficient bond in the sum of five thousand dollars, conditioned that contract and bond will be entered into and executed if proposal be accepted.

For further particulars address JOHN C. SALTER, Warden, at the Prison, or

(Signed) JAMES S. MARTIN,
ISAAC CLEMENTS,
JAMES S. COOPER,
Commissioners Southern Illinois Penitentiary.

Proposals for Building Water Works.

Office of the Leavenworth City and Fort Leavenworth Water Co.,
LEAVENWORTH, Kas., March 4, 1882.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Company until 3 o'clock p. m. on Monday, April 3, 1882, for the construction of Water Works, or any portion of said works, in Leavenworth City, Kansas. Plans and specifications will be furnished upon application. Parties applying for plans will state what portion of the work they desire to bid on. Work to be completed by Dec. 1, 1882. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked, "Proposals for Building Water Works," and addressed to the undersigned.

D. M. SWAN, Sec'y.

NOTICE.

Proposals are hereby invited for the leasing for a term of three years from May 1, 1882, of the south 198 feet of Block 87, of School Section Addition to Chicago, situated on the northwest corner of Fifth-av. and Polk-st., Chicago, commonly known as the "Old Bridewell Dock Property." Said property has a frontage of 198 feet on the river, with dock in good condition. Lessee of said property shall, on execution of lease, give a penal bond in a sum double the amount of the annual rental for the faithful performance of his or their part of the conditions of said lease. Proposals will be received from date until the hour of 12 m. on March 16, 1882, and the same shall be sealed and plainly indorsed "Proposals for Leasing Old Bridewell Dock Property."

The Treasury Department reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

JNO. HITT,
Special Deputy Collector.

Port of Chicago, March 7, 1882.

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Florida Oranges, Pineapples, and Strawberries. Aspinwall Bananas, Barada and Nassau Oranges, new Dates, Figs, etc.; also, our reliable baskets assorted Fruits, $1 to $5. Order one. Taylor's, 8 Clark. Telephones.

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RUPTURE CURED.

CHICAGO, April 11, 1881.

DR. PARKER—DEAR SIR: After suffering many years with a very large scrotal hernia, and finding no relief from any truss I could find, until through your skill and new appliance you not only retained the rupture where others had failed, but have completely cured the hernia. MORETZ HOFMANN.
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For further information apply to W. I. HODGSON, New Orleans, La., where maps and field notes may be seen.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY,

CHESTER, PA.

This Academy will reopen on Wednesday, March 8, in Ridley Park Hotel, one mile from Chester. Accommodations excellent and location healthful. For circulars apply to Col. THEO. HYATT, President, Chester, Pa. The Academy Building lately destroyed by fire will be re-erected, with many improvements, in time for September term.

Pennsylvania Military Academy,

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Persons about to assure their lives will do well to examine the application and policy offered them, to see if they are filled with technical conditions, which might in the end invalidate the claims of their heirs.

The Equitable Life Assurance Society invites a comparison of the conditions contained in its application and policy with those of any other company in the country, in order that intending assurers may judge for themselves.

The public, although believing in the solvency of our leading companies and their ability to meet all obligations, have in some cases become dissatisfied with life assurance, from the disposition manifested by some companies to contest their claims on technical and insufficient grounds, because of the advantage they have over the policy-holder in the application which he signed when the assurance was taken.

To meet this objection, the Equitable issues a policy which, after three years, is *incontestable*. If any palpable fraud is attempted upon the Company, resistance will be made to the payment of further premiums, before the expiration of the three years, and a demand for the discontinuance of the policy will be made while the policy-holder is alive and able to defend his rights in person; rather than, as has been too often the case, that a company should continue to receive premiums for twenty or thirty years, and only in the event of death discover grounds upon which the payment of the policy may be contested, and when the person whose life was assured is unable to defend the attack made upon his character and the interests of his widow and children.

The Equitable meets the requirements of the public by having a fair contract in its application and policy. All the policies issued by the Society since its organization, which have been three years in force, are now *indisputable*. Such policies, in the event of the decease of the assured, are paid immediately upon the receipt at the Society's office in New York of satisfactory proofs of death, without discount and without the usual delay of sixty or ninety days.

The appreciation of the public of the course taken by the Equitable is shown by the fact that for a number of years it has transacted a larger amount of business than has been written by any other company in the world. The policies issued in 1881 amounted to $46,000,000. This success has drawn upon the Society many attacks from those companies which do not write an absolutely indisputable policy.

The Equitable has an accumulation of $44,308,541.89; an income of $10,083,505.48; and a surplus of $9,915,496.89; and is prepared to write policies from one thousand to fifty thousand dollars in amount, on all the approved forms.

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4. Or he may buy an annuity with his profits and use it with the annual dividends, in paying future premiums on his policy.

The profits which have been returned to the holders of these policies cannot be equaled under any other form of assurance.

Persons who are considering whether they will assure their lives, and who may desire additional information on the subject, or an explanation of the advantages offered by this Society, are requested to communicate with the officers or agents, who will give such communications special attention.

H. B. HYDE, President.
J. W. ALEXANDER, SAMUEL BORROWE, } Vice-Presidents.
WILLIAM ALEXANDER, Secretary.

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WASHINGTON.

Conkling Has Declined the Position of Associate Justice.

The President Has Sent In the Name of Senator Edmunds.

Passage, by the House, of the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation Bill.

Southern Members Make a Break to Repeal the Tobacco Tax.

Judge Kelley Alarmed into Some Very Oily and Sympathetic Remarks.

Senators Still Making Speeches For and Against the Chinese.

A Great Day in the Supreme Court for the Heavy Moneyed Interests.

The Sugar Men Walk Off with $2,000,000, and the Northwestern with $80,000.

The Hennepin Bill—Small-Pox—Eads—Caucus—Bouquets—Guiteau—Chili and Peru.

THE SUPREME BENCH.

CONKLING HAS DECLINED, AND AN APPOINTMENT HAS BEEN OFFERED TO EDMUNDS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 6.—As was stated in these dispatches last night, Roscoe Conkling has declined the nomination of Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court. Today the President tendered the appointment to Senator Edmunds, of Vermont. The nomination was sent to the Senate, but it is not to be presented until Mr. Edmunds determines whether or not he will accept. Mr. Edmunds tonight is in doubt whether he will accept. His inclinations are to decline the appointment.

HE IS NOT IN GOOD HEALTH,

and is not inclined to undertake the arduous duties of the bench. He finds it difficult to remain in Washington continuously during the session of Congress. Last winter he was obliged to take two vacations on account of his health. It is possible that Mr. Edmunds, upon deliberation, may reconsider his objections; but tonight, while fully appreciating the honor, he is not inclined to accept. Pecuniary considerations are additional reasons why Mr. Edmunds is not disposed to accept the nomination. He can earn a much larger income in his profession, and he is not a man of great wealth.

IN THE HOUSE.

PASSAGE OF THE CONSULAR AND DIPLOMATIC APPROPRIATION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 6.—In the House today, the broad-minded statesman, Mr. Holman, of Indiana, moved to recommit the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, with instructions to the committee to report a bill leaving out all appropriations for the diplomatic service. Mr. Holman's views were not sustained by a majority of the House, and the bill was passed. Under the call of States, more than 200 bills and joint resolutions were offered, increasing the number at this session to more than 5,000. Few of the bills were of any public importance, and, whether important or not, the prospect of their receiving any consideration at this session of Congress is faint indeed. This being

SUSPENSION DAY—

that is, a day upon which any member who may secure the recognition of the Speaker can move to pass any measures under a suspension of the rules—several bills were brought forward. Dibrell, of Tennessee, proposed that the House should pass a bill which had never been printed, and which no member except himself had seen, to provide that any grower of tobacco might sell leaf-tobacco to consumers without paying the license now required by the internal-revenue laws. Mr. Hatch, of Missouri, Mr. Dibrell, of Tennessee, and others indulged in a good deal of idle talk about the iniquities of the present internal-revenue system and about the oppressions of the farmer. Now, the fact is that, while there is a grain of truth in the complaints made that the tobacco farmer is not able freely to sell his product as the wheat farmer or the corn farmer, the restriction, such as it is, does not bear heavily upon him, and is necessary, if the Government is to derive any revenue whatever from tobacco. As

BUTTERWORTH, KELLEY, AND OTHERS

showed, the effect of the bill would be to fritter away practically more than one-half of the revenue derived from tobacco. This would be done by evasions of the law, and by direct fraud. As a man who is familiar with the whole subject by experience said to your correspondent today: "To provide that every little moonshine distillery might sell whisky by the drink to people in the neighborhood would be the same as to provide that growers of tobacco might sell without being taxed to consumers of tobacco." The bill did not pass, although it received 113 votes to 91 against it, two-thirds being necessary to carry it under a suspension of the rules.

MR. BELFORD, OF COLORADO,

assisted by Mr. Springer, undertook to secure the passage of a bill making certain provisions in relation to the rights of actual settlers upon the lands formerly included within the boundaries of the reservation belonging to the White River Utes in Colorado. As the Secretary of the Interior had written a letter deprecating the passage of such a measure, which letter was brought out in the course of the discussion, a majority of the members appeared inclined to think that there was a "nigger in the fence," and the bill was not passed, although Mr. Springer, who visited Colorado last summer, said it was a just one, and in the interest of honest actual settlers and of the Government, as against the claims of speculators and trespassers upon the Indian lands.

MR. SPRINGER WAS NOT FORTUNATE TODAY.

He procured the recognition of the Speaker, and tried to pass his joint resolution to so amend the Constitution of the United States that Congress can indulge in no private legislation. It is a rather singular thing that a member of Congress, even a member with Mr. Springer's genius, should undertake to push through the House an amendment to the Constitution upon which no committee had ever made a report under a suspension of the rules. The House of Representatives is sometimes ardent—sometimes has a contempt for the ordinary forms of procedure—but to pass an amendment to the Constitution in this harum-scarum manner was more than a majority of the members could stand. Mr. Robbins, of Massachusetts, demanded a second, and on a vote of tellers this was refused by a good majority. Mr. Springer's resolution to amend the Constitution of the United States, therefore, did not pass.

NOTHING ELSE WAS DONE,

the Democrats announcing that they desired the use of the hall in order to hold a caucus. They had several things about which they desired to confer among themselves. One of these is the constitution or composition of the Democratic Congressional Committee. There is a suspicion afloat among them that somebody is trying to manipulate the State delegations so this committee will be composed of members a majority of whom will reflect the purposes and wishes of a particular man. Then, again, the Democrats are not satisfied with the amendments proposed to the rules of the House, the effect of which would be to give the majority of the House control of its business, and they wanted to confer about this. It is expected, too, that the Tariff-Commission bill will be brought forward tomorrow for discussion, and, thus far, the Democrats have not been able to agree upon a policy to be pursued by them as a party measure in regard to this bill.

DINGLEY'S SHIPPING BILL.

A bill was introduced in the House today by Mr. Dingley, of Maine, to place American shipping engaged in the foreign carrying trade on an equal footing with vessels of other nations in the same occupation. The bill provides for the abolition of all Consular fees or fees of Consuls for official services rendered ships' officers and crews. The Consuls now paid in whole or in part in fees are required to make a detailed statement of their service to the Secretary of the Treasury, who will pay them as other feed officers are paid. The bill provides for the repeal of the law directing an assessment of 40 cents per month on every seaman engaged on vessels arriving from foreign ports. It amends Sec. 4,219 of the Revised Statutes to provide that in addition to the tonnage-tax proposed there shall be paid a tax at the rate of 10 cents per ton on vessels which shall be entered at any custom-house of the United States from any foreign port.

NO RIGHTS OF FOREIGN SHIPOWNERS UNDER TREATY STIPULATIONS

shall be impaired. Any vessel, any officer of which shall not be a citizen of the United States, is required to pay a tax of 15 cents per ton. Sec. 4,223 of the Revised Statutes is amended so as to provide a tonnage tax of 30 cents per ton on vessels built in the United States belonging wholly or in part to foreign citizens, and the tax of 50 cents a ton on foreign-built vessels shall be levied but once in each year. This provision, however, is not to extend to foreign vessels entered in the United States from any foreign port with which United-States vessels are not ordinarily permitted to enter in trade. Vessels from such ports shall pay a tax for each and every entry. The Secretary of the Treasury is directed to impose on foreign vessels entering an American port dues equivalent to similar dues imposed on American shipping by nations to which such vessels may belong.

A FALSE AND DECEPTIVE SCHEME OF REFORM COMING UP TODAY IN THE HOUSE.

A closer inspection of the bill reported by Mr. House, of Tennessee, from the Committee on Civil-Service Reform, last Saturday, providing that all private claims shall be referred to the Court of Claims, which shall make an investigation of them and report to Congress upon all questions of law and fact, shows that the bill is open to serious criticism and objection. Able Republican lawyers who have studied its provisions declare that it opens the door to an enormous flood of Rebel claims which, in one way or another, have hitherto been barred out of Congress and the courts. For example, the Southern Claims Commission reported to Congress about $15,000,000 of claims respecting which the claimants did not file any evidence. This bill provides, in effect, that any claimant whose case has been pending in Congress or in one of the departments, no matter whether such claim has been adversely adjudicated by Congress or one of the departments, may be brought up before this tribunal as an original claim.

ALL THE CLAIMS REJECTED BY THE SOUTHERN CLAIMS COMMISSION

and all those reported to Congress as being without legal evidence to support them would come in under this bill. Again, the bill, in effect, provides that any person who has any claim against the Government on account of property seized by an officer of the military or naval forces of the United States, or destroyed by any part of the military or naval forces of the United States, may bring suit before the Court of Claims. All bills hitherto relating to

CLAIMS ARISING OUT OF THE WAR OF THE REBELLION

have required as a prerequisit that it should be shown that the supplies furnished or seized were furnished to an officer of the United States, or seized by an officer of the United States, acting under competent authority. Under this bill, the United States is made liable for property seized or damaged by the United States army—that is to say, if a private soldier on a foraging expedition has killed a pig or broken down a fence, it may be made the basis of a claim against the United States, provided it has been included as part of any claim brought in Congress, or any of the departments, since 1866. The bill has been made

A SPECIAL ORDER FOR TOMORROW,

but the probabilities are that it will go over, as the Ways and Means Committee has expressed its determination to go on with the Tariff-Commission bill. In regard to the prospects of that bill opinions differ. One Republican member of the Ways and Means Committee, Dunnell, will oppose it on the floor, and has prepared a speech against it. Two other Republican members of the committee, while nominally in favor of the measure, are believed to be indifferent as to its success—they are protectionists—Hubbell, of Michigan, and McKinley, of Ohio. The Democratic members of the Ways and Means Committee are also divided. Randall, of Pennsylvania, and Speer, of Georgia, will support the bill. Carlisle, Tucker, and Morrison will oppose it.

PROCEEDINGS SOMEWHAT IN DETAIL.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 6.—The Speaker announced the unfinished business to be a consideration of the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, on the passage of which the previous question was ordered Saturday.

Mr. Holman moved to recommit the bill, with instructions to the Committee on Appropriations to strike therefrom all provisions in regard to Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plepotentiary, Ministers Resident and Secretaries of Legation, and to insert therein provsions for the appointment of such Consuls and other commercial agents as shall be necessary to promote and encourage the commerce of the United States and protect the interests of citizens of the United States in foreign countries.

The motion was lost—22 to 77—and the bill passed.

THE JEWS.

Mr. Belford introduced a resolution reciting the miseries inflicted upon the Jews in Russia; declaring that the people in the United States protest against the spirit of persecution revived in Russia; asserting that Hebrews are loyal citizens and subjects; and requesting the President to submit to his Imperial Majesty the Czar the friendly assurances of the people of the United States, and request him to exercise his power for the sake of humanity to protect his Jewish subjects from the violence of their enemies.

By Mr. Kelley—To abolish discrimination in duties, and to enlarge the free list. It places the following articles on the free list: Cassia, cassia vera, cassia buds, cinnamon, cloves, clove stems, mace, nutmeg, unground pepper (white or black), oil of bay leaves, oil of cloves, oil of cubebs, nitro-bensole or oil of mirbau, gum-asafœtida, chloride of potassium (crude), and nitrate of potassium (crude).

By Mr. Hewett, of Alabama—To restore to the pension roll the names of persons dropped by reason of participating in or aiding the Rebellion.

Mr. Jacobs, of New York, introduced a bill to regulate the exportation of articles made in imitation of butter and cheese. It requires that such articles be distinctly marked "oleomargarine," "suine," "butterine," or such other words by which the articles may be known or designated.

A CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Mr. Manning, of Mississippi, introduced a joint resolution proposing an amendment to Sec. 2, Art. 3, of the Constitution, so it will read: "The judicial power shall extend to all cases in law and equity arising under this Constitution, laws of the United States, and treaties made . . . . ; to all cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers, and Consuls; to all cases admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more States; between a State and a citizen of another State; between citizens of the same State claiming lands under grants of different States; and between a State and the citizens thereof and foreign States' citizens or subjects. In all cases affecting Ambassadors, other public ministers and Consuls, and those in which a State shall be a party the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction.

Delegate Ouray introduced a bill providing for the election of Governors and other Territorial officers.

By Mr. Washburn, of Minnesota—Repealing the law allowing the preëmption of public lands.

A night session was ordered Friday for the consideration of pension bills.

A LONG ARGUMENT ON TOBACCO.

Mr. Dibrell, of Tennessee, moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill repealing so much of Clause 6, Sec. 3,244 of the Revised Statues relating to the sale of leaf tobacco as imposes a fine or penalty on farmers and producers of leaf tobacco who may sell the same to consumers, and providing that hereafter all farmers or other producers of leaf tobacco shall be allowed to sell their own or their tenants' production without license or penalty.

The motion was seconded—83 to 66—and half an hour's debate was entered upon.

Mr. Dibrell advocated the bill, which, he asserted, would only reduce the revenue about $600. At present it cost the Government $10,000 to enforce the law and collect that $600.

Mr. White, of Kentucky, favored the bill as one that would relieve the small farmers of the South of a great hardship.

Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, stated that he was anxious to get rid of the system of internal taxation which put the whole process of the business of particular classes under a cruel supervision. But this was beginning at the wrong end. It would allow the revenues, so far as tobacco was concerned, to be frittered away. This question was now before the Committee of Ways and Means and receiving grave consideration. It had been stated that the revenue would only be reduced to the extent of $600, but the Commissioner of Internal Revenue

HAD LAUGHED AT THAT STATEMENT,

and declared that the effect upon the revenue could not be estimated, inasmuch as manufacturers' stock would be greatly depreciated. He (Kelley) would coöperate in all just efforts to relieve the country of internal-revenue taxation, but to repeal this law now would be to throw the whole tobacco trade open and depreciate stocks in the hands of every manufacturer. The House should wait until the Committee of Ways and Means had reported on the subject.

Mr. Turner, of Kentucky—The committee will never report a bill of this kind, favorably or unfavorably.

Mr. Kelley—I would like to know the source of the gentleman's prescience.

Mr. Turner—The records of this House.

Mr. Kelley—The records point to the past. I point to the future [applause], and I say I believe the committee will in a fortnight bring in a bill reducing internal-revenue taxation by an amount from $50,000,000 to $75,000,000, and then it will be to say what gentlemen will aid us in the good work of emancipating the South.

Mr. House, of Tennessee—

WILL THE GENTLEMAN'S COMMITTEE

report a bill on this subject during this session?

Mr. Kelley—I will not help you open a flood-gate by which your principal source of revenue will be lost. I will go systematically to work with you to get rid of the whole system which Jefferson denounced as an infernal one.

Mr. Hatch—If the system is so bad, why not open the flood-gates now, even if it does affect manufacturers?

Mr. Kelley—It is a system which became necessary to provide revenue when we were at war with the proudest, bravest, and ablest enemy with which a country ever contended. It was when we were expending a million a day in bringing the South back to the Union.

Mr. Hatch—But you accomplished that sixteen years ago.

Mr. Kelley—But I, more than all Southern men, have labored to emancipate you from it.

Mr. Hatch—Then help us to relieve the farmers.

Mr. Kelley—I will not help you to perpetrate a fraud on the dealers.

Mr. Hatch—It is not a fraud on the dealers, and will not affect them one cent.

Mr. Young, of Ohio, opposed the bill, which, he argued, would strike down the manufacturing interests, and

MAKE EVERY FARMER A QUASI MANUFACTURER.

Mr. Speer, of Georgia, contended that this vexatious and harsh system of taxation should be abolished.

A motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill was lost—yeas 113, nays 91—not the necessary two-thirds voting in the affirmative.

A bill passed appropriating $160,000 to continue the work on the Davis Island dam in the Ohio River.

Mr. Springer, of Illinois, moved to suspend the rules and pass a joint resolution proposing a constitutional amendment prohibiting special legislation.

The House refused—28 to 42—to second the motion.

The bill providing that when the Ute Reservation be opened for settlement the Government recognize the rights of persons who are in good faith located within a ten-mile limit on the eastern boundary of the reservation went over for a month.

Adjourned.

IN THE SENATE.

FOUR SPEECHES ON THE CHINESE BILL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 6.—Senator Miller was of the opinion, when the Senate adjourned on Friday afternoon, that the Chinese Immigration bill could be disposed of in half an hour. But today, instead of only occupying thirty minutes in disposing of the amendments before arriving at the final vote on the passage of the bill, the Senate had to listen to four speeches, with the prospect of a dozen more. Mr. George favored the bill, and declared the "Chinese must go" with true Democratic fervor. Mr. Call also favored the bill, but was opposed to the provision for confiscating vessels which may bring passengers in opposition to its provisions.

MR. BROWN

took a more common-sense and humane view of the question, prompted somewhat, he admitted, by the markets now opening in China for the heavy cotton goods manufactured at the South. He read an official statement that our trade with China (which was in round numbers $15,000,000 per annum when the Burlingame treaty was signed) amounted the last fiscal year to $37,000,000. He believed there was more danger that China would be overrun by Yankee inventions than there was that the United States would be overrun by Chinese laborers. It had been asserted that these Chinese laborers take their wages and return, but for every dollar they take back they leave $3 worth of labor. Mr. Brown thought that we should be careful not to violate the provisions of the recent treaty, and regarded the bill as objectionable.

MR. TELLER

followed. He was opposed to Chinese labor, but was opposed to it for reasons which appeared new. He was of opinion that the use of Chinese on the Pacific coast tended to degrade labor; that the more intelligent classes would not enter into competition with the Chinese, and that they would abandon the kind of labor performed by Chinamen. And then the Senate adjourned without any executive session.

HENNEPIN CANAL.

Senator Logan, who is still ill, requested Judge Davis to introduce for him in the Senate today a bill which provides for "the construction of the Illinois & Michigan Canal and to cheapen transportation." The bill also provides that the Secretary of War shall be directed to construct a canal from a point on the Illinois River, near Hennepin, by the most practicable route to the Mississippi River, at or above the mouth of the Rock River, with a branch canal or feeder from Rock River, at Dixon, connecting by the most practicable route with the main line of the canal at the most suitable point near Sheffield. The canal is to be seventy feet wide at the water line, six feet deep, with locks not less than 150 feet long and twenty-one feet wide, with a capacity for vessels of at least 280 tons. The bill contains elaborate provisions for obtaining the necessary land and right of way either by purchase or condemnation. The Secretary of War is to employ as many competent engineers' officers to perform the work as may be necessary, and shall so construct the canal that it will be adapted to military, naval, or commercial purposes, and the work must be commenced within six months after the law goes into effect, and must be completed as soon as practicable. An appropriation of $1,000,000 is provided to carry the act into effect. Senator Logan expects to be in the Senate tomorrow for the first time in some days.

SCOPE OF THE BILL.

The bill directs the Secretary of War to survey, lay out, and construct a canal from a point on the Illinois River at or near the Town of Hennepin by the most practicable and convenient route to the Mississippi at or above the mouth of Rock River, Illinois, with a branch canal or feeder from Rock River, near Dixon, connecting by the most practicable and convenient route with the main line of said canal at the most suitable and convenient point near the Town of Sheffield; the canal and its branch to be not less than seventy feet wide at the water-line, and not less than six feet deep of water, with locks not less than 150 feet in length and twenty-one feet in width, and with a capacity for vessels of at least 280 tons burden. The bill further provides that the canal and branch, when completed, be a military, naval, postal, and public highway, connecting the waters of Lake Michigan and the Illinois, Mississippi, and Rock Rivers, and shall be established as such to the United States and the people thereof forever, and no obstruction shall be placed therein which shall impede or interfere with the uninterrupted navigation thereof. It also provides that Congress may at any time make, fix, or determine the tolls and charges to be imposed upon said improvement when completed. The bill provides for the appropriation of $1,000,000 to commence the work, and prescribes in detail the methods of condemnation, etc., for obtaining the requisit rights of way.

THE DAY'S WORK.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 6.—Mr. Allison presented a memorial from the Iowa Legislature in behalf of a bridge over the Missouri River above Omaha, Neb.

Mr. Morrill reported adversely on the following: To establish a branch mint of the United States at Omaha, and to authorize the payment of customs duties in legal-tender notes. Placed on the calendar.

Mr. Morrill reported favorably on the House bill to repeal discriminating duties on tea and coffee products of the Netherlands. Placed on the calendar.

Also, favorably, the House joint resolution on behalf of the American company, revisers of the New Testament, for the return and remission of duties. Passed.

Mr. Ingalls reported from the Judiciary Committee the original bill to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States, embodying what is commonly known as the "equity system," conferring jurisdiction upon District Courts of the United States to hear matters in bankruptcy upon petition.

Mr. Vest, from the Commerce Committee, reported favorably, with amendments, a bill to incorporate the Inter-Oceanic Ship Railway.

PRESIDENTS' WIDOWS.

Mr. Teller reported favorably the House bill to pension Mrs. Garfield, with an amendment including Mrs. Polk and Mrs. Tyler. The amounts specified are $5,000 a year from Sept. 19, 1881.

Bills were introduced:

By Mr. Vest—To authorize the construction of a bridge across the Missouri at the most accessible point at or near Jefferson, Mo.

By Mr. George—To aid in the repair and

construction of the levee on the east bank of the Mississippi, in the State of Mississippi; also to revive the grant of lands made to the State of Mississippi to aid in the construction of a railroad from Brandon to the Gulf of Mexico.

By Mr. Beck—To establish the Eastern Judicial District of Kentucky.

By Mr. Davis, of Illinois (for Mr. Logan, who was unable to be present)—To provide for the construction of the Illinois & Mississippi Canal.

Mr. Garland offered a resolution of inquiry addressed to the Military Committee as to the propriety of increasing the $100,000 appropriation for the purchase and distribution of subsistence stores to aid in the relief of the laboring classes in the district overflowed by the Mississippi and its tributaries.

Adopted.

The bill to provide a commission on the alcoholic liquor traffic was read a second time, and laid over temporarily.

THE CHINESE BILL

was taken up, and Mr. Slater advocated it.

Mr. Cameron, of Wisconsin, said that in 1879 he voted against the Fifteen Passenger bill, but he would vote for the pending bill. When the immense and overflowing population of China is considered, and that the entire cost of carrying the Chinese laborer from Shanghai to San Francisco does not exceed $12, we must admit that China can, if no restriction be placed upon the immigration of her laborers, pour countless thousands of them into the ports of California and Oregon. The Six Companies were now hurrying coolies into Oregon to construct the Northern Pacific Railroad.

The day's discussion closed by Mr. Dawes being awarded the floor.

Mr. Allison submitted a conference report on the Immediate Deficiency bill. Adopted.

Adjourned.

CAPT. EADS' BILL.

Mr. Vest, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill incorporating the Interoceanic Ship Railway Company, generally known as the "Eads bill," accompanied by a report from the committee recommending its passage. The report concludes as follows: "Believing the commercial interests of this country will be largely benefited by the construction of a ship railway; that it will have a tendency to infuse new life into our now languishing commerce, and that it is essential, if our Government would retain the respect of its own people and foreign nations, that it should now practically demonstrate its determination to forever discourage foreign control upon this continent, the committee report back the bill favorably, with certain amendments, and with the recommendation that it do pass."

SUPREME COURT.

THE DANVILLE DECREE REVOKED.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 6.—The Supreme Court decided the case of the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad Company, appellants, vs. William R. Fosdick et al., appeals from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Illinois. Under decree of court sale of the road was had and confirmed. The Court held that inasmuch as the decree of the court below denied to the mortgager the right to redeem its property and prevent a sale by paying, not the unmatured principal of the debt, but simply the interest then due and in arrears, the denial of the right was a substantial and serious wrong. Even had the Trustees rightfully declared the principal sum of the mortgage debt due, and given the proper notice thereof, nevertheless the foundation for a proceeding to foreclose for that cause, and for a decree requiring payment of that amount, would fail without proof that the bill had been filed for that purpose upon the written request of the holders of a majority of the bonds then outstanding. For these reasons the decrees are reversed and the causes remanded, with instructions to proceed in conformity with this opinion.

THE NORTHWESTERN GETS ITS MONEY.

The Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company, appellant, vs. the United States, appeal from the Court of Claims. In 1875 the railway company entered into a contract for carrying the United States mail for four years for a fixed price per annum. In October, 1876, the Postmaster-General informed the railway company that, in accordance with the provisions of the act of July 12, 1876, a reduction of 20 per cent would be made from the contract price, and in July, 1878, the Post-Office Department notified the railway company that a further reduction of 5 per cent of its compensation would be made, in accordance with the act of June 17, 1878. The railway company filed protests, but continued to perform the service for the entire period covered by the contract. The deductions made amounted to about $83,000, for which amount the railway company brought the present suit. The Court of Claims rendered a judgment in its favor for $876, the amount of deductions for services rendered from July 1 to July 12, 1876, the date when the first act took effect. This Court holds the judgment should have been in favor of appellant for the whole claim. The judgment of the Court of Claims is, therefore, reversed and the cause remanded with instructions to render judgment in conformity with this opinion.

THE SAME GOOD LUCK FOR THE REST.

In the appeals from the decision of the Court of Claims by the Chicago & Milwaukee and Union Pacific Railway Companies the Supreme Court reverses the decisions of the Court of Claims, holding that the companies are entitled to the whole of their claims for carrying the mails.

THE SUGAR CONSPIRACY.

COMPLETE TRIUMPH OF THE SCHEME TO EVADE THE PAYMENT OF DUTY BY COLORING HIGH-PRICED SUGAR TO RESEMBLE CHEAP GRADES IN APPEARANCE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 6.—The sugar-importers have won a signal victory over Secretary Sherman with respect to the use of the polariscope as a test of the saccharine quality of sugar. The United States Supreme Court decided today the case of Welsh vs. the United States in favor of the importers. The effect of this decision is to declare that Secretary Sherman's entire action with regard to the classification of sugar duties was erroneous, and the duties which have been paid by importers under protest must be refunded. This will realize to the importers some $2,000,000. The decision of the court today affirms the decision of the United States District Court in New York, which was adverse to Sherman's ruling. The Court decides that the Collector of the Port of New York had no right to levy duties in accordance with the orders of Mr. Sherman, or to use the polariscope to decide the saccharine strength of sugar.

JUSTICE MATTHEWS DELIVERED A DISSENTING OPINION,

and stated that Justice Harlan agreed with him. Judge Bradley delivered the opinion of the court, which was concurred in by all the Justices save two. The exact amount of the money that will be refunded to the importers by this particular decision is $780,000, but there will be many cases brought which will raise this amount to at least $2,000,000. The sugar men are of course

VERY JUBILANT OVER THIS DECISION,

and say this will be the best possible reason they could urge in favor of a revision of the sugar duties, and that they will make use of it to secure such revision. One incident of the decision will be to unite the friends of an immediate revision of the sugar tariff against the Tariff Commission bill, the attempt to consider which will be made tomorrow. Such was declared to be the purpose of the sugar men today. The Treasury Department has maintained that the "Dutch standard" prescribed the law as applied to the apparent color of imported sugar is no longer a test of the saccharine strength or value for refining purposes. The Treasury has maintained that sugar was artificially colored for such purposes, and has claimed the right to disregard the color and ascertain by the artificial means what the real strength was.

THE POLARISCOPE

was used for the purpose. The importers brought suit to test the right of the Secretary to use these artificial means, which, if not illegal, were certainly not prescribed by the law. The result, as stated, was in favor of the importers. The Government claims it has gained, during the time the polariscope has been in use, $1,148,513 more duty than can be refunded under this decision. Since the Supreme Court has decided that the Secretary of the Treasury cannot make law by the construction of statutes, it is incumbent upon Congress to take some definit action with regard to this important question. The duties collected upon sugar, molasses, and melado amount to

ABOUT ONE-QUARTER OF OUR CUSTOMS REVENUE.

The troublesome question connected with the classification and collection of duties has been before many Congresses. It is settled only in a negative way by this decision of the Supreme Court. That decision does not alter the fact that, whether artificially colored or not, sugars of high saccharine strength and value have been for some years imported which seem to be of the lowest grade of color, the importers of which have made claim to entry at the lowest rate of duties. Meanwhile, all the great sugar-refiners have been adding to their enormous wealth. The "Dutch standard" was, of course, adopted on the belief that color was the true test of the saccharine strength of sugar. The investigations which have been conducted by the Treasury and by Congress conclusively show that color is not an adequate standard to determine the quality of sugar made by the present process for the manufacture of sugar.

THE DECISION.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 6.—Judge Bradley, in an opinion in the sugar suit of Walsh against ex-Collector Merritt, of New York, says:

The real question in the case is whether the dutiable quality of sugars is to be decided by their actual color, graded by the "Dutch standard" or by their saccharine strength as ascertained by chemical tests. The defendant-in-error maintains the former, the plaintiff-in-error the latter. The test prescribed by statute is the "Dutch standard" of color. If Congress desired application of a chemical test, why did not Congress say so? If Congress, as it has done, adopt a color standard, it is not for the Customs Department to adopt a different one. When Congress chooses to do this it will be time enough for the custom-house to follow. If the test adopted was to effect the desired object, the inconvenience or loss to the Treasury need only be temporary. It can be changed at any moment, and it is better to submit to a temporary inconvenience than to set the laws afloat by laying down a canon of construction which leaves plain words and seeks to spell out or guess at the supposed intent of legislation,

CONTRARY OR SUPPLEMENTARY

to that which is clearly embodied in the words it has used. If experience shows that Congress acted under a mistaken impression, that does not authorize the Treasury Department or the courts to take the part of legislative guardians, and by construction to make the new laws which they imagine Congress would have made had it been properly informed, but which Congress itself, upon being properly informed, has not seen fit to make. It may be our tariff of duties is evaded by superinducing upon sugars in process of manufacture a low grade of color. If this be so, it is no more than every manufacturer does—viz: so manufacture his goods as to avoid the burden of high duties, providing he can do it without injuring the marketability, or injuring it less than the duties involved. So long as no deception is practiced, so long as the goods are truly invoiced, and freely and honesty exposed to the officers of the customs for their examination, no fraud is committed and no penalty incurred. All that has to be done is to change the law so as to reach the goods in their new form, if it is thought desirable to do so. The decision of the court below was right, and its judgment is affirmed.

Justices Matthews and Harlan dissent from the opinion of the majority of the court, on the ground that the color imparted to the sugar artificially, either during the process of manufacture or after its completion—a color which it would not contract by means of any of the processes necessary merely to the production of sugar—is not its natural color, and not the real and true color of the "Dutch standard."

SMALL-POX.

CHICAGO GETTING LITTLE ENCOURAGEMENT FROM THE OFFICEHOLDERS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 6.—Dr. De Wolf and Controller Gurney had an interview today with Dr. Billings, of the National Board of Health, on the subject of compulsory vaccination of immigrants. The discussion will be continued on Wednesday, when the members of the National Board meet here for conference. A full meeting of the National Board is expected at that time, and an effort will be made to secure coöperation between the National and the State authorities. There seems to be no question as to the constitutional power of Congress to enact the necessary legislation. The greatest difficulty will be to overcome opposition and secure the means. The following report of the informal talk may throw light upon the efforts of Dr. De Wolf to secure favorable legislation. Dr. De Wolf having insisted that something should be done to secure compulsory vaccination, Dr. Billings said:

They are, I believe, doing that now pretty generally on the New York lines from Germany.

Dr. De Wolf—They are vaccinating only those who wish to be vaccinated. They are

CIRCULATING LITTLE HANDBILLS ABOUT IN GERMANY

advising the emigrants to be vaccinated.

Mr. Gurney—The four German steamship lines have already contracted to bring 100,000 people here in May.

Dr. Billings—There is certainly going to be a large increase. I was in Sweden last summer, and they do not like it there, as the emigration to this country is so great as to threaten to deprive them of the best part of their agricultural population. It is within the power of Congress, undoubtedly, to say that no person shall come into this country without being vaccinated. There is as much constitutional right to do this as to say no criminal shall come in. Congress can say that specific thing in so many words, and can make it the duty of the National Board of Health that such a declaration is carried out. Possibly there would be power under the existing law to do that, but to execute such a law the National Board would

HAVE TO HAVE THE MEANS TO DO IT.

Such a scheme involves the appointment of a competent inspector at all the ports of entry, and means to subsist all immigrants who may be quarantined. Congress might provide that the vessel should be responsible for the cost of subsistence. I should want to consult some maritime lawyer as to the right to place a lien upon the vessel for the cost of subsistence.

Dr. De Wolf—I have seen twenty-five men today at the Capitol, and there is not a man who is not red-hot for some such bill.

Mr. Gurney—They are rampant about it.

Dr. Billings—There would be a certain amount of opposition from the steamship companies and from the New York quarantine authorities. That quarantine is

A VERY PAYING BUSINESS.

Dr. De Wolf—It is time that the people of the Northwest should know it if their health is to be at the mercy of the New York quarantine, and they can prepare to take care of themselves.

Dr. Billings—The New York Quarantine Office is reported to be worth from $50,000 to $75,000 annually.

Mr. Gurney—It is worth nearer $175,000.

Dr. Billings—It is an important political agency. It makes important political contributions. In proposing any law, of course, care must be taken that it shall protect the northern frontier as well as New York and the sea coast. Otherwise the emigrants will enter the country through Canada. A land quarantine on our northern border would be

A DIFFICULT UNDERTAKING.

We ought to be able to do something to protect the health of the country. We want to prevent the importation both of small-pox and unprotected people. It is not of so much importance that there is or is not small-pox, say at Hamburg. The immigrants stop there but a short time. They time their arrival so as not to remain long in Hamburg, and they leave immediately.

Dr. De Wolf—We have no complaint to make as to the management of developed cases of small-pox at New York.

Dr. Billings—Are not the passengers who are on board vaccinated?

Dr. De Wolf—I suppose that they are, but they are vaccinated after they have been exposed six days, and they break down with the disease about the time they arrive at Chicago.

Dr. Billings—The New York State authorities have applied to us to inspect immigrants on trains passing through the State. The National Board has no authority within the limits of a State.

Dr. De Wolf—This system of inspection of trains is

ABSURD AND IMPRACTICABLE.

It was thoroughly discussed in Chicago last year.

Dr. Billings—There would be a practical difficulty in the matter in the arrival of immigrants via Port Huron. To put diseased or recalcitrant persons in quarantine there, it would be necessary to have buildings, inspectors, and money. Of course, an entire party could not be stopped.

Dr. De Wolf—They must be stopped, and the sick and unprotected placed in quarantine. Of course there would have to be inspectors and buildings.

Dr. Billings—The National Board of Health has never had the means to do work of that kind, nor have the State authorities been agreed as to the proper course to pursue.

A BILL WAS INTRODUCED INTO THE HOUSE

today which represents the views of the New York Health Office upon this general subject. It provides for the compulsory vaccination of immigrants on their arrival in any of the ports of the United States. The bill was sent here by the Health Officer of the Port of New York, and was submitted by Mr. Richardson (before producing it in the House) to the Chairman of the Committee on Public Health. It provides that before being allowed to disembark the passengers on all vessels entering any of the ports of the United States shall be vaccinated by the Health Officer of the port, and that in case of refusal on their part to submit to vaccination they shall be detained at quarantine until all danger of infection is passed.

MR. RICHARDSON

said it is hoped to prevent by this bill the introduction into this country of small-pox by emigrants entering at Atlantic ports or via Canada and Port Huron. It will necessitate the establishment of a health officer at the last-named port, through which, according to Mr. Richardson, one-fourth of the immigration enters. The bill was referred to the Committee on Public Health, and will probably be incorporated with a general bill on this subject, which is now being prepared in that committee.

Dr. De Wolf does not think that this bill will meet the requirements of the situation. It will not compel vaccination before embarkation. A measure to be efficient, he thinks, should do that.

CONTROLLER GURNEY

has been active at the Capitol today with Dr. De Wolf, enjoining upon members the importance of legislation requiring compulsory vaccination. Dr. De Wolf has an appointment with Wisconsin Senators tomorrow. They are much interested in the matter because small-pox has broken out among the Wisconsin Indians. Collector Spalding is aiding in the matter, and corroborates Dr. De Wolf's statement, for small-pox has broken out among the Indians near his lumber camps in Wisconsin.

CAUCUS OF DEMOCRATS.

THE BOURBONS WILL FILIBUSTER, IF NECESSARY, AGAINST THE NEW RULES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 6.—The Democrats have decided to resist the new rules to the last extremity. That was the determination of their caucus this evening. There was less opposition to this course than had been anticipated. It had been expected that many Democrats would agree to support the proposed new rules because they would enable them to reach measures in which they are greatly interested. But the influence of Randall and Blackburn was too great in the caucus, and the party decided that they will oppose the proposed amendment to the end, for two reasons—first, that they are, in their judgment, destructive of the rights of the minority; second, that they would have the effect to facilitate the passage of jobs. The indications are that the new rules will be defeated, as some Republicans are not very heartily in favor of the project. In any event, the Republicans have not strength enough to force the adoption of the rules against a determined filibustering opposition.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 6.—Immediately after the adjournment of the House a caucus of Democratic members was held to decide upon a line of policy to be pursued by the Democrats relating to proposed changes in the rules of the House.

Representative Kenna, of West Virginia, offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That in the judgment of this caucus the amendments to the rules of the House of Representatives proposed by the majority of the Committee on Rules are destructive of those just rights and necessary privileges of the minority, which the Democratic majority in former Congresses never denied Republican minorities, and that we will resist their adoption by every parliamentary method at our command.

Resolved, Further, that we will cheerfully support any amendments to the rules of the House which tend to promote their improvement, the proper facilitation of public business, and are not destructive of the rights of the minority and of the people they represent.

After a brief discussion the resolutions were unanimously adopted, and the caucus adjourned subject to the call of the Chairman.

BANKRUPTCY.

THE SENATE COMMITTEE'S BILL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 6.—The Senate Judiciary Committee today reported a bill to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy, and it will be called up for consideration as soon as the pending order is disposed of. It provides that whenever any person without fraud shall become involved in debts and liabilities beyond his means for payment, amounting to $500 and upward, he may apply by a petition in equity to a United States District Court, setting forth the cause of insolvency and giving a schedule of liabilities and assets, and may surrender his estate for the benefit of creditors, except such as may be exempt from execution, and if good cause appear the courts shall adjudge him bankrupt and appoint a Receiver and serve notice to all interested persons, and distribute the estate according to the rules of equity; and, if there was no fraud, the petitioner shall be discharged as a bankrupt. That

WHEN A PERSON RUNS AWAY

or absents or conceals himself or makes a fraudulent transfer of property, or otherwise attempts to defraud his creditors, the latter may file a petition for bankrupt proceedings against him. Insolvency shall exist only when a debtor's liabilities exceed the value of his property. Power to extend time or stay proceedings are conferred upon the courts. Any conveyance, transfer, or payment made and received in view of bankruptcy may be set aside if found to be contrary to the just rights of other creditors, but money obtained and used in good faith, though unsuccessfully, to avert an impending bankruptcy or to save a threatened sacrifice of property, or for sickness or other like necessity, may be preferred in payment or in security by the court. If it appears that any creditor has apprehensively sought to force a debtor into bankruptcy, or to obtain any fraudulent advantage over other creditors, the court may deny such creditor participation in the estate. District Courts shall be considered as always open for the consideration of bankrupt business, and regular bankrupt business shall have precedence.

CHILI AND PERU.

THE INVESTIGATION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 6.—The House Committee on Foreign Affairs began today its inquiry under the Kasson resolution into the alleged abstraction of the State papers from files of the State Department. Mr. Sevellin Brown, Chief Clerk of the department, and one of his assistants were examined as to the method of filing, recording, and indexing papers in the department, and as to their knowledge of the missing papers. The only point of importance developed in their examination was, that in indexing all papers are briefed as to their material points, so that, in the event of their being lost, as in this case, the department remains in possession of everything material, and the only thing wanting would be the phraseology of the communications. Neither of the witnesses could explain the loss.

ON FRIDAY

the committee will examine other clerks from the State Department, but it is not expected anything new will be developed by their testimony. The committee have not yet determined whether or not they will call upon ex-Secretary Blaine to appear before them. He has not yet expressed a desire to be heard. On Saturday the committee expect to be able to begin the other branch of their inquiry, which relates to the connection of representatives of this Government with certain commercial transactions in Peru, Chili, and Bolivia, especial reference being had to Ministers Morton, Hurlbut, and Adams. Mr. Charles G. Williams, of Wisconsin, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, referring to this investigation, upon which his committee was about to enter, said it would be as thorough and impartial as the committee could make it; it would be conducted so as not to antagonize the policy of one Administration with another, but to ascertain facts and present (so far as practicable) a clear and connected history of the Chili-Peruvian question and of the origin and character of

THE COCHET AND LANDREAU CLAIMS,

with the connection of any United States Ministers or officials with them, to the end that the innocent may be vindicated and the guilty, if any, exposed and rebuked. Mr. Williams, continuing, said full opportunity would be given for all to be heard, and that the conditions were such as to render it almost imperative that our Government announce a positive policy as to the Central and South American Republics, and, whatever such policy might be, no more important question could occupy the attention of Congress and the country.

HEVENER.

One of the *Mulberry Sellers* men who will be examined in the pending inquiry concerning South American affairs is Peter Hevener, the alleged discoverer of the Cochet and Landreau claims. He has been a speculator in Peru since 1852. He landed there in that year with $10,000 in his pocket, and, in less than a month, he had a fat contract to build a railroad, though he had never before had the least experience in that branch of work. Next he secured a half-million dollar contract for building a reservoir. Next he purchased an interest in Cochet's and Landreau's claims, and he places the value of the latter claim $75,000,000 above the figure of the Peruvian Company's prospectus. While the latter gives it as $125,000,000, Mr. Hevener rates it at $200,000,000. His next venture was to fit out a ship to dredge for the silver bars with which a train of pack mules were loaded, and which highwaymen captured, and which were driven over a high cliff into the sea to avoid recapture by the Government. Mr. Hevener secured $2,000 of this silver

AT A COST OF $4,000.

From this deep sea mining he went into the guano and nitrate trade, and, as an odd job, undertook to supply Peru with coal-oil and lamps to burn it in. He took contracts to light the streets of four cities with petroleum. Then, when the war came on, he intended to protect Calao, and cut an old ship down, loaded her with railroad-iron, and secured some big smooth-bore guns and rifled them. When the Spanish ships came his craft sailed in among them and drove them out of the harbor. He claims that $9,000,000 was awarded him on the Landreau claim in 1865.

THE ASSASIN.

SCOVILLE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 6.—Mr. Scoville, who has withdrawn from the Guiteau case, expects to leave Wednesday, going to New York, and stopping at several places en route to Chicago to lecture. He places little confidence in the talk about new evidence, and says the court in banc wouldn't consider it any way. It will only consider errors in the rulings. This is equivalent to an admission of no hope for Guiteau. Judge Cox's errors, if any, were in favor of the prisoner. Scoville says there has been a conspiracy to hang Guiteau from the first, and it is bound to be carried out. He says the officials saw that Guiteau was breaking down mentally, when denied visitors after the trial, and so allowed them against Scoville's orders, hoping to keep him up until they could hang him.

GUITEAU,

your correspondent learns, has improved in condition of late. His complexion is better, and he bears the impression of being healthful. He still drives a good trade in selling his photographs and autographs, claiming his receipts to be $25 to $30 per day, which is probably an exaggeration. He has, however, ample money to buy newspapers and fruit, both of which he devours with great relish. Doubtless he is in easier circumstances now than ever before. He wears dark clothes and fresh linen, and declares himself comfortable and happy, with no apprehension regarding here or hereafter.

BOUQUETS

FOR THE TYCOONS OF THE TREASURY.

Special to Cincinnati Enquirer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 5.—In the statement of Mr. Pitney, late Custodian of the Treasury Department, telegraphed the *Enquirer* a day or two ago, there was one interesting chapter omitted, which is now supplied. Mr. Pitney, being before the Senate committee as a sworn witness, was asked:

"Do you know of any other instance where one article has been purchased and another article named in the voucher?"

"I do not think of any other that has not been spoken of," he replied.

"Do you know of any other instance, except the gas bill of which you spoke, wherein Mr. Brad Adams or Mr. Somebody Else made out false vouchers covering things undelivered and not intended to be delivered to the Treasury Department?"

"I do not know of any voucher at any time ever having been made where the voucher did not pay for something that came into the Treasury Department. There are cases where the vouchers described things otherwise than by the name of the article furnished—a good many instances of that kind. We paid vouchers for flowers that never came to the department; but there was a constructive delivery, from the fact that

THEY WERE FOR THE USE OF THE SECRETARY."

"What Secretary?"

"The Secretary of the Treasury."

"Do you mean you paid for flowers which were never delivered?"

"I mean this, for instance: If the Secretary wanted flowers for his use, he would get them, and they would be paid for."

"Get them where? And how were they paid for?"

"If we did not have them in the garden, we would get them from some florist."

"And pay for them?"

"And pay for them."

"How?"

"Pay for them out of the appropriation for ice, care of grounds, etc."

"What sort of voucher would you make out in that case?"

"They would be described as

PLANTS FOR THE GARDEN."

"Do you know of any case where that was done?"

"There were a great many cases of that kind."

"How many?"

"I cannot attempt to tell you how many—a great many."

"Where were the flowers sent to?"

"They would generally be sent to the Secretary's house, or for his use. If he would want a box of flowers, we would send and get the flowers."

"What Secretary?"

"MR. SHERMAN AND MR. WINDOM."

"How much did they generally cost?"

"The boxes of flowers, bouquets, and baskets vary. I cannot give the prices now. They can be shown, though, from the vouchers in the department."

"Cannot you guess whether the cost would be $5 or $10?"

"Perhaps $2 or $3, sometimes $5 or $6, and sometimes $8 or $10, according to what was furnished. There was one bill paid for $147 and one for about $90 paid since last March—during the last spring. I think there was another of $70 or $80."

"Do you know anything of a specific case of a bouquet placed on Secretary Windom's desk at the time he took charge of the department?"

"I know about that."

"How was that paid for?"

"OUT OF THE CONTINGENT EXPENSES."

"To whom?"

"To Mr. Small."

"Was that directed to be presented by any particular person?"

"No. Mr. Power sent for me and told me he had a design for making an offering to Mr. Windom when he came in. I think Mr. Power knew Mr. Windom beforehand, and had very kindly feelings toward him. He wanted to make some offering to him, and gave a design of a shield. He took the impression of the Treasury seal, took the seal off it where the scales were, sent for Small, and got him to look at it."

"Who sent for Small?"

"I sent for him, and told him to get it made. Then he was going to charge $50 for it. I told him that it was for Maj. Power, and that he ought to make it as low as he could. I supposed at the time that Maj. Power was going to pay for it. He said, well, if it was for Maj. Power he would charge what the flowers cost him and make it as low as he could, and he charged $25. That was paid out of the contingent expenses afterward."

"DID MAJ. POWER KNOW

that it was paid for in that way?"

"Yes, sir. His attention was called to it when it was paid for."

"By whom was his attention called to it?"

"I called his attention to it."

"Do you recollect the particular time and place that you called his attention to it?"

"It was in his office."

"What was that voucher made out for?"

"For plants furnished the garden. I do not think we ever paid for any flowers directly as flowers."

"Have you any idea how much it amounted to during the year?"

"I should have to make a very rough guess if I attempted to state it."

"Think a minute and come as near as you can to what it would amount to?"

"I should think it amounted to at least a couple of hundred dollars a year—perhaps more."

NOTES.

WASHINGTON TIME.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 6.—The House Committee on Commerce has instructed Mr. White to report favorably the bill appropriating $25,000 to enable the Secretary of the Navy to transmit to maritime cities and all cities of over 15,000 inhabitants desiring it the standard Washington time daily at meridian.

NOMINATIONS.

The President has nominated Charles Ewers, of Michigan, to be United States Consul at Windsor, Ont., and has withdrawn the nomination of James F. Swords, of the District of Columbia, to be Consul at Cadiz.

Some time ago District-Attorney Corkhill, at the request of the Manager of the Western Union Telegraph Office, commenced an investigation as to how a dispatch sent by Whitelaw Reid, of the New York *Tribune*, to Col. John Hay in March last became public. Col. Corkhill completed his investigation, and in a letter embodying its results says:

The facts presented are not sufficient to justify me in giving any very definit opinion in the matter. The copy was certainly procured through a gross violation of faith on the part of some one intrusted with the message or else stolen from the wires, but I can find nothing in the transaction which would subject the parties to punishment under the criminal law of the District.

PUBLIC PRINTER.

Senator Mahone and Senator-elect Riddleberger, of Virginia, are pressing Richard F. Walker, Public Printer of Virginia, for appointment as Government Printer at Washington.

THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS

will report favorably at the next executive session on the following nominations for Western offices: Frederick Solomon, of St. Louis, for Surveyor-General of Utah; W. F. Benjamin, Register of Lands at Roseburg, Ore.; and Samuel C. Wright, Receiver of Public Moneys at Eureka, Nev.

ILLNESS OF MRS. JUDGE HARLAN.

Mrs. Harlan, the wife of Associate-Justice John M. Harlan, of the United States Supreme Court, is lying quite ill at her residence in this city. She has suffered about five weeks with gastric fever, but is at present rapidly gaining strength. Dr. Lincoln, her physician, says that ultimate recovery is assured, and that convalescence will probably be reached within the next two weeks.

THE FLOOD.

The Secretary of War advises Gov. Crittenden, of Missouri, that he will send 10,000 additional rations to the sufferers by the flood. A telegram was received from the Postmaster at Vicksburg stating the levee had broken all along the river and many persons were drowned. The Governor of Illinois has asked the Secretary of War for relief for the sufferers from the overflow of the Ohio in Pulaski County, Illinois. Secretary Lincoln has ordered relief to be sent.

A NEW IRON FIELD.

Formation of a Company to Develop the Newly-Discovered Iron Section of the Upper Peninsula of Michigan.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., March 6.—Some capitalists here have been quietly prospecting in the iron field of the Upper Peninsula of late, and have discovered a valuable body of iron-ore near Negaunee, at the junction of the Chicago & Northwestern and the Marquette, Houghton & Ontonagon Railroads, where they have bought thirty-four acres of land. This afternoon they organized the Valley City Iron Mining Company, with a capital of $500,000, here, holding 13,000 shares here and 7,000 in Negaunee, and will push the development of the property, which they are certain is very rich, at once. W. D. Tolford is President of the company, J. Albright Vice-President, A. D. Richmond Treasurer, and F. V. Taylor Secretary. These and D. J. Leathers are Directors.

CROP NEWS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

VANDALIA, Ill., March 6.—The past week of sunshine has caused the people throughout this section to wear broad smiles. The thoroughfares are fast drying up, and should the weather continue favorable another week they will be in good condition for travel. Many farmers on high land are sowing, but hundreds of acres in the Okaw Bottom are yet under water, and will remain so for weeks to come. The damage done in this county by the recent floods is great, and has been the means of leaving many people in almost destitute circumstances. It is the opinion of many that, in the event of another failure this season of crops in this county, it will take fully five years to bring it back to its former financial standing.

Biliousness, dizziness, nausea, etc., are relieved by small doses of Carter's Little Liver Pills.

APPALLING NEWS

The Tide of Watery Disaster Not Yet at Its Flood.

People Entirely Disheartened and Ready to Migrate Permanently.

The Region of Bolivar a New-Made Sea—No Land in Sight.

Gathering at Greenville of Many of the Refugees from Above.

Every Effort Being Made to Expedite the Distribution of Rations.

The Remaining Levees Covered with Live Stock in a Starving Condition.

Whole Families Floating Down the River on Rafts—Wires Down Between Memphis and Helena.

Several Earnest and Pressing Appeals in Behalf of the Suffering and Starving People.

The Condition of Things in Arkansas Equally Bad—Counties Under Water.

The Latest Intelligence from the Great Break in Bolivar County, Near Riverton and Rosedale.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

RIVERTON, Miss., March 4, via Helena, March 5.—From the scene of desolation I wire you, tonight, the best and latest report I can gather of the true situation. Riverton is a small place of four or five business houses, and about twenty residences. Rosedale is two miles above, and is of about the same size. The latter place is the county-town of Bolivar County, Mississippi, and the home of the Hon. Mr. Montgomery. The break occurred about 5 o'clock Tuesday morning, and

THE CREVASSE IS NOW 200 YARDS LONG

and growing all the time. The alarm was given by Dr. Dulaney, who rowed ten miles in a rough boat to arouse the people. When the current struck the town it was impossible to pull a boat through, and the people took shelter upon the housetops and upon floating pieces of fences, sides of buildings, etc.

IT WAS ABOUT AN HOUR BEFORE ROSEDALE WAS FLOODED,

and the people there had time to save some of their clothing and the most valuable of their light personal property. As soon as possible the ladies and children were removed to the wharf-boat at Terrene, where a temporary shelter was found, the men staying by their property and homes, seeing all they possessed swept away by the torrent of angry waters. The colored people fared the worst, and many were lost in the immediate vicinity of Riverton.

THE LOSS OF LIFE

will probably not exceed seven or eight, but there are many missing. In one gin-house on the route were more than a hundred negroes, and there were others begging for admittance. The cattle and mules are out upon little piers of the levee, or floating about upon temporary rafts of logs and rails.

I SAW MANY SCENES

of sorrow, and the field for charity here is indeed very wide. At most of the landings were crowds of half-drowned colored people, swearing eternal vengeance against the Mississippi and rivers in general.

THE TOWN OF ARKANSAS CITY

is simply afloat. The water is in every house, and there is not a spot of earth to be seen from the pilot-house.

THE DROWNING OF MR. HAYNES

was the saddest incident of the flood. He was an Englishman, about 32 years old, and unmarried, very much thought of by the people, and very deeply regretted by all. He was trying to cross the crevasse in a small boat, in an effort to save a helpless lady, Mrs. Bradshaw, when his boat was caught in the current and capsized. He went down, and nothing can be found of his body. Long after the flood has disappeared and the flowers have bloomed where he fell will his name be remembered with a blessing and a tear.

AT RIVERTON

is an incident to show how absent-minded and frantic men are when danger and destruction are upon them. I am told Mr. Duncan, who is Postmaster, refused to come out of his house, which was rapidly going to pieces. At last, just as his house went down, he went out with an old shotgun and the mail-bag, leaving hundreds of dollars' worth of light goods.

THE DROWNED AT RIVERTON,

as far as known, are:

Mr. Haynes.
Julia McFadden.
Lucinda Marwell.
Two children of a colored man named Kemp.
A negro man, name unknown.

IT IS A GLOOMY SUBJECT

to think of—what must become of the people who are thus thrown out of homes and property, and it is even more dark to think of what can be done to get the levees in shape when the flood goes down. The people are unable to repair the damage, and unless the levees be put in good order it is a waste of time and there is no seed to plant an acre. The time is short, and something must be done soon if this country is going to produce a pound of cotton or support any of its 30,000 people. Is the case one of such importance and need that the General Government would be justified in doing the work? The wisest political heads think it must be done by Government aid. Sure it is, something must be done, and done soon if this country is to take care of herself for several years to come.

AT HELENA THIS MORNING AT 2 O'CLOCK

the levee gave way about the city, near the fair grounds, and soon there was a violent rush from the great stream into the section beyond Walker street and outside of the city limits. The volume of water was so great that it was not a great while till it had risen several feet, and the dawn showed a general hustling out of the people resident there in one-story houses. But for Walker street, running east and west, separating Helena proper from this section, we would have had

A REPETITION OF 1862–'63,

and the business portion of the city would have been under befor daylight, but, by 7 this morning, the rise had been so great that, unless Walker was added to, there would be a terrible flood upon us, and Capt. J. C. Barlow and Messrs. J. T. Ramsey and J. W. Clapton combatted some time with a small force

AFTER THE WATER BEGUN TO FLOW OVER.

These gentlemen did splendid service, and the flow was stopped. Later fully 100 men were thrown in the work, and the situation was greatly improved, and now we may hope for the best if the labor of this morning be kept up.

A Picture of Desolation and Suffering from Arkansas.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 6.—Telegrams and letters which reached the city today add another dark page to the story of suffering and death caused by the floods. Mrs. Julia Johnson, who owns a plantation near Lakeport, Chicot County, writes Gov. Churchill as follows: "Water all around my houses and desolation everywhere. I have forty tenants, all of whom are destitute and suffering. Maj. R. J. Adams and Capt. I. C. Calhoun, whose plantations lie four miles from me, are completely overflowed—not a dry spot in hundreds of acres, and 300 people in want. The situation is appalling." The parties named lose about $5,000 each. Maj. M. A. Trice, of Wellborn, Arkansas County, is also a heavy loser. He reports the country lying between De Witt and Prairie County a vast sheet of water, and

HUNDREDS OF PEOPLE WITHOUT SHELTER OR FOOD.

John L. Schroeder, Postmaster at Gaines Landing, Chicot County, says that the overflow is fearful, and the destitution and suffering, especially among the colored people, very great. The loss of property will reach $70,000. John Sanford, Charles C. Carter, and John Maher report destitution increasing in railroad townships, Chicot County, and appeal for immediate assistance. John M. Hewitt telegraphs the Governor from Marianna that a large delegation from the overflowed districts is at that point and require food. Gov. Churchill ordered supplies sent from Memphis. James H. Robertson, of Fayette, Mo., writes that he has passed over a portion of the overflowed districts, and that no pen can describe the scene of desolation. He says the people of the eastern portion of Ashley, Desha, and Chicot Counties have abandoned their homes and fled to Gum Ridge. All the bottom lands are inundated, horses swept away, stock drowned, business men ruined, and

THE COUNTRY DEVASTATED.

A number of people have been drowned. The damage in the sections named is estimated at a million dollars. The Hon. Poindexter Dunn, member of Congress from the First District, writes from Washington to Gov. Churchill: "I have just had an interview with Secretary Lincoln. I am satisfied that further supplies will have to be voted." The committee appointed by the citizens' mass-meeting held at Hamburg, Ashley County, to inquire into the condition of the people, report that there are 1,000 people in Ashley County wholly destitute and unable to procure necessary provisions to prevent suffering and perhaps actual starvation. A heavy rain fell yesterday, beginning at 2 p. m., and extending far into the night. The fall was general throughout Southern Arkansas, and considerable damage is reported. It is the opinion of prominent planters that the State will not recover from the effects of the flood in ten years. Gov. Churchill said that he was using every effort to expedite the distribution of rations, and Commissioner Mangum and his agents were likewise working to the same purpose.

Appeals for Aid from Various Sources.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 6.—The following telegram was sent this afternoon:

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 6.—*To Gov. Alvin S. Hawkins, Nashville, Tenn.*: Reports of suffering by the inhabitants of Tennessee in those counties which border on the Mississippi River are daily being received, and while the citizens of Memphis are doing everything in their power to relieve those in distress, it is evident that what is being done is inadequate. I would therefore suggest to your Excellency that the Secretary of War be officially notified of the distress which prevails in this State, to the end that a portion of the amount donated by Congress may be distributed among the needy Tennesseeans whose lands have been inundated by the present great overflow of the Mississippi River. From a most reliable source I learn that there are about 3,000 persons who reside in counties bordering on the river that are now suffering and should be provided for the same as the destitute of Arkansas and Mississippi.

NAPOLEON HILL, President Cotton Exchange.

ST. LOUIS, March 6.—Charles E. Slayback, President, and some dozen leading members of the Merchants' Exchange, sent the following message to Mr. Lincoln, Secretary of War, this afternoon:

The Merchants' Exchange and merchants of this city continue to receive numerous petitions for immediate assistance from the suffering people of the overflowed districts in the Mississippi Valley, these petitions representing the loss in material values as almost beyond computation and the amount of physical suffering as appalling. A large number of people are not only impoverished and deprived of ordinary comforts, but actually dying of starvation and exposure. The calamity is so general and extensive that assistance, to be adequate, must come from the General Government as the only source of sufficient ability to meet it. The aid already rendered is valuable and timely, but is entirely inadequate for the great emergency. A much larger amount is absolutely needed to furnish the bare means of subsistence. Permit us, through yourself and representatives in Congress, to appeal to the philanthropy of Congress for renewed efforts in behalf of suffering humanity in the unfortunate districts.

President Slayback also telegraphed to the Mississippi River Memorial Committee, now in Washington, asking them to call on Secretary Lincoln and lay before him the facts in their possession regarding the situation in the overflowed country.

A Gloomy Outlook for the Poor People of Bolivar.

GREENVILLE, Miss., March 6.—The back water is still rising and spreading. It is now from six inches to a foot higher than any previous overflow since the country was first settled. There will be very little land above the water from the river front places to the hills beyond the Yazoo River. Greenville is secure from any possible overflow, though the low points were at one time threatened. Refugees from the overflowed plantations are congregating here, and our resources to feed and shelter them will be severely taxed. So far the relief agents have not communicated with our local authorities. Our Board of Supervisors have asked that some of the Government rations be sent here. The need is immediate. The Sheriff of

BOLIVAR

County has lodged his prisoners in the jail here. He reports very few plantations in his county with even a strip of land above the water. Consequently, the loss of stock there will be almost total. The levees were thronged with negroes and stock whose condition is most deplorable. As its extent becomes known, this calamity begins to appal. A tax sufficient to rebuild the levees above would be almost insupportable. But that is only an item. The laborers have lost their stock and movables, and are in a panic-stricken and demoralized condition. Could transportation be secured, there would be an exodus from here to the hills. The despondency of planters and merchants is deepening. At first this blow was regarded as a disaster involving losses and hard times. Now it is assuming graver and greater proportions. The most thoughtful, as well as the most sanguine, look upon it as a disaster greater than has ever before befallen the bottom country. It will almost destroy the feeling of security with which our local capacity to hold the levee was coming to be regarded. Upon this reliance was based railroad and other movements of capital toward the Yazoo delta, and, if it goes, all possible prosperity of this section goes with it.

The Situation at and in the Vicinity of Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 6.—At 7 o'clock this morning the gage at the river indicated thirty-six feet above low-water mark, showing a rise of four inches since yesterday morning. It was doubtless caused by local rains, which fell in torrents all yesterday afternoon and last night throughout the entire country tributary to Memphis. The telegraph wires between Memphis and Helena are all down, and nothing can be heard from that point. Great fears are entertained that the rains of yesterday have caused serious damage to that place, as the rise was unprecedented, and must have been fully six inches at Helena. All the streams between here and Cairo are pouring out floods this forenoon, and greater disaster to the country below must necessarily be the result. The river became stationary at noon, and since then has declined perhaps half an inch, with thirty-six feet on the gage. The rise of four inches since Saturday night was caused by local rains. Commissioners Mangum of Arkansas and Hemingway of Mississippi sent supplies this afternoon to points on both sides of the river between here and Greenville, Miss. Every day brings intelligence of

WIDESPREAD SUFFERING,

and of the destitute condition of the people within the inundated regions. Passengers who arrived on the steamer City of Greenville tonight report the river as having risen eight inches at Helena, Ark., during the twenty-four hours ending at 10 o'clock this morning, at which hour the steamer passed that point. The levee in front of the city was still intact, but backwater from the overflow was gradually encroaching upon the business portion of the city. The levees between Vicksburg and Helena are covered with stock in a starving condition. Several rafts with whole families aboard were seen floating down stream. In two instances they were rescued by the crew of the steamer and taken on board. The situation has become desperate in some localities, and now it is only a question of provisions or early starvation to both human beings and stock.

An Alarming State of Affairs at Helena, Ark.

HELENA, Ark., March 6.—The situation tonight is alarming in the extreme. The levee broke above the city last night, and the water is kept off from the city by the cross-levee at Walker street. The rise since last night was four and one-half inches, and continues coming up. If the Walker street levee breaks tonight we will be in a sad condition tomorrow morning. A large force of men are at work, and merchants are putting their goods upon shelves and otherwise preparing for a general overflow. The back-water is rising, and covers the floors of many buildings that did not suffer from the last rise. The Shelby House has its first floor covered by water four inches deep. Reports from below continue of the most distressing character. Two new breaks occurred today, and much more damage has to be reported. At Apperson's and Fitzhugh's places the levees gave way,

DOING GREAT DAMAGE.

These points are a few miles below here, and are plantations. At this writing—7:30 p. m.—a large force are on guard doing their utmost to prevent a crevasse breaking through and the water running over the Walker street levee. We are now fighting against heavy odds, and boats of every description are in demand. West Helenans are opening their parlors to the sufferers of the bottoms, and so far there is little actual suffering, although many have moved out, and, in modern vernacular, struck for tall timber. The basin above town commonly known as "Poor Town" is under water, and a majority of the residents forced to move out.

The Merry, Merry Merrimac.

LAWRENCE, Mass., March 6.—A freshet in the Merrimac River today caused a partial suspension in all the mills. The river is rising. A general suspension is expected tomorrow. The ice carried away a span of the railroad bridge now building.

A Cold Wave Coming South in British North America.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 7—1 a. m.—For the Lower Lake region, colder northerly to westerly winds and rising barometer, partly cloudy weather, and occasional light snow.

For the Upper Lake region, partly cloudy weather, light snow in the northern portion, lower temperature, northerly winds shifting to easterly, and rising followed by falling barometer.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, colder fair weather, northerly winds, and higher barometer.

For the Upper Mississippi and Missouri Valleys, fair weather, northerly to easterly winds, a slight fall followed by rising temperature, and rising followed by falling barometer.

The Chief Signal Officer of the Army furnishes the following:

The barometer is lowest northeast of New England, and unusually high north of Minnesota. The temperature is rising slightly on the Atlantic coast, and has fallen from 10 to 20 degrees in the Southwest, the Mississippi and Ohio Valleys, and the Lake region. It is

FROM 10 TO 15 DEGREES BELOW ZERO

in Northern Minnesota, and below freezing in Northern Texas.

The following temperatures were reported yesterday afternoon: Norfolk, 75; Charleston, 75; Savannah, 78; Jacksonville, 79; Galveston, 64; San Antonio, 53; Los Angeles, 64.

Generally cloudy weather prevailed in all the districts west of the Mississippi, and westerly to northerly winds and light rains south of the Lake region and New England. Snow continues in Northern New England and the northern portions of the Lake region. Indications are that much colder and fair weather will prevail in the Middle States Tuesday and Wednesday. Much colder and fair weather indicated for New England Wednesday.

A TERRIBLE PROPHECY.

The floods in the Lower Mississippi will increase the coming week, owing to the recent heavy rains in that region, and the river will probably reach its highest point at Helena Saturday or Sunday next.

CHICAGO, March 6—10:18 p. m.—The following observations are taken at the same time at all the stations named:

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

Stations.	Ther. 2:18 p. m.	Ther. 10:18 p. m.	Wind.		R'n	Weather.
Albany	46	43	W...	Fresh..	.01	Cl'dy.
Alpena	33	18	N...	Fresh..	.08	L.snw.
Bismarck	−2	−9	N.W.	Light..	0	Clear.
Chattanooga	58					
Buffalo	38	36	S.W.	Brisk..	.01	Cl'dy.
Cairo	51	42	N...	Brisk..	0	Cl'dy.
Concho, Tex.	39					
Cheyenne	17	5	N.E.	Light..	0	Clear.
Chicago	34	30	W...	Fresh..	0	Cl'dy.
Cincinnati	56	44	N.W.	Fresh..	0	Clear.
Cleveland	38	33	W...	Fresh..	0	Cl'dy.
Davenport	32	34	W...	Fresh..	0	Cl'dy.
Deadwood	13	9		Calm..	0	Clear.
Denison	43					
Denver	21	15	S...	Fresh..	..	Cl'dy.
Des Moines	27	24	N...	Fresh..	0	Cl'dy.
Detroit	40	32	W...	Brisk..	*	L.snw.
Dodge City		30	N.W.	Fresh..	0	Cl'dy.
Dubuque	28					
Duluth	18	16	N...	Fresh..	.01	Cl'dy.
Erie	40	36	W...	Brisk..	0	Fair.
Escanaba	21	18	N...	Fresh..	.03	Cl'dy.
Ft. Assiniboine	4	1		Calm..	0	Clear.
Fort Custer	22	10	S...	Light..	0	Clear.
Fort Garry	2	−6	N...	Fresh..	0	Clear.
Fort Gibson	37	36	N...	Fresh..	0	Clear.
Galveston	64	59	N...	Brisk..	.03	Cl'dy.
Grand Haven	31	20	N.W.	Fresh..	.04	Cl'dy.
Huron, Dak.	5	0	N.W.	Fresh..	.01	L.snw.
Indianapolis	45	35	N.W.	Fresh..	0	Cl'dy.
Keokuk	33					
Las Animas	22	23	N...	Fresh..	*	Cl'dy.
La Crosse	29	25	N...	Fresh..	0	Cl'dy.
Leavenworth	30	26	N.W.	Brisk..	0	Clear.
Louisville	51	42	N.W.	Fresh..	0	Fair.
Little Rock	55	51	N...	Light..	0	Cl'dy.
Marquette	19	20	N...	Fresh..	.09	L.snw.
Memphis	52	50	N...	Light..	0	Cl'dy.
Milwaukee	29	22	N.W.	Fresh..	0	Cl'dy.
Moorhead	3	−8	N...	Fresh..	0	Clear.
Nashville	58	49	N...	Light..	0	Fair.
North Platte	27	19	N...	Fresh..	0	Clear.
Omaha	30	14	N...	Brisk..	0	Clear.
Oswego	42	30	W...	Brisk..	0	Cl'dy.
Pittsburg	52	39	N.W.	Fresh..	0	Clear.
Port Eads	74	67	S.E.	Light..	0	Cl'dy.
Port Huron	39	32	W...	Fresh..	.01	Cl'dy.
Rochester	44	36	W...	Brisk..	0	Cl'dy.
San Antonio	53	46	N...	Brisk..	.60	Cl'dy.
Sandusky	41	33	N.W.	High..	0	Cl'dy.
Springfield, Mo.	37	33	N...	Fresh..	0	Cl'dy.
Shreveport	55	54	N...	Fresh..	0	Cl'dy.
Springfield, Ill.	38	34	N.E.	Fresh..	0	Fair.
St. Louis	38	34	N.W.	Fresh..	0	Clear.
St. Paul	26	19	N.E.	Fresh..	0	Cl'dy.
St. Vincent	−7	−17	N.W.	Fresh..	0	Clear.
Stockton	63	34			0	
Toledo	44	35	W...	Fresh..	0	Th'ng.
Vicksburg	59	5	N...	Light..	.10	Cl'dy.
Yankton	13	10	N.W.	Fresh..	0	Clear.
Waskanie	18		E...	Light..	*	Clear.

*Too small to measure.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Hu	Wind.	Vel	R'n.	Weather
6:18 a. m.	30.038	30.8	82	N. W..	10	0	Cloudy.
10:18 a. m.	30.143	29.4	90	N. W..	12	0	Cloudy.
2:18 p. m.	30.179	33.8	72	N. W..	15	0	Fair.
6:18 p. m.	30.299	30.0	77	N. W..	10	0	Cloudy.
10:18 p. m.	30.380	30.0	84	N. W...	8	0	Cloudy.

Maximum temperature, 30.5.
Minimum temperature, 29.8.
Mean daily barometer, 30.199.
Mean daily thermometer, 41.5.
Mean daily humidity, 79.3.

MEXICAN ROBBERS.

Picturesque, but Devilish, When They Put In Their Work.

New York World City of Mexico Letter.

The road from this city to San Juan del Rio used to be the worst part of the journey to the interior, when one was obliged to travel by diligence, and was the part most infested by highway robbers. These highway robbers are by no means extinct as yet, but with the railroads one hears much less of them. When I arrived in this country for the first time, some nineteen years ago, I had the pleasure of being robbed two or three times, both on the road to San Juan del Rio and on the road to Vera Cruz. I am rather glad of it now, as being robbed on the highway by the genuine Mexican bandit is a sensation soon to be a thing of the past, and I like leaving the track occasionally and being shaken by new emotions. I was doubly shaken that time, I remember, by the awful motion of the diligence, and my fright at meeting the "companeros," as they call them here.

It is a picturesque sight to see a band of Mexican banditti galloping down a mountain path on magnificent horses; their large Mexican hats, trimmed with gold and silver, shading their faces; their pantaloons buttoned down the side with large silver buttons; their pistols in their belts behind, their swords at their side, and their "serapes"—a sort of plaid of bright and variegated colors artistically thrown over one shoulder and hiding their entire face with the exception of one eye, which glares ferociously on the unfortunate passengers of the diligence they are about to rob. Their Captain gallops at their head, and shouts imperiously to the driver of the diligence to "stop." In one trip in which I encountered them there was a lady among the passengers who wore a handsome diamond ring rather tight for her finger. In her fright she could not get it off, and one of the brigands said to his leader: "Captain, the lady cannot get her ring off. What are we to do?" To which the Mexican *Fra Diavolo* answered very coolly: "Cut her finger off."

You can easily imagine the cold shudder that ran through us all. Fortunately she at last managed to get the ring off, and we were not forced to witness an amputation. In another journey a more amusing incident occurred. There was a Bishop in the diligence, and they robbed him of his ring. When they had got through their operations and taken everything of value we had, they knelt down and asked the Bishop to give them his blessing. He told them it was impossible to bless them without his ring, hoping in that way to get possession of it. They returned him the ring and he solemnly blessed them, but when he had done so they again took his ring and galloped off with it, leaving his Grace in the middle of the road, exclaiming: "Bandidos perversos! they have robbed me even of my blessing!"

Robberies on the Vera Cruz road at nighttime were daily occurrences, and as the brigands possessed themselves of the passengers' clothes I have very often seen, from my balcony in the Hotel Iturbide, men and women arrive completely naked. An Englishman said to me once: "I generally travel with two or three copies of the London *Times*. You know it is a very large newspaper, and in case of those confounded blackguards taking all my clothes, by Jove! the *Times* might be useful."

FIRE RECORD.

Almost Total Destruction of the Town of Prince Frederick, Md.

Two Shanties and the Jail the Only Buildings Left Standing.

Sixty Thousand Dollars Will About Cover the Losses—Insurance Unknown.

A Large Portion of the Business District of Macedonia, Ia., Destroyed.

Prince Frederick, Md., Almost Completely Destroyed.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BALTIMORE, Md., March 6.—Information reached this city tonight by mail of the burning last Friday of nearly the whole town of Prince Frederick, Calvert County, Md., which is located in an out of the way place, and has no telegraphic communication with Baltimore. The fire broke out in the Methodist church, a large frame structure, and the flames spread with alarming rapidity, a strong northwest gale blowing at the time. The parsonage caught fire from the church, and the Rev. J. P. Wilson barely had time to secure some valuable papers, and had to leave his furniture to the flames. After devouring several fine dwelling-houses the flames enveloped the court-house, which was totally destroyed, together with all the county records. In less than an hour half a dozen buildings were in flames, and the greatest excitement prevailed. There being no regular fire-engine apparatus in the town, the citizens could do little towards saving their property. The Brantford Hotel, a handsome structure worth $30,000 was also destroyed, together with the office of the *Calvert Journal*. Besides these large buildings fifteen dwelling-houses were burned, and the only buildings left standing are the jail and two shanties. The total loss is about $60,000.

A Randolph Street Blaze.

Shortly after 6 o'clock last evening smoke was discovered issuing from the upper windows of the five-story and basement building at No. 177 Randolph street, and an alarm was sounded from Box No. 27. The fire, which originated upon the fourth floor and burned through the floor above, was extinguished with some difficulty, owing to the presence of a great quantity of smoke. The damage, however, is comparatively insignificant. Kelly, Mause & Co., dealers in carriage-trimmings, occupied the fourth floor, and their loss will be the heaviest, probably $1,500, upon which they have an insurance of $2,500. The second, third, and fifth floors were occupied by A. Ruble & Co., stove and range manufacturers, whose loss will be $300 or $400 at the outside. They hold policies for $2,000, placed by E. E. Ryan & Co. C. F. W. Luetz, wine merchant, occupied the first floor and basement, and suffers a nominal loss, fully covered by insurance. The building, owned by the Home for the Friendless, can be repaired for less than $500, and is fully insured. The fire is supposed to have originated from the bursting of a kerosene lamp upon the fourth floor, though it is said that the spontaneous combustion of oiled rags may have started the fire.

While the firemen were busy at this place Officer M. J. Mahoney, of the day squad, extinguished an incipient blaze in the old Metropolitan Hotel, corner of Fifth avenue and Randolph street.

Maxwell Bros.' Repair Shop.

The alarm of fire turned in from Loomis and Twenty-second streets at 8:10 o'clock yesterday morning was because of a little blaze having been discovered in Maxwell Brothers' repair-shops in the rear of Twenty-second and Loomis streets. No damage.

The alarm turned in from Twenty-ninth street and South Park avenue at 11:15 a. m., was also unnecessary, a child having set fire to some old clothing in Mary Phillips' house, No. 2843 South Park avenue.

A Conflagration of Some Moment at Macedonia, Ia.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia., March 6.—Reliable information reach here this afternoon that a large portion of the business part of the Town of Macedonia, in this county, was destroyed by fire at an early hour this morning. The fire broke out in the drug-store belonging to J. M. Kelly & Co., and consumed six adjoining buildings, including the bank and town-hall. Loss estimated at $20,000 to $25,000.

At Jackson, Tenn.; Loss $40,000.

JACKSON, Tenn., March 6.—Fire this morning, having its origin in Williamson's grocery store, burned the Taylor Block, together with several stores adjoining. Loss about $40,000.

FINANCIAL.

Suspension of a Heavy Firm of Bankers and Stock-Brokers in Boston.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Mass., March 6.—Charles A. Sweet & Co., bankers and brokers, No. 40 State street, suspended today. The announcement of the embarrassment was received with surprise upon the street, for the firm has stood high in the confidence not only of the public but of the smaller circle of financial men who deal in stocks and bonds. The firm state, and it is generally believed, that the suspension will be only temporary, and that the present market value of the securities which the firm holds is largely in excess of its liabilities. No other firms nor individuals will be seriously affected. The cause of the suspension is the decline of Massachusetts Central Railroad bonds. The firm undertook to float between $700,000 and $800,000 of these securities, and had succeeded in placing a large portion of them. Recently, however, the house has received certain calls for several large loans which they had previously obtained on these bonds. At once an effort was made to change other securities held by them, and also to place the Massachusetts Central bonds elsewhere in order to meet the demands. In this the house was unsuccessful, and the banks refusing to accept the bonds as collateral the suspension followed. The bonds have declined from 101 last summer to 80 on Saturday, and the effort to keep the margins good has been a serious drain upon the resources of the firm. It has also been obliged in the last five months to make large purchases of the bonds to sustain the market. The principal creditors are the banks. The firm dealt only in investment securities, and it is not thought, therefore, that the general stock market will be seriously affected. A statement has been prepared for submission to the creditors today. Members of the firm refuse to give anything for publication as to their assets and liabilities. The liabilities, however, are roughly estimated at $2,500,000, and the assets, outside of Massachusetts Central bonds, are first-class in every respect. Among them are bonds of cities, States, and towns and good railroad securities. The firm holds no Connotton Valley Railroad stock. The members of the firm are Mr. Charles A. Sweet, who has not taken an active part in the business for several months, but who is reported to be worth from $800,000 to $1,000,000 outside of his interest in the banking-house, Mr. G. W. D. Riley, Mr. A. W. Perkins, and Mr. Walter H. Sweet, all of whom have a large capital invested.

To the Western Associated Press.

BOSTON, Mass., March 6.—The liabilities of the suspended firm of C. A. Sweet & Co. amount to between $3,000,000 and $4,000,000. The firm will probably not resume, but will liquidate, paying dollar for dollar.

Failure of a Wholesale Paper House at Milwaukee.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 6.—The wholesale paper-house of Hamilton Bros. & Co. made an assignment for the benefit of its creditors today. The liabilities are placed at $10,000. The amount of the assets has not been reported. It is thought the creditors will not lose much. The firm succeeded the C. H. Hamilton Paper Company Jan. 1. It has given credit quite liberally, and was operating on small capital. Thorough collections would have prevented the failure. The preferred creditors scheduled are as follows: Agawam Paper Company, Mittineague, Mass., $1,000; J. W. Butler Paper Company, Milwaukee, $550; J. J. Acton, Milwaukee, $1,800.

An Assignment at Louisville, Ky.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 6.—The Falls City Pickling & Packing Company, T. C. & J. O. Barbour, has assigned to John S. Long. Liabilities, $18,000; assets about the same.

ALLEGED UNPROFESSIONAL CONDUCT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Ia., March 6.—A meeting of the Scott County Bar Association was held this afternoon, at which forty-one attorneys were present. It was decided unanimously to investigate the alleged charges of unprofessional conduct on the part of J. Q. Wing and his partner, John E. Finke, and a committee of five was appointed for that purpose. This committee is composed of the Hon. James T. Lane, Ernest Claussen, George E. Gould, Nathaniel French, and Charles H. Whitaker. This investigation will be made apart from the criminal prosecution, of which particulars have been telegraphed THE TRIBUNE.

RELIGIOUS.

The Methodist Ministers on the Subject of Probation.

The Methodist ministers held their regular weekly meeting yesterday morning at the usual time and place, the Rev. Dr. Hitchcock in the chair.

Dr. Hatfield was excused from acting on the Committee on Theatres, and the Rev. John Williamson appointed to fill the vacancy.

The Chairman made a brief appeal in behalf of the interests of Lake Bluff, urging the pastors to present the matter to the churches. A resolution was passed and made a special order for the next meeting pledging the clergymen to the support of the annual camp-meeting.

The Rev. J. M. Dandy read a paper on the subject of the probation system in the Methodist Church. The plan has always been free from criticism, but in the Southern Church the system had been abandoned. It was the tendency to fanaticism rather than decided immorality which Mr. Wesley wished to guard against by this system of probation. The system was transferred from the primitive societies to the primitive church, and the probation was extended from two to six months. The speaker went on to give a history of the system at length.

Bishop Merrill stated that he was unable to determine whether the speaker believed in the system or not. He himself believed that the term of probation might profitably be reduced to two months. The probation affected no spiritual rights, and was simply a delay in obtaining the privileges of the organization.

The Rev. Dr. Parkhurst said that the system of examination for admittance was faulty. People were taken into the church who should not be admitted, and this looseness of reception was, in his opinion, the cause for much of the looseness in doctrines among Methodists. He had heard people say they did not know they were members of the church until years after their names had been placed on the book.

The Rev. R. M. Hatfield spoke at some length, insisting that the system of probation was necessary to the life of Methodism.

A general discussion followed, participated in by the Rev. Messrs. Strobridge, Williamson, Edwards, Holmes, and others.

The question for two weeks in advance was adopted as the attitude to be adopted by the Church on the political agitation of the prohibition question.

The session was prolonged much beyond the usual time for adjournment by a discussion over a peculiar charitable case which is puzzling the brethren.

The Chicago Presbytery and Ministers' Association.

An adjourned meeting of the Chicago Presbytery was held at the Sherman House yesterday forenoon, the Rev. J. H. Walker presiding.

A letter of dismissal was granted to the Rev. James Maclaughlan, who has been called to the Willow Creek Church, and a committee appointed to draft suitable resolutions expressing the Chicago Presbytery's regret at his leaving that body.

The Rev. Mr. Sherer, of New York, was invited to sit as a corresponding member.

The Presbytery then adjourned to the second Monday in April, at the Fullerton Avenue Church.

The regular meeting of the Presbyterian ministers of this city was held yesterday forenoon at the Sherman House.

After some routine business was disposed of, the Rev. S. E. Wishard read a short paper on "The Relation of the Presbytery to Evangelistic Work." The reverend gentleman took strong grounds in favor of recognizing the work of evangelists, and thought the men who do so much good should be recognized by the Presbytery and have some sort of authorization by it.

The Rev. Mr. Worrall said there were many objections to the Presbytery taking any cognizance of certain evangelists. Their theology was often at fault, and their methods not at all in accordance with the views of the Presbytery.

The Rev. Messrs. Lamont and Davis spoke briefly on the subject, generally indorsing the paper as read by the Rev. Mr. Wishard.

The Rev. Dr. Kittredge was opposed to evangelistic laborers in general, and especially in well-organized churches. There are very few of them that are safe to send out. He had an experience in his own church, where a celebrated evangelist—second, perhaps, only to Moody—had made the statement that it was not the sinner's faith in Christ that would enable him to be saved, but Christ's faith in the sinner. Dr. Kittredge said he did not know what that meant.

The discussion of the subject was then postponed until next Monday, when Dr. Kittredge will lead.

The Committee on Room reported progress. The most desirable location seemed to be in McCormick Block, on Dearborn street, where a couple of rooms could be procured, and also a store for the sale of publications, if such should be thought advisable. The store and rooms could not be procurred before next May. The committee were instructed to see Mr. McCormick as to the rental, etc.

The Baptists.

The entire session of the Baptist Conference at the Pacific Hotel yesterday morning was devoted to the receiving of reports from the various Baptist churches of the city and suburbs through their respective pastors. The following additions were made during the month of February:

Church.	Baptism.	Experience.	Letter.
Providence	9	2	4
Western Avenue	10	2	..
Wheaton	..	..	1
Centennial	5	1	..
Batavia	..	2	..
Immanuel	11	..	19
Dundee	1	..	..
Austin	..	1	1
Second	40	2	6
North Star	9	..	4
Crystal Lake	1	2	..
Memorial	19	..	4
Total	105	12	39

The Rev. Mr. Goodspeed, of Morgan Park, called attention to a misstatement in the *Journal* which did the Baptist denomination in Chicago a gross injustice. In publishing a comparative list of Chicago churches, the Baptists were placed last, and only credited with fourteen churches, aggregating a membership of 4,000, while in reality there are twenty-one congregations, with a total membership of 6,200. The speaker thought the Baptist community nearly, if not quite, lead the other denominations in point of numbers, and would like to see the error corrected.

The Rev. William M. Lawrence, in reporting from the Second Church, stated that at Sunday's communion service there had been 600 partakers. Since the adoption of a communion registry three months ago the attendance at the Lord's Supper had increased 75 per cent.

Dr. Heuson, the newly-installed pastor of the First Church, was introduced to the conference for the first time, and was greeted with an unusual outburst of applause. He made an amusing and interesting address, in which he said that it required a long time to decide to leave the warm-hearted and pious people of Philadelphia for Chicago, of which he had heard so much. He was aware all the time that, if Chicagoans took a fancy to a man, they would extend both hands to him, but if, on the contrary, they conceived a dislike for him, they would extend two feet, and O such feet! [Laughter.]

Dr. Northrup, of the Baptist Union Theological Seminary at Morgan Park, addressed the meeting on the necessity of the Baptists of Chicago to coöperate with the faculty of the institution in making its success, after which an adjournment was taken.

The Congregationalists.

The Congregational Union yesterday morning listened to an address by the Rev. D. Spear on "Chinese and Chinese Mission Work in Chicago." The session was private, as usual, but nothing else was done.

Reformed Episcopalians.

The Reformed Episcopal clergy of the city held their regular monthly meeting at the Grand Pacific Hotel yesterday, with Bishop Cheney presiding. Reports of a very encouraging nature were received from the parishes of the city. Bishop Fallows reported that his salvation army reached 2,000 people weekly, and since the organization of the army there have been 250 seekers after religion.

SUICIDE.

Self-Destruction of a Chicagoan at Battle Creek, Mich.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., March 6.—A young man named George Wenderoth, of Chicago, a patient at the Sanitarium here, shot himself early Sunday morning in the right temple. He was lying unconscious on the floor of his room with the pistol near by. He died last evening. He was 27 years old, and in a weak mental condition. He is said to be well-connected, his father being now in Europe.

Supposed to Have Been Insane.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PARIS, Ill., March 6.—Daniel Brick, who lived three and a half miles southwest of Vermilion, a village six miles east of this city, committed suicide by hanging himself last Saturday evening. He was supposed to have been insane.

Hanged Himself in Jail.

MARQUETTE, Mich., March 6.—Mike Dwyer, in jail here, hanged himself today. He was a resident of Montreal.

Avoid a costive habit of body, not only because of the attending discomfort, but lest it engender diseases involving more serious consequences. Dr. D. Jayne's Sanative Pills are either laxative or cathartic, according to the dose, and may be depended upon to produce healthy secretions of the liver and stomach.

CASUALTIES.

Explosion of the Lake Superior Powder Mill at Marquette, Mich.

Four Operatives in the Works at the Time Blown to Atoms.

Fall of a Wall During the Progress of a Fire at Strathroy, Ont.

One Person Instantly Killed and Quite a Number More or Less Injured.

Four Men Killed by a Powder Explosion Near Marquette, Mich.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MARQUETTE, Mich., March 6.—This city was thrown into a state of excitement about 9 o'clock this morning by an explosion at the mills of the Lake Superior Powder Company. The noise was terrific, notwithstanding the works are located three miles away. It has been ascertained this evening that the explosion was plainly heard at Ishpeming, twenty miles distant. As soon as the people here could recover their senses, scores started for the powder mills, knowing full well that a terrible catastrophe had occurred. Without waiting for a summons, all the physicians and city officials took conveyances and hurried to the spot to gratify their curiosity as well as to render such assistance as might be needed in case of personal injury to any of the men employed at the establishment. It was found that the lower packing-house belonging to the company had been blown up, about two tons of powder contained within its walls having been ignited in some unknown manner. There were four men working in the house, and they were blown to atoms. Fortunately, the force employed at the time was a small one. At times there have been a dozen men about the building. It was a small structure, but was compactly built in the most approved fashion. The floor was of copper and the sides of sheet-iron. The men were supposed to wear felt slippers or wooden shoes while in the packing-house. All of them were experienced, and held the confidence of the company. Their names were Eckstone, Hatch, McDonald, and Doyle. Each had a family. Theories are plenty as to the cause of the disaster, but one person can guess as well as another how it occurred. Possibly the men were smoking, and possibly a spark was struck from a nail in a shoe, or from an implement. The associates of the unfortunate four, although horror stricken and dazed, immediately applied themselves in collecting the remains of the victims, which sickening task lasted throughout the day. Not less than 1,000 people have visited the place since the explosion occurred. Many have come in with teams from a distance of eight and ten miles, the shock having aroused the whole surrounding country. Relief to the amount of several hundred dollars was pledged to those dependent on the four men who had perished. The demolished packing-house will be replaced at once. The company will investigate the habits of the employed with a view to determining the cause of the catastrophe. The men understood the rules, and it was understood that they carefully obeyed them. The accident is the most shocking that has ever occurred in this neighborhood, and the entire community is aghast at the horror. The value of the property destroyed was about $8,000.

Terrific Explosion in a Gas-House.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., March 6.—At half-past 4 this afternoon the city was startled by a report that resembled the shock of an earthquake, and the fact that many buildings in the northern part of the town were visibly shaken gave rise to the belief that something of the kind had occurred. It was soon ascertained to have been caused by a terrific explosion at the gas-house, located on the banks of the Susquehanna, in the northwestern suburbs. The news spread like wildfire, and thousands of people flocked to the scene. A large brick building in which the machinery stood was riddled and torn as if a dozen batteries of artillery had bombarded it. Two-thirds of the edifice was entirely demolished, brick walls three feet thick lying in a heap over the purifiers. Three men were in the building at the time, and all miraculously escaped. Only one was injured at all, and he—the engineer—very slightly. The men were literally covered by the ruins, and yet the strong machinery near which they stood proved their defense against a horrible death. The gas was made from crude petroleum, the new method being introduced about two years ago. It is supposed that a leakage somewhere filled the building with gas, as the engineer says the explosion occurred just as he struck a match to light the fire. The loss is quite large, reaching into the thousands. A warning to other gas companies is conveyed in the accident today, and that is, that care should be taken against leakage by which the purifying-room may become filled with gas. The city after to night is liable to be left in darkness until the damage is repaired, which will certainly take some time.

One Person Killed and Several Injured by a Falling Wall.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

STRATHROY, Ont., March 7—2 a. m.—A fire broke out in C. P. Heal & Co.'s dry-goods store in Frant street about 12 o'clock. The building was a brick one, and occupied by Heal, dry goods, R. Diprose, groceries, and P. H. Mathews, tailor-shop up-stairs. Just as the firemen had the fire about under control and nearly extinguished, and while a number of citizens and firemen were standing on the sidewalk in front of the building, the roof shot out into the street, carrying the front wall with it, and buried a number of those standing on the street. Among those were Hamilton Howe, undertaker, killed instantly; A. H. Kettridge and E. W. Woodbury, proprietor of the Queen's Hotel, severely injured; the latter has a leg broken; G. M. Francis, confectioner; T. Legallee, drayman; David Gibson, grocer; Dougald Graham, grocer; W. Murdock, carpenter; Richard Wallace, bookkeeper; Robert McEwen; Voruesspurr, shoemaker; John Lanfesty Jr. being severely but not fatally injured, so far as can be ascertained at present. The building was owned by J. and J. H. English. The loss will be $20,000. It is not known how the fire originated, but all lament the terrible result.

A Man at Peoria Buried under Twenty-five Feet of Earth.

PEORIA, Ill., March 6.—While Jack Lover was engaged in digging a cesspool in this city today, the earth caved in and he was buried at a depth of twenty-five feet. A force of men is at work removing the earth, but will not be able to reach him before morning. Charles Riefenstinger, another workman, was struck by the windlass, and had his shoulder dislocated.

Too Much Whisky.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

RACINE, Wis., March 6.—James Smith, well known here, while badly intoxicated drove his team up the railroad track, and, rolling over the embankment, he was precipitated into the river. He was dragged out and resuscitated after much labor.

A Man and Wife Killed by a Falling Tree.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 6.—Sunday afternoon, during a violent storm at Red Bluff, Jefferson County, a tree was blown down across a buggy occupied by Oscar Davis and wife, killing him instantly and inflicting fatal injuries on Mrs. Davis.

Drowning of a Stranger.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NILES, Mich., March 6.—An unknown man about 25 years old was found drowned in the St. Joseph River three miles south of this city yesterday. He had on only a blue shirt, socks, and pants.

Two Ladies Seriously Injured by Lightning.

DETROIT, Mich., March 6.—Mrs. J. W. Dickinson and Mrs. Charles Sturgis, two ladies of Battle Creek, were struck by lightning yesterday, and so severely burned that it is reported they cannot live.

Careless Handling of a Loaded Gun.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BATAVIA, Ill., March 6.—A little daughter of John Frydendall was killed this afternoon by the accidental discharge of a gun with which she was playing.

Killed by a Falling Tree.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CARLINVILLE, Ill., March 6.—James Stockton, a son of J. Stockton, a farmer living a few miles east of this city, met with a horrible death yesterday while trying to catch a coon he had treed. In cutting down the tree it fell upon him, killing him instantly. He was but 15 years old. No one was with him at the time of the accident.

CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

A Budget of Misdeeds Collected by Industrious Newsgatherers in a Day's Search.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., March 6.—Burglars are thick and numerous in this city, and every night they make good hauls. Friday night they entered the merchant tailoring establishment of J. W. Cunningham & Co. and took away three full suits of clothing, five vests, and five pairs of pants. They entered the same place again last night and carried away two suits and some other articles. The entire loss will amount to $500 or $600. They also entered Donnelly's grocery house last night and secured about $75.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GREENVILLE, Ill., March 6.—At this term of the Bond County Circuit Court, which commenced here today, Anderson Green was sentenced to three years in the penitentiary for grand larceny. This is the second time he has been convicted for stealing, he having been sent up in September, 1879, for two years. His term in the penitentiary expired a few months ago, and he returned to this county, notwithstanding the indictment under which the present conviction was had was still hanging over him. The case against Caleb Rhea for manslaughter was continued until next term. This case has been on the docket for about eight years.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 6.—Several sensational reports have been published during the past few days to the effect that Clarence Hite, the confessed train-robber, had been kidnaped from his house in Kentucky. It was also stated that he was arrested for Wood Hite, his brother. George B. Hite, another brother, has been in this section during the past week, and today went to Jefferson City to investigate the matter. He visited the penitentiary, and, in the presence of the Warden, Clarence Hite admitted having taken part in the Winston robbery on the Rock Island Road, the second Glendale robbery on the Chicago & Alton Road, and that his plea of guilty was made voluntarily to save trial for murder in the first degree for being inculpated in the killing of Conductor Westfall at Winston.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 6.—Bent Taylor, who killed Riley Black in Clay County on the 24th of last December, has been sentenced to hang at Corning April 21. Taylor's attorneys moved for a new trial, but Judge Mack overruled the motion and pronounced the death sentence. It is probable an appeal will be taken to the Supreme Court. Both Taylor and his victim are respectably connected.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ATCHISON, Kas., March 6.—The Sheriff of Atchison County, Mo., arrived today with Tobe Busten, a horse-thief, captured at Clay Centre. He remains in jail until the arrival of the train. A former resident of this place, he has drifted from bad to worse.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 6.—In a personal altercation today between Dr. T. R. Lemonnier, Coroner, and Dr. Riley, of Algiers, the former was floored, but managed to bite off a portion of the nose of his adversary. Lemonnier was appointed a few months ago by Gov. McEnery, vice Beard, who was suspended during an indictment for crime, and the difficulty arose from jealousy, Riley having aspired to the office.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., March 6.—Bob Jones, for the murder of Spencer Phillips, white, Sept. 23, 1880, is sentenced to hang April 28.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 6.—The police this morning arrested Sandy Mathis (colored) who last October murdered Essick Polk, also colored, near Lucy Station, in this county. The murder of Polk was a most horrible affair. Mathis was fearful that Polk would cause a stepdaughter of his, with whom he was on intimate terms, to leave him, so, arming himself, he approached Polk, who was seated in his own house, and split his head open with one blow. He then dragged the dead body into a cotton-pen, dug a hole, and, after cutting the remains into pieces, buried it, taking precautions to sod the spot over with grass. His stepdaughter was a witness to the killing, but, through fear, kept the matter secret until yesterday, when she related the particulars of the killing, and went with some parties to the spot, where the remains of the dead man were found. Mathis denies the murder, but the proof is positive against him.

CINCINNATI, O., March 6.—Charles Murray was killed in Hamden, O., Saturday night, during a quarrel in a saloon with David Sands. They had begun with a fist fight, but when Murray had thrown Sands down the latter drew a knife and stabbed him twice, causing death in twenty minutes. Sands gave himself up.

TOPEKA, Kas., March 6.—Two men entered the residence of R. J. Hughes, on Topeka avenue, about 3 o'clock this morning. While one guarded the door the other presented a pistol at his head, and made him and his wife lie quiet while he went through his pockets. He obtained over $100 in cash and checks amounting to $80 more.

GREENSBURG, Ind., March 4.—The habeas corpus proceeding in the case of Mrs. Walton, charged with being an accomplice in the murder of her husband, who was shot in his house by Aaron Frazier, closed by the decision that she be remanded to jail and held without bail.

DALLAS, Tex., March 6.—The family of J. O. Childers were chloroformed late Sunday night and the house robbed of $3,000 in diamonds, money, and other valuables. Every room in the house was ransacked. A large knife was found in one of the rooms, with which the burglars expected to murder whoever should resist. Simon Saiid, a former colored servant, has been arrested on suspicion of managing the robbery.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 6.—At Arkansas City, on Sunday, there was a shooting affray, in which W. J. Hale was killed by John Fuller, who escaped. Both were intoxicated.

ST. LOUIS, March 6.—George Killian was indicted in Belleville, Ill., for being concerned in the murder of a family of five persons near Saxtown, St. Clair County, Ill., the 19th of March, 1871. The murder was a very mysterious and horrible affair—an actual butchery, in fact—and, although a large reward was offered at the time and every effort made to ferret out the perpetrators of the crime, nothing was ever ascertained until now.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 6.—Bob Sarver, colored, was lynched at Franklin, Ky., tonight, for an attempt to rape a white girl, 16 years old, named Ruby.

BALLOT-BOX STUFFING.

Discoveries in Philadelphia—A Prominent Councilman Implicated.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 5.—An astounding case of ballot-box stuffing has been brought to light by the Committee of One Hundred, and will be given to the public tomorrow. It dates back to the election for City Commissioners last November, and indicates a scheme of fraud which may have extended to many polling-places throughout the city. In the Fifteenth Division of the Twenty-sixth Ward, at the time mentioned, 250 votes were recorded as having been cast. In looking over the streets as presented to the Judges of the Court, officers in the employ of the committee detected what would, at least, have been a most astonishing coincidence. The Election law provides that as each voter hands in his ballot it shall be numbered in numerical order—that is to say, for instance, from 1 up to 258, and his name glued on the sheet. The officers found by the sheet that, after 223 had been reached, the names of the voters on the list ran in alfabetical form, including L to S. Detectives were at once set to work, and a thorough canvass of the division was made. The result has been the discovery that after the polls closed the election officers deliberately proceeded to run down the Assessor's list, take therefrom the names of men who were registered as living in the division, but had not voted, prepared tickets for them, numbered them in numerical order as indicated, and attached the names in alfabetical order to those entered on the sheet during the hours the polls were open. The fact was developed that in two cases dead men have been voted, in three others men who had not lived in the division for a year, in seventeen more men who had removed over three months, and in eight men who were either absent from home or did not go to the poll.

This division has been notorious for fraudulent practices for years past, but it is believed by some of the committee that if it is not too late to reach the return-sheets deposited with the court that this specific case will be found to be a part of a wholesale scheme whereby a Reform Republican candidate was defeated. To consummate this crime it required the acquiescence of both Republicans and Democrats, both parties being represented in the Election Board. Had they mixed the names instead of running them alfabetically it would not have been discovered. The committee has offered a reward of $500 for the apprehension of the parties implicated, and one of them has been arrested. The others have fled the city. It is only a year ago since another set of election officials were sent to prison from this division for rejecting legal votes.

WELLS AND NORRIS.

These Notorious Outlaws Are Cheerful, and Hope Something Will Turn Up to Assist Them in Regaining Their Liberty.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., March 6.—Last night Judge Samuel B. Green, of this city, returned from Sidney, Ia., where he was summoned by Poke Wells and Bill Norris, the two outlaws of this county, to defend them at their trial, which will be about the 16th or 17th. Judge Green says Poke has two wounds, both of which are very painful, and that he is fearfully cut down and is only a shadow of his former self. One of his wounds is in his left breast. His physicians thus far have been unable to find the ball. The other is in the wrist. The prisoners are cheerful, and feel, says the Judge, that something will occur to assist them to regain their liberty.

HENRY WARD BEECHER.

He Delivers Part of His Lecture on Luxury and Beauty,

But a Sudden Illness Prevents Him from Finishing His Theme.

He Was Pronounced Out of Any Danger at Midnight.

The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher was to have lectured in Central Music-Hall last evening on the "Moral Uses of Luxury and Beauty." He was there, and spoke for half an hour to one of the largest and finest-appearing audiences ever gathered togther in a place of amusement in the city, but then became faint and was obliged to stop.

He was introduced by Prof. Swing, and began by saying that if he were to select among all the cities on this continent the one where it was less needed to urge men to the pursuit of wealth this would be the city. It might seem strange, when the streets could scarcely get cool of nights from the grinding of wheels all day, and when we were a proverb among the active cities of America, that he should come all the way to Chicago to urge men to the pursuit of riches. He did not. To those who were already engaged he had but little to say, and to those that had acquired riches enough, nothing. He addressed himself to the great under class—young men, clerks, day-laborers, mechanics, workmen of every name. It might seem strange that a moral teacher, who founded his enthusiastic faith and teaching upon the inspired Gospel of Jesus Christ, should undertake at any rate to advocate riches, luxury, and the beautiful; but he did, and hoped, in the course of his remarks to show that, along this very line, God had developed the civilization of the world—the refinement of mankind, and without the elements which belonged severally to riches, and luxury, and the beautiful society would relapse and go again into vulgar barbarism.

He held that it was the duty of every man in this land, unless incapacitated by organic inferiority of reason, or by feebleness of disease, or by some of those strange conflicting currents that seemed at times to run at right angles to the ordinary laws of Nature and society, to organize under his feet as a part of his life's work a sufficient property to

REDEEM HIM FROM SERVITUDE

to the animal man, and to do it for his children as well as for himself. He did not understand by riches the extravagant amounts which were heaped up by men, nor even those large properties which, in coöperation, furnished the driving influences of commerce and of general business. He understood that man to be poor whose thoughts, and skill, and utmost industry were necessary every day to give him food, clothing, and shelter. That was poverty. It was the poorest business that a man could have to take care simply, as the whole business of his life, of an animal, that animal being himself. To be sealed, bound down to what he should eat and drink and wherewithal he should be clothed, so that these things constituted the staple of his thoughts and the main run of his ambition, he held to be helpless poverty. So soon as a man developed by his industry enough to eat, enough to drink and to wear, and an assured shelter for himself; as soon as this had become easy—had become assured not simply for the hour, nor for the day, nor for the week—and where the man had a reasonable guarantee that, in so far as serving the animal was concerned, he had risen above it—had organized, developed, and secured enough property for that—he began to take a step upwards. He lived no longer from day to day, from hand to mouth, under the dominant thought and feeling that he was to take care of his physical life.

At this stage he began to develop property because he had more leisure. The property that he had was the tool for acquiring more. His next step was to do for his household what he had done for himself, he did more for his wife and his children. After emerging from the poverty of self-service and service for those he loved, for his family, then he had time to reach out for a higher civilization. But after a man had got more property what was his next step? One dollar said, "Earn another." So when the man had $10,000 he wanted to add as much more to it. With $20,000 he wanted $40,000, and he went from forty to fifty, from fifty to seventy-five, and from seventy-five to one hundred. Now he drew his buckle one hole tighter, and said:

"I'M IN FOR THE RACE."

With $100,000 he saw half a million in advance, and finally, perhaps, he reached $25,000,000. Then he looked at some other dried-up old man who had also acquired the same amount, and said: "I'll keep even with him if it kills me."

What had such a man done with his money? He had simply made his money a money-breeder. He could show stocks, and bonds, and real estate, and that was about all. After grasping for forty or fifty years for gold he died rich—but the poorest rich man in the community, after all. He was rich in property, but poor in all that went to make life beautiful and poor in what his money should have procured for him. He might have been respectable, paying his taxes without much grumbling, and he might have purchased a reputation for public spiritedness, but he had not made a legitimate use of his money. Looking at these men—men who, with their riches, pampered their appetites or satisfied their greed for gold—one outside might utter the old prayer, "Give me neither riches nor poverty—give me just enough." And there, by the way, was a word for which no boundary had ever been found. How many knew when they had enough?

The prejudice against riches and a kind of respect for poverty—in others—was a problem that hovered over the Church today, and in our age made radiant by the accumulation of wealth. The sentiment against the getting of wealth and against the minister advocating such an idea could be accounted for. When the Puritans landed here, the idea that a man and any man was a value of great moment had fallen out of the world. Great ignorance existed. The dignity of the individual man was the idea that inspired Puritan life, but they were without a trace of the love for the beautiful. Hence in the old New England homes the evidences of this love were found wanting. The lecturer could conceive of no one having a soul more starved for the want of the beautiful than was his own when in his old New England home.

THE LIVES OF THE PURITANS

were noble, but they had an idea that sanctity and the beautiful did not consort together, and that idea had come down from them in the history of the Church. The most positive remedy for this sort of heresy was riches.

There was another source of prejudice against the acquisition of riches and the employment of it for luxury and for beauty. There was the whole face of Scripture as it had been interpreted by the ascetic school of men. "How hardly shall they that have riches enter the Kingdom of God." There was an impression——

At this juncture some one in the parquet shouted "Catch Mr. Beecher." No one seemed to understand what the man said, so he repeated the remark with the addition of "He is fainting." This was true, although the fact had not struck any person but the gentleman who called attention to it. The warning was not given any too soon, for Mr. Beecher who had yawned a minute or two before, began to sway from side to side, and would have fallen if several men on the platform had not rushed forward and helped him to a seat. Mrs. Poyner, his niece, took a chair beside him, and he talked to her. He became very pale, and his hands seemed to have become numb, as he moved his fingers constantly as if trying to restore the circulation. Prof. Swing talked to him and felt his pulse, and Mr. Beecher, who was evidently very weak, was heard to say, "I don't think I can go on." The audience knew that he was ill, but, as he smiled at something his niece said, and appeared to brighten up a bit, they doubtless wished he would come out all right. Their hopes, however, were dissipated by

PROF. SWING, WHO SAID:

I think there is no difference of opinion in the house that we ought to excuse Mr. Beecher from continuing his address. He has been ill all day, and was ill yesterday, and it would seem a piece of cruelty to one who has been so long in the service of the country and the church to permit him even to continue his long address. I would therefore move that this audience excuse Mr. Beecher by a vote.

Several seconded the motion, which was unanimously agreed to, and the 3,000 people arose and went home disappointed of an intellectual treat, but not all censorious on account of the evident inability of the lecturer to keep his agreement.

As soon as possible, Mr. Beecher was put into a carriage and driven to the Grand Pacific, where Dr. Eldridge saw him. It seems that fully five minutes before the outcry of the man, Mr. Beecher had been unable to see the audience on account of a rush of blood to the head. He, however, kept on talking, in the hope that his vision would be restored and the attack of "vertigo" pass off. Instead of getting better, though, he became worse, and would have fallen very soon if he had not been assisted to the chair. His feet and hands became as cold as ice, and the moving of his fingers was due to an attempt to restore the circulation. Some thought this an indication of paralysis, but it was not. His head was very hot and his pulse feeble. He felt "a little better" before he left the hall, and attributed his illness to indigestion. It appears that he had a cold for three days, and traveling from New York to Chicago didn't help it any; and all of yesterday he had had a diarrhea, though otherwise, excepting the cold, he was in good health, and felt able to deliver his lecture by exercising his will power.

AFTER LEAVING THE HALL

Mr. Beecher walked nearly half a block before entering a carriage, and he said that the air made him feel better. Upon reaching the hotel he sat down in one of the office chairs while waiting for the elevator, and talked calmly to his agent, Mr. Max Bachert, who had accompanied him over in the carriage. Once his bed had been reached Mr. Beecher claimed to feel perfectly well except that his weakness had not quite left him. In the meantime Mr. Bachert had summoned Dr. Eldridge, who was able to state, an hour later, that there was nothing in the world the matter with his patient further than a faintness resulting from diarrhea and the tiresomeness of travel. There were no premonitions of any pending trouble like paralysis and apoplexy, and no probability that Mr. Beecher would be interrupted more than a day or two in his professional engagements.

AT A LATE HOUR

Mr. Beecher was sleeping restfully, and there was every indication of his speedy restoration.

Naturally, there were questions asked regarding the matter of Mr. Beecher concluding his lecture in Chicago. Some went so far as to ask if the money they had paid for tickets would be returned to them. On this point the management were in a quandary. Mr. Beecher's illness was, of course, entirely unforeseen, and something for which no one was to blame. It would be an utter impossibility to return the money paid for tickets, as there were probably not a dozen people in the hall who retained their coupons. Whether or not Mr. Beecher would conclude the lecture the management could not state. Nor could it be stated when Mr. Beecher would leave the city. All depended upon what he said and how he felt this morning.

GOLDEN WEDDING.

Fiftieth Anniversary of the Wedding in Knox County, Ill., of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas McKee, of Galesburg.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

GALESBURG, Ill., March 5.—One of those epochs which occur only once in one's lifetime was celebrated in this city last evening at Brown's Hotel. It was the fiftieth anniversary of the marriage of the Hon. Thomas McKee and Maria Rice, who were united in the holy bonds of matrimony by G. M. McMurtry, a Justice of the Peace, on March 4, 1832, in this county. The celebration of this anniversary was the most imposing and grandest that has ever occurred in this city; therefore it has been the theme in every house for weeks. The standing and prominence of the parties lent additional interest to the occasion. Mr. McKee came to Illinois in 1827 and settled in Sangamon County, near Springfield, and in 1828 removed to Knox County, where he has since resided. His career here has been one full of interest. He was a Lieutenant in the Black Hawk War, and participated in many pursuits after that noted chief and warrior. After the close of the war he was commissioned Captain of militia and then Major. He raised a company for the Mexican War, but was too late to be received. From 1852 to 1854 he was a member of the Illinois Legislature from this Representative District, and sustained an honorable record in that body. Since then he has held several places of trust, such as Assessor, Constable, Supervisor, and Justice of the Peace. He now holds the latter office and has for years. No man in this community sustains a fairer record for honesty and fair dealing, and he is universally held in high esteem by every one in the city and county.

It is not strange, therefore, that the occurrence of his fiftieth marriage anniversary should cause more than ordinary recognition. His friends took the matter in hand, and made suitable arrangements to give the occasion that éclat which the prominence of the parties warranted. A committee of arrangements was selected consisting of prominent citizens—viz.: W. W. Patch, M. W. Gay, B. Lombard Jr., George Davis, and D. H. Frisbie, who issued over 300 invitations, and selected Brown's Hotel for the place of meeting. When the evening arrived there came together about 500 of the invited guests, filling that spacious hotel to completion. At 8 o'clock Mr. and Mrs. McKee entered the parlors and were cordially received by their friends. An address was delivered by the Rev. Tomlinson, of the Universalist Church, reviewing the life of the parties in their prairie home, and the trials and hardships of the early pioneers.

At the close of the address and the reading of letters from absent ones, the company repaired to the dining hall of the hotel and partook of a banquet spread by Mr. Chase, proprietor of the house. It was a sumptuous repast, and did Mr. Chase much credit. Of the 500 present we can give the names of only a few of the more prominent, as follows: W. W. Patch and lady, S. W. Allen and lady, Clark E. Carr and lady, P. S. Post and lady, President White and lady, T. J. Hale, H. M. Sisson and lady, G. C. Lanphere, C. H. Matthews, J. S. Chambers and lady, John C. Stewart and lady, E. F. Phelps and lady, the Rev. O. A. Williams, C. E. Lanstrum and lady, Royal Wiswall and lady, H. R. Sanderson, J. A. McKenzie and lady, A. Harrington and lady, George Ekins and lady, L. Stevens and lady, Frank Gay and lady, D. H. Frisbie, M. W. Gay and lady, B. Lombard Jr. and lady, G. A. Murdock and lady, S. Spear and lady, Mr. Ogden and lady, M. J. Mack and lady, W. A. Ryan and lady, A. Knowles and lady, A. W. Berggreen and lady, M. S. Barnes and lady, E. P. Williams and lady, Dr. G. W. Foote and lady, S. J. Parry and lady, S. Fletcher and lady, Dan Farrell and lady, C. M. C. Burns and lady, Frank Stilson and lady, A. S. Devendorf and lady, L. H. Greene and lady, J. A. Bryan and lady, J. R. Gordon and lady, John Gordon and lady, C. C. Merrill and lady, H. Wilbur and lady, N. A. Knowles and lady, James Colville and lady, the Rev. Tomlinson and lady, and many others.

THE CITY OF BERLIN.

Her Safe Arrival at Boston—An Immense Claim of Salvage Possible.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Mass., March 6.—The Inman steamer City of Berlin was moored alongside the Cunard dock here at noon today, and her passengers and mail were sent to New York this afternoon. The Berlin left Queenstown Feb. 16 for New York, and when six days out broke her crank shaft. At that time the steamer was in latitude 42 deg. 32 min., longitude 61, and distant from New York about 1,000 miles. Owing to the fact that large masses of ice have been seen floating in that vicinity the past two months, and the additional but not reassuring fact that severe gales have prevailed in that vicinity to a greater or less extent throughout the entire winter, considerable apprehension was felt among some of the passengers, of whom there were about ninety cabin and 400 steerage. From the 22d until 4 o'clock on the morning of the 26th the disabled steamer drifted helplessly around at the mercy of the wind and waves, and, to use an expression of one of the passengers, "Had not the weather been unusually fine there is no knowing what would have become of us." At the time mentioned, the French steamer Ville D'Alger, from Bordeaux for New York, hove in sight and took the City of Berlin in tow, she then being about forty-five miles south of the regular course usually taken by vessels bound for New York from Queenstown. After towing her for a considerable distance and into the regular channel, the hawser broke, and repeated attempts failed to remedy the evil, the City of Berlin being so much larger than the French vessel. At this stage the Cunard steamer Samaria, from Boston for Liverpool, hove in sight, and her Captain was easily persuaded to take the disabled steamer in tow, reverse his course, and return to this city. Arrangements were quickly perfected whereby the Frenchman waived his claim, and the City of Berlin once more proceeded on her homeward voyage, although in a slightly different direction. From that time until 12 o'clock last night, the voyage was an uneventful one, and at that time, she then being sixteen miles east-northeast of Boston light, her anchors were let go, and word was sent to the Towboat Company that the services of their boats were required to tow the vessel up. Accordingly four boats were dispatched to render her all the assistance in their power. They did so, and at an early hour this morning she weighed anchor, and in the wake of the Samaria and the towboats started up the bay. The Samaria will sail again for Liverpool as soon as she has laid in another supply of coal. It is not yet decided whether the Berlin will repair here or in New York. If the Cunard Company claim salvage the amount will be very heavy, as the Berlin and her cargo are valued at $6,000,000.

LABOR.

Riotous Conduct of the Railroad Laborers on a Strike at Omaha, Neb.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OMAHA, Neb., March 6.—The strike of the laborers on the grading for the new freight-yard and depot of the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad, who were employed by contractor James Stephenson, threatens to become more serious. Those strikers and sympathizers who were arrested on a charge of rioting were released, and now there is a growing disposition on the part of the strikers to drive off the men brought from Plattsmouth to take their places, and to use violence if necessary to effect this. The new body of workmen were brought from Plattsmouth by the railroad company this morning and guarded by forty special policemen while working, and taken back to their homes on a special train at night. The strikers will very likely make an attack upon them today, and count upon a body of at least 800 men to oust sixty men who have taken their places.

Trouble in the Mines at Eureka, Nev.

EUREKA, Nev., March 6.—Manager Probert, of the Richmond mine, has issued an order reducing the percentage for tribute ore under certain grades. This morning about one hundred tributers marched from Ruby Hill to the Richmond mine to see if Probert could not be induced to rescind the order. Probert, however, refused to withdraw his order, and the miners concluded to quit work. This does not affect the men working at $4 in the mine. The tribute system is very common in the district. Heretofore the body of men who quit work have been paid 15 per cent on all ore assaying $30 a ton and upwards. By the recent order a reduction of 5 per cent was made on ore below $35 per ton. The Richmond being a foreign company the reduction is not likely to affect the tribute work in other mines.

The Tribune.

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WASHINGTON, D. C.—1319 F street.

AMUSEMENTS.

Haverly's Theatre.
Monroe street, between Clark and Dearborn. "The Black Crook."

Grand Opera-House.
Clark street, opposit new Court-House. Engagement of Mlle. Rhea. "Adrienne Lecouvreur."

Hooley's Theatre.
Randolph street, between Clark and La Salle. Engagement of the Vokes. "Cousin Joe" and "Belles of the Kitchen."

McVicker's Theatre.
Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Engagement of Lotta. "Bob."

Olympic Theatre.
Clark street, between Lake and Randolph. Engagement of Baker and Farron. "Chris and Lena."

Academy of Music.
Halsted street, near Madison, West Side. Variety entertainment.

Criterion Theatre.
Corner of Sedgwick and Division streets. Variety entertainment.

Lyceum Theatre.
Desplaines street, near Madison, West Side. Variety entertainment. Afternoon and evening.

Central Music-Hall.
Southeast corner Randolph and State streets. Testimonial Concert to Miss Adelaide Johnson.

Hershey Hall.
Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Dr. Townsend—"Experiments in Psychology."

TUESDAY, MARCH 7, 1882.

THE Town of Prince Frederick, Calvert County, Md., has been almost entirely destroyed by fire.

THE Committee on Judiciary yesterday reported to the Senate a bill providing for a National bankrupt law.

PARTLY cloudy weather with light snow in the northern portion and lower temperature for the Upper Lake region today.

A BILL for the protection of citizens against the butterine and oleomargarine swindles was introduced in the House of Representatives yesterday by Mr. Jacobs, of New York.

PRINCE MILAN, of Servia, has, at the request of the Skuptschina or Parliament of that Principality, consented to assume the Kingly prerogative, and will hereafter be known as King Milan.

THE clearing-house statement for last week shows a decided improvement over that for the previous week. Chicago shows a gain of 41 per cent over the figures of one year ago and St. Louis a gain of 13 per cent.

BY a vote of 257 to 242 the House of Commons yesterday refused to allow Mr. Bradlaugh to affirm. A motion that he be not permitted to go through the form of taking the oath was adopted on motion of Sir Stafford Northcote, a Tory member.

THE REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER while lecturing last evening at Central Music-Hall was overcome by sudden sickness and was compelled to stop. He was removed to his hotel and medical advice summoned. The attack was pronounced a fainting fit, induced by an enfeebled physical condition, and is not considered as serious.

TIDINGS of disaster caused by the flood on the Lower Mississippi grow gloomier as the days go by. Towns have been swept away, plantations destroyed, and whole counties in Arkansas and Mississippi laid under water. The destruction of life and property has been great, and it is feared that the horrors of famine will be added to the list before help can reach the unfortunate people.

A TELEGRAM from Santiago states that an amicable understanding has been arrived at between Minister Trescott and Signor Valmaseda, Chilian Minister of Foreign Affairs, and a protocol agreed upon to serve as a basis for a treaty of peace between Chili and Peru. The protocol recognizes the claim of Chili to the cession of Tarapaca, but leaves the question of indemnity in abeyance. Mr. Trescott has ninety days in which to find a Peruvian Government to which he can deliver the document.

ANOTHER delay has been interposed in the way of the construction of the Bridgeport pumping-works. It has now occurred to the Canal Superintendent that if the water from the South Branch of the Chicago River is thrown into the canal as proposed the stage of water will be so increased that boats cannot pass under the three railroad bridges just south and west of Bridgeport. The statement is made that there is no authority to compel the railroads to elevate their bridges, and everything is again in a muddle.

A BILL was introduced in the Senate yesterday by Mr. Logan on behalf of Mr. Davis providing for a canal from Hennepin, Ill., to a point near Rock Island. It is provided that the canal shall be seventy feet wide and six feet deep, with necessary locks each 150 feet long and twenty-one feet wide. The canal is declared a public, military, and postal highway, and Congress is to regulate the rates of toll upon it. An appropriation of $1,000,000 is asked to begin the work, which is to be carried on under direction of the Secretary of War.

AN important decision was rendered yesterday in the United States Supreme Court, affirming the decision of the District Court in New York as to the classification of sugar for dutiable purposes. The Treasury Department has claimed that the saccharine strength of sugar, which forms the basis upon which tariff is levied, should be determined scientifically by the polariscope instead of arbitrarily, and Mr. Sherman, when Secretary, so ruled. His decision has been overruled by the court of last resort, and at least $2,000,000 collected under protest will have to be refunded to the sugar importers.

THE foul announcement is made that Scoville, Guiteau's brother-in-law and counsel, is about to abandon the assasin's case, take to the lecture-field, and "urge the formation of independent clubs composed of voters of both parties pledged to support good men nominated by either party." If this report be true, it indicates that Mr. Scoville is either a crank or a man of vast assurance. There was a general disposition to regard his attention to Guiteau's case in the nature of self-sacrifice, but this feeling will disappear if he attempts to trade upon the notoriety he gained in the capacity of the assasin's counsel. Scoville has no claim upon public consideration, and no qualification whatever to instruct the public, as far as known, either on the lecture platform or in any other way.

IF yesterday's Washington rumors shall prove true, that Conkling has declined the Supreme Judgeship, one impelling motive to such course undoubtedly was the consciousness that he could not lord it over his associates on the Supreme Bench as he has been in the habit of lording it over his associates in New York politics or in the Senate. He would go on the Supreme Bench to take position at the foot of the class. He would not merely be the junior Justice, but he would be greatly the inferior of all his associates in legal attainments. Any effort he might make at bulldozing would result disastrously. He would be quietly sat down on, and he would be compelled to abandon the part of "boss" which he has played with so much arrogance and offense these many years. The old Judges who have forgotten more law than he ever knew would not, he foresaw, submit to his insolence and assumed airs of superiority over them. He could not bring himself to accept the position of legal inferiority in which he inevitably would stand on account of his defective and insufficient knowledge of law, hence he declined the proffered honor.

EDUCATION THE SOLE GUARDIAN OF PROPERTY.

The opponents of Gen. Logan's bill providing for the appropriation of the whisky tax to educational purposes must not be allowed to escape the logic of their opposition. It may not be strictly just to say that they are opposed to education, but their antagonism to the pending bill is evidence that they are content with the educational system as it is—that they object to taking a step in advance. For the Logan bill is something more than the mere substitution of the revenue derived from a particular, specific source in place of the various sums devoted to educational purposes by the several States. The principle of the bill is an acknowledgment on the part of the Nation that education is a subject of paramount importance, and that it is the duty of the Nation, primarily, to arrest the spread of illiteracy.

We beg Congressmen not to become wildly excited when we remark that the neglect of education by the Government of the United States is the most astonishing fact of its history. It is incomprehensible how, with an excellent popular educational system in full operation and in full view in the New England, Middle, and Western States, yielding such splendid results, the Government could calmly contemplate the almost utter neglect of popular education in the States of the South, and ignore from year to year the steadily accumulating horrors of ignorance and vice which were destined to cause such a vast expenditure of blood and treasure.

The difference between the civilization of New England and that of South Carolina is exactly measured by the difference between their respective educational systems. New England undertook at a very early day to educate every class of its citizens; South Carolina made a monopoly of education, confining it to a single class. If South Carolina had provided for the education of her people as New England did she would have abolished slavery as New England did; and so of the entire South. There would have been no desire, as there would have been no occasion, for the War of Rebellion. The six thousand millions of treasure and the hundreds of thousands of lives expended and sacrificed by the parties to the controversy would have been saved, and the irritation and bad blood of the conflict would have been avoided.

A very low rate of interest on the sum representing the cost of the War of Rebellion and its suppression would provide an annual educational fund of two hundred million dollars! But all this vast sum has been wasted, and the conditions which caused the emergency that necessitated its expenditure to a great extent still exist.

It must be admitted that the American statesmanship of the whole period of our history down to the time of the Rebellion was scarcely less shortsighted and stupid than that of England under the Georges, which resulted in saddling upon her people a debt that they can never pay. If England had provided a comprehensive system of popular education at the beginning of the eighteenth century, who doubts that the wars through which her debt was incurred might have been, and would have been, averted? If the Government of the United States had compelled the adoption of the educational system of New England by the States of the South, who doubts that slavery would have peacefully passed away, and the occasion for war passed away with it?

It would be impossible to adduce more conclusive evidence of the value of education than this illustration affords. It shows that the conspicuous failure of American statesmanship consists in a failure to appreciate the value of education. It shows that good citizenship is impossible without good education—that good education and good citizenship are convertible terms. And it is easy to show by the past that to hesitate on the subject of education is to be lost.

Why do we provide for popular education? Is it out of pure generosity that the rich citizen consents to be taxed to pay for the education of his poor neighbor's children? Does the man who has no children willingly surrender a portion of his estate for the education of the children of others as an act of benevolence? Not at all. There is no security for property in a community devoid of education and consequent intelligence. Intelligence alone confers upon property a sacred character. In one of two ways only can property be rendered secure in the owner's hands. It may be protected by a hired soldiery, through the force of arms, or through the force of a public sentiment enlightened by education. The reason why the poor but educated citizen would not lay violent hands on the rich citizen's property is the fact that he indulges the intelligent hope of himself acquiring property. Besides, the morals of a community are in the ratio of its intelligence. The indulgence of hope promotes self-esteem and self-respect, and these qualities react upon and tone up the moral nature.

It should be borne in mind that while one of the main purposes of all Governments is to preserve property rights, nearly all Governments of history have been shattered in pieces in the effort to fulfill this function of their existence. It may be said that there is never anything sacred about property unless it is honestly got. All the force of our own Government was exerted in a vain effort to protect property in slaves. England has been forced to disturb the property rights of the Irish landlords, and this is only the prelude to an attack upon the property rights of her own landlords. It was the ignorance of the English people of hundreds of years ago which permitted the establishment of a land system which is now about to crumble in pieces, and in its fall wreck certain property rights.

There is nothing sacred about property unless it is honestly acquired and honestly held; and property can only be honestly acquired and honestly held in communities intelligent enough to guard its acquisition and continued possession by just and adequate laws. It follows that education is the sole bulwark of the State, and so of property. It has been said that the chief business of the statesman of Great Britain was for hundreds of years the undoing of vicious legislation—a severe commentary on the stupidity or worse of a leading nation of the world.

Congressmen who oppose a step forward in educational legislation should ponder these things. It is beginning to be believed that it is the duty, because it is the interest, of a political community to give to every child all the education he or she can take. Legislators should not be the last members of the body politic to reach this conclusion.

THE CHINESE BILL IN THE SENATE.

The debate on the Chinese bill in the Senate of the United States the last few days affords a striking contrast to the great debate three years ago. Then the questions concerning the restriction of Chinese immigration were comparatively new. The legal and moral rights of the matter were little understood. Its political importance was not perceived. There were several strong men in the Senate in those days who are not now members of it. The discussion was carried on by Blaine, Conkling, Thurman, Sargent, Matthews, and others of acknowledged ability as debaters. Blaine made a speech in support of the bill which attracted the attention of the whole country. He was denounced as a demagog by some and applauded as a far-seeing statesman by others, and he had a substantial reward for it in the unanimous vote of the Pacific coast States in the Chicago Convention.

There has been a marvelous reinforcement of public opinion in opposition to Chinese immigration since that time. The Fifteen-Passenger bill passed both Houses and was vetoed by the President, but a commission was immediately dispatched to procure the termination of the Burlingame treaty, and a new treaty was ratified by the Senate a year ago, agreeing in the most explicit terms that immigration might be limited or prohibited by the United States. The bill now before the Senate is a logical sequence of that treaty. It excites no serious opposition. It will pass by a very large majority. If it should be vetoed, as it will not be, it would pass notwithstanding. Both political parties are committed by their platforms in 1880 to the enactment of such a bill, and if they were not the Angell treaty would seem to require it. It would be an odd thing to negotiate with the Emperor of China for his assent to such a law, and then to refuse to adopt it.

The Chinese debate in the Senate this session has been dull and dreary. The arguments were for the most part twice-told tales. Even the statistics, except those provided by the census of 1880, were stale. Mr. Miller presented the historical facts in an orderly manner, and his argument in favor of the bill was forcible. Mr. Hoar's reply, from the Bird-of-Freedom point of view, was possibly as good a one as could be made. Both, however, read from manuscript, in a dry manner, and were not listened to by a third of the Senate at any one time. Some of the manuscript orations of the Southern Senators, notably those of the constitutional person from Florida, Mr. Call, and the new Senator from Mississippi, Judge George, were verbose and superfluous. The only speech of note in the discussion which has extended now over parts of two weeks was delivered yesterday by Mr. Teller, of Colorado. He spoke off-hand, quickly, clearly, and concisely, and laid down and demonstrated two propositions which completely shattered Mr. Hoar's argument. The first was that the United States does not propose to exclude the Chinese from the benefits of our free institutions, inasmuch as the immigrants of this race have heretofore shown no desire to enjoy those benefits. They never have wished to have the right to vote, except when they have believed that a vote had a market value. In some instances they have wished to become citizens for the purpose of betraying the rights and duties of citizenship, but never at any other time or for any other purpose. They do not complain of tyranny at home, or seek refuge from oppression in this country. They are loyal to their native land, and love and revere its Government, and are so much attached to its soil that they cannot be buried in any other. To talk of conferring the benefits of our institutions upon a race who despise our civilization, and look down upon us as their inferiors in all that pertains to religion, laws, customs, manners, or education is the merest folly.

Mr. Teller's second proposition was that Chinese labor degraded the occupations in which it was employed. Mr. Hoar maintained that the wages of white laborers were now higher in California than in most of the other States of the Union. It is with the greatest difficulty that white girls can be induced to go into domestic service. Admitting this to be true, Mr. Teller said the reason was that the Chinese had degraded every occupation they had entered into in large numbers. They have made all labor in California to some extent degrading for a white man, precisely as the negroes made it in the South before the War. The influx of a class of foreigners of inferior education and social position has had the same effect on the female laborers of Mr. Hoar's own State. Native women now refuse to take places as domestic servants for precisely the same reason that white women, native or foreign, will not compete with the Chinese in California. The superior class turn to other employments. They become shop-girls or seamstresses, and flock to the cities in pursuit of precarious and slender wages. Their new positions are not more honorable or easier, or on the whole better paid, but they save a sacrifice of pride which open competition with an inferior class implies.

There was a good deal of force in Mr. Teller's argument. He also made a palpable hit when he referred to the disastrous effects the Morey letter would have had on Garfield's campaign, and declared that any candidate who believed in the principles enunciated in that letter ought to be defeated. This brought the venerable Joseph Brown, of Georgia, to his feet, who is said to be in training as a great conciliation candidate for the Presidency or Vice-Presidency on either ticket. He had just made a rash speech in favor of the right of employers to get labor in the lowest market and the advantages of cheap labor to railroads. The speech, if not revised before publication, would be troublesome in a political campaign. Mr. Brown disclaimed any intention of expressing the views imputed to him. His sensitiveness was amusing, and showed how little backbone there was in the pretended opposition to the bill. Its passage is assured. Debate on it in either House is merely formal. The only serious questions relate to details, which may be affected by amendments.

TRIUMPH OF THE MOB.

To the disgrace of the City Government, the mob of disorderly rioters have forced the Union Rolling-Mills to blow out their blast-furnaces and to close their shop until such time as the law can be enforced in this city and workmen can be protected from interference and violence.

Here is an establishment with 1,660 men on its pay-rolls, of whom 400 have been employed in the blast-furnaces. These 400 men refused to work for the wages paid and struck, as they had the right to do. But when the company engaged other men to work at the rejected wages and on the same terms paid by the other like establishments elsewhere for the same labor the 400 "strikers" refused to permit these men to work. It was a question whether 400 men who had knocked off and refused to work themselves should control the rolling-mills to the extent of preventing other men willing to labor from doing so. It was a strike carried on in an indefensible and illegal manner, and when the company asked the City Government to protect their workmen the City Government refused the police force requisit for that purpose, and sent merely a squad, whose inefficiency served no other purpose than to encourage the rioters and instigate them to brutal and cowardly violence upon the workmen who filled the vacated places.

Had the Mayor been called on to protect some whisky-shop or some dance-house from violence he would have ordered the whole police force to disperse the assailants and protect the keeper and the barkeepers. But in this instance there were some hundreds of workmen, each representing a family. They sought the privilege of earning their living by honest labor. As they went to and from their work they were hunted, and beaten, and struck with stones. Had they been convicts escaping from prison they could not have been so outrageously treated by the unmolested and ruffianly mob. The officers of the company appealed to the Mayor and police authorities for protection. The mob laughed at the handful of police, and the latter sympathized with the mob by prohibiting any of the workmen from defending themselves from the personal violence with which they were treated. After struggling for one week to maintain control of their own business, and to operate their blast-furnaces by the employment of the men willing to work, the company, utterly denied all effective protection by the city authorities, have been compelled to stop the furnaces. In fixing the responsibility for this business it is difficult to determine between the profound ignorance and brute defiance of law and right by the mob of rioters and the pusillanimity of the city authorities in their encouragement of the mob.

The community have a direct interest in the question whether an individual or a company who shall establish a manufacturing establishment in this city and employ several thousand workmen shall be allowed to conduct their own business free from the disturbance of a brutal, cowardly mob. What a mob has done at the rolling-mills another mob may do at any other establishment. Is there no legal protection to person and property in Chicago? Is there no government save that whose whole energies are devoted to the protection of the saloons?

THE EXPORTATION OF GOLD AND BALANCE OF TRADE.

We print from a London paper a very pessimist view of American finances and commerce, as they are understood in British circles. While there is much that is true in the article, and considerable that ought to be instructive to Americans, there is, however, in the what is supposed to be a deep injury to our trade evidences of healthful recovery from what threatened to be a calamitous fever.

The flow of gold to this country, which has been continuous for several years, was an evidence of National financial prosperity. It did not begin until the great bulk of American National securities had been sent home, and when these were exhausted the gold followed because it had to. The importation of gold, however, continued beyond the point of healthy exchange. It continued beyond the point where it was at all needed in this country and produced inflation and redundancy. It continued until the stock in this country had far exceeded $550,000,000 of gold, being a greater sum than was held in Great Britain, where gold is far more needed in business than it is in this country, which depends more on paper. The natural result was an immense inflation of values and wild speculation. There was a rapid rise in the prices of all commodities. Bonds and stocks of every variety advanced enormously in prices; railroad stocks that had not paid a dividend for years and which had ceased almost to be quoted were inspired and put on the market and sold at par and above. Capital was withdrawn from legitimate business and put into stocks, and the gambling among the dealers became intense and absorbing. Speculation grew wilder as the surplus stock of gold in the country increased; wages and the prices of materials increased; the cost of producing manufactures got so great that exportation thereof declined and imported goods filled the market. Wild and unneeded railroads were projected and steel rails were purchased for them at $70 to $80 per ton. The so-called "balance of trade" was exhausted; our usual exports were too costly to find purchasers abroad, and it became, despite the high tariff, profitable to import all the goods we needed. This condition of things could have, sooner or later, but one end; and fortunately the end came in the form of a check, or an arrest, instead of a general crash and a panic.

The exportation of gold to pay debts abroad, over which the London paper moralizes as an evidence of the temporary character of American trade, was really a providential circumstance. It was a warning that inflation had been carried to excess, and that the wild schemes and kiteflying of the stock market had gone on as far as safety would tolerate. The railroad earnings had fallen off so much that the high prices of stocks could no longer be maintained. The construction of railroads by wildcat corporations was stopped; bonds and stocks which had enjoyed a season of booming gravitated from the fictitious towards a substantial value. Wages had become so high and production so costly that even the steel-rail monopolies and their "protected" employés had come in collision. There was a general set-back, reaching to the collapse of attempted corners in the breadstuff and provision markets. In fact, inflation had received a stab, and instead of the effect being fatal or injurious to American trade and prosperity it was a healthful symptom. It was an arrest of what was rapidly growing into a prolonged debauch.

Though the shipment or export of gold has been comparatively small so far, the balance in the way of exchange is so close that at any time it may be renewed, and it will not follow that the country is injured, even if a much larger sum of gold shall be exported during the next three months. It must be borne in mind that the product of the American mines equals three millions of gold dollars a month, and this is in addition to the product of silver. The vast accumulation of gold in the country has with the continued production of our own mines given us a great surplus of metallic money, and has therefore inflated prices beyond a healthy and profitable maximum. So long as there is coin enough in the country to protect us against any depreciation of the paper money the excess must be a constant invitation to if not a direct cause of inflation. Inflation, of course, suspends exportation and invites importation. The exportation of gold to the extent of putting an end to inflation, instead of being an injury and a loss, would be a great National benefit.

The English writer is correct in his estimate of the amount of American indebtedness held in the various countries of Europe. Bonds and stocks of the railroads, States, municipalities, gas companies, water companies, and other American corporations are held in immense amounts in England, Germany, Holland, and in all the free cities of Europe. The annual interest and dividends earned by these stocks and bonds which go forward to the older countries should be remembered as a drain—silent, but not the less important—of gold from this country. It may not figure in the actual shipments of gold, but in the general balance of the exchange account it seriously reduces the seeming balance in our merchandise statement. The London paper, however, is sadly mistaken in the supposition that the occasional exportation of gold from this country involves a collapse and prostration of American trade or American prosperity.

THE statement that Conkling has declined an appointment to the Supreme Bench and that the office has been tendered to Senator Edmunds may be accepted as authoritative. So far as the character of the Supreme Bench goes, the country will have no great reason to regret Conkling's declination, certainly not if Edmunds shall consent to go on the bench in his place. But it is very doubtful whether Edmunds will accept. He has often expressed to friends in private his reasons for not wishing to be a Supreme Court Judge. His first reason is, that he cannot well afford the pecuniary sacrifice. His salary as Senator and his income from his law practice now exceed considerably the pay of a Supreme Court Judge. He has not a private fortune, and no prospect of having one. Secondly, his health is not good. He is obliged to take long rests in a mild climate once or twice a year. He could not, in conscience, give himself as much time as he needs if he were on the Supreme Bench, for he has exalted notions of the work a Judge ought to do. Edmunds would be a loss to the Republicans of the Senate. He is an able lawyer, a calm, clear, and forcible speaker, and a man of great reserved power. His integrity is unquestioned, and he is a foe to all jobs. He is sound on the anti-monopoly question, and in this respect is as valuable a member of the Senate as he would be of the Supreme Court. It is reported that his only doubt as to the fitness of Mr. Conkling for the Supreme Bench was whether he had convictions as to the right of the Government to control the great corporations. If Edmunds should leave the Senate, he would be succeeded by a narrow-gage railroad-man of Vermont, who studied law a little in his youth, and never had any practice of note, who is not a speaker nor a statesman, and has no other claims upon the people than those which his railroads give him. So there would be a double misfortune in having Edmunds removed from the Senate to the Supreme Court.

THE effect of Conkling's appointment, confirmation, and declination is likely to be very different from that which he undoubtedly anticipates. This episode, if it turns out as now seems probable, is apt to be the last in Conkling's public career. It certainly ought to, and very likely will, neutralize his power for mischief in New York. The President and the other Stalwart leaders in the Republican party in New York will be in a position to tell Mr. Conkling to stand back, and there is reason to believe that they are inclined to do so. They can say to him with justice that he was honored in the most distinguishing manner, that he chose to treat the distinction with contempt, and he must no longer act as an impediment to the success of the Republican party. It will be as much in the interest of the "Stalwarts" as in that of the Liberals to take this position. Had Conkling been disposed to conciliation, and still disinclined to accept a place on the Supreme Bench, he would have signified at once his determination to refuse the position offered to him before the Senate acted, and would thus have saved the Senate the insult which now rests upon that body. He cannot indulge his arrogance at the expense of National dignity, and at the same time enjoy the satisfaction of continuing his work of party disruption, unless Arthur is of a more groveling nature than is generally supposed.

THE Italians appear quite determined to try very large experiments in parliamentary reform. Both Houses have already passed a law establishing a simple educational qualification, every adult male being entitled to vote, provided he can read and write. They have also, after great hesitations, passed another, providing that votes shall be taken by scrutin de liste or departments, each elector voting for the whole number of representatives allowed to each department, which is one for every 40,000 of population, or 650 members. The Government appear to fear, however, that this will produce occasionally too uniform a result, and have proposed that in the most populous of the sixty-nine departments—that is, in all which return more than five members—a minority vote should be allowed. The details of the scheme have not reached us, but it is intended, we believe, to prevent the great cities crushing out the rural minorities outside them. The result of the experiment will be well worth watching.

THE London *News* thinks it is high time that England was reconsidering her goldite folly and taking steps to adopt the bimetallic system of hard money. It says:

> There is a superstitious notion among Continental statesmen that a gold currency in some inexplicable way increases the wealth-producing capacity of a country and raises its dignity. It is a superstition engendered, no doubt, by the action of our own country. England for nearly three-quarters of a century has had a gold currency, and England is beyond question the greatest of commercial nations. It is hastily inferred, therefore, that the gold currency has in some way or other contributed to the commercial preëminence of England. We need hardly say to our readers that this is a complete delusion. England had become the greatest of commercial countries before she adopted an exclusively gold currency, and she would retain her commercial preëminence though she were to change her currency now. It is no doubt a great convenience for a rich country like England to have as a standard of money a metal which contains high value in small compass; but though convenient, such money is in no way essential to the prosperity of a community.

IT is related that one distinguished surgeon lately left a sponge, and another a pair of forceps in the cavity after an abdominal operation. Yet another would have left a large seal-ring in the same place but for a gentle reminder from a fellow-practitioner. It seems hard that surgeons should run the awful risk of losing jewelry and instruments by sewing them up in the vitals of their patients. It is due to them to say, however, that the rule is to carefully count the sponges and instruments during the progress of such operations. This is well. It would be a dreadful matter, for instance, if a man should have a couple of chairs or a house and lot grafted into him while he was being treated for a gunshot wound.

IT appears that "the disease of civilization," as Esquirol called insanity, makes itself in new countries quite as strongly as in those settled many years ago. In this light the report of lunacy in New South Wales for 1880 becomes interesting. The proportion of insane persons to the population is as 1 to 367, while that in England is 1 to 357, the difference being referred to anxieties consequent upon emigration. The proportion of recoveries is also about the same as in England. The death rate, however, is but 7.10, while that in England is 10.14—a difference referable to the climate.

THE discovery and successful working of the petroleum wells in Germany are likely to reduce the profits of the oil companies in this country to a very large extent. No one will have any pity upon these monopolies, which have always been of the most grinding character. The exports from this country to Germany were last year over 67,000,000 gallons of refined oil and crude petroleum. And as it is believed that Germany will for the future be able at all events to supply her own wants, much lower prices are expected here.

A CASE has been reported in the medical journals of inebriety in a boy of 4 years whose mother keeps a small grogshop in a Pennsylvania town. She caught him at last helping himself to whisky behind the bar, and in his excitement he hurriedly swallowed nearly a tumblerful. This was an unusually large dose for him, and soon made him unconscious. The doctor called to attend him said he had often been tipsy, and smoking strong cigars had been a habit with him for more than a year.

THE total value of all the quinine bark imported into London in 1880 was £1,115,534. The increased consumption is largely due to the American demand for quinine of European manufacture. The total annual production of quinine is, according to the *Chemists' Journal*, 268,400 pounds, of which a fourth is produced in Germany, a fourth in the United States, a fifth in France, a fifth in Italy, and about one-eighth in England.

THE prohibition fanatics of Wisconsin are hounding the Legislature to submit a constitutional amendment prohibiting the manufacture or drinking of any beverage in that State containing a particle of spirit. How many votes do they suppose such an amendment would receive in Milwaukee County? It would be voted down there by a nine-tenths majority, and if carried in the State could never be enforced in the German counties.

THE restrictions in regard to the importation of American meats have been largely withdrawn at foreign ports. The people would have American meats, and showed a marked preference for American prices. The dangers from trichinæ, etc., were no doubt largely exaggerated, and it is probably the case that American pork and lard are greatly superior to any articles of the sort habitually sold in European markets.

"A PHYSICIAN" receives the following compliment from his local newspaper: "Dr. M. is a self-made man; the only schooling he ever received for the medical profession he acquired by a long and varied experience as Captain of a gravel boat and bank boss on the canal, from which he stepped to the arduous and responsible position he now fills, and in which he has met with the noblest success."

THE chemist to the Government at Bombay was lately much surprised at the large amount of cologne sold in the Kolaba district. He soon found that the natives had discovered that the fashionable scent was greatly superior in intoxicating quality to abkari, the native drink, while as an article of British manufacture they could purchase it free from the heavy duties to which abkari was subjected.

A COLORED preacher of the western part of Ohio thus holds forth: "I delight to observe dese new laws against adulteration. Dere's mos' too much ob dis yer thing goin' on. Ef a man can't keep the sebenth commandment ob de Lord, den I say let man hang him up by de neck 'tell he stops it—dat's all."

THE sources of the valley of the Thames are drawn upon by the water companies for 120,000,000 gallons per diem. The wells and springs over the city area, and the brooks that feed the Thames within the limits of the suburbs, have been abandoned on account of the percolation of sewage.

AN Iowa man blew out the gas at a Cincinnati hotel last week and the Coroner held him for his board. Friends of the deceased pleaded the bad character of Cincinnati gas in bar of the offense, and the man was sent home in a rosewood coffin at the expense of the city.

THE Democratic majority in Georgia was reduced by one on Saturday last, a colored gentleman having indiscreetly emptied his shotgun in the abdomen of one of a party of four who called at his cabin to inflict a little discipline upon him.

MR. BEECHER having pronounced favorably on Mr. Wilde, his sunflowers, lectures, knee-breeches, and other stage appurtenances, an expectant world will wait breathlessly for Mr. Wilde's opinion of the Brooklyn divine.

IT is alleged that Brigham Young, the deceased prophet of the polygamic dispensation, is alive and kicking. So far as the latter part of the paragraph is concerned Mr. Conkling may possibly be the person alluded to.

THE "feeling of indignation and thankfulness for the Queen's safety" expressed by Mr. Frelinghuysen as per cable scarcely expresses the fact. But then nobody could expect to send a comma (,) by cable.

DR. MILLER, of the Omaha *Herald*, thinks Mr. Blaine's eulogy on the late President "no great shakes." The opinion of the country on Dr. Miller has not yet been collected—and will not be.

THE sad news comes from Springfield that Gov. Cullom is sick. Probably the phenomenal cheek of the gentlemen who wanted to inflict a $10,000,000 mortgage on Chicago upset him.

MR. JOSEPH COOK, of Boston, has been lecturing in Bombay, but has not yet convinced the Buddhists and Brahmins that the Boston style of cookery excels the native product.

LAWS against adulteration date back to the time of Edward the Confessor, and it is remarkable that the same ingredients for adulteration have been in use for centuries.

REPORTS of Capt. Eads' banquet to the Washington press state that "wine flowed like water." The Captain should have saved the water for use in his jetty passages.

THE London *Lancet* says: "If science has not placed the brain on a footing with the liver and the kidneys as regards the study of its functions, it has done nothing."

ONE of the medical journals says: "There is no limit to the ingenuity of a hysterical woman when once she commences to deceive."

THE deacons of Leavitt Street Congregational Church are determined that the Leake in that organization shall be stopped.

THE Church of the future will be composed of persons who are waiting for the Millenium.

IF Mr. Arthur is not a little more conservative he may run out of disappointed politicians.

MR. TENNYSON could write a real nice poem on the charge of the 306.

LAKESIDE MUSINGS.

John Sherman did not vote for Mr. Conkling's confirmation. John evidently doesn't believe in repairing other men's fences.

Mr. Conkling finds that sitting on the fence for a week or so isn't such a bad job when the top rail is protected by a nomination and confirmation.

Oscar Wilde lectured in Racine, Wis., Saturday night to less than 100 people, although the town has a population of 20,000. Racine is not much on modern art, but it is the home of a trotter that has a record of 2:20¼.

The London *Times* says that "When all his brother's debts are paid, the present Earl of Lonsdale will have only £20,000 a year income." If the Earl doesn't bet against the American horses next summer he can get along very comfortably.

"I see that Senator Logan's cousin, recently appointed Minister to Chili, 'can talk Spanish fluently.' When I went to school at Cattaraugus I could walk Spanish fluently, and I notice that John Kelly has been trying it a little, lately."—*S. J. Tilden.*

"Richard Smith"—Send me fifty copies of your paper containing that account of my silver wedding, in which I am described as "an unrivaled host, as those who have been honored by his hospitality bear evidence," and all will be forgiven—*Murat Halstead.*

You say the joy that has just come to me,
To crown my life with glory and with grace,
Will perish, leaving but the agony
Of loss in its dear place.

And that 'twere better to forego the bliss,
And so be spared the loss. I tell you nay;
Because the night is coming, must I miss
The brightness of the day?

No doubt my feet shall tread the valley's ways,
My eyes shall dwell on lesser, lower sights;
But, ah! they cannot rob me—those drear days—
Of this day on the hights.
—*Roscoe Conkling.*

PERSONALS.

Govs. Foster of Ohio, Porter of Indiana, and Bigelow of Connecticut are spending vacations in New York.

The widow of Balzac, née Countess Rzewuska, has sold her Paris mansion to Baroness de Rothschild, widow of Baron Solomon-James, for 500,000 francs.

The Rev. Joseph Cook has been delivering his discourses in Bombay, but according to the *Indian Spectator* has not "brought about anything like a religious revolution."

Five brothers and three sisters named Stewart met for the first time in forty years at Antrim, N. H., on the 22d of February. One brother and one sister of the family were absent.

E. V. Smalley, long connected with the New York *Tribune* as a traveling correspondent in this country and an editorial writer, has resigned from the staff of that paper and begun special magazine work, toward which he has been more and more tending of late.

Charles Hale, of Boston, died last Thursday, after a long illness. He was born in 1831. He was a son of Mr. Nathan Hale, founder of the Boston *Daily Advertiser*, and a nephew of Mr. Edward Everett, and a brother of the Rev. Edward Everett Hale. In 1853 he became part proprietor of the *Advertiser*, and in 1855 assumed the chief editorship of that paper. Mr. Hale's connection with the *Advertiser* ceased in 1864, when he was appointed United States Consul to Egypt, which position he held nearly seven years. The most dramatic incident in his career there was his personal arrest, at Alexandria, of Surratt, one of the conspirators against President Lincoln's life, whom he caused to be sent to this country for trial.

Commodore John H. Upshur, who will relieve Admiral George H. Cooper of the command of the New York Navy-Yard on April 1, is one of the most popular officers in the navy, socially and officially. It is believed that with the aid of his accomplished wife—whose first husband was the heroic Gen. "Phil" Kearney—he will continue the receptions and other social entertainments at the navy-yard which became a feature under Admiral Cooper's command, and which contributed so much to the enjoyment of the officers attached to the station that when orders came to give them other duty they were very reluctant to go. Commodore Upshur has rare attainments as a linguist. The change in the command of this station was made because of Admiral Cooper's recent promotion beyond the grade suited to the command of a shore station.

A queer lawsuit is in store for the Parisians. Some two years ago Sarah Bernhardt took it into her head to be photographed, reclining at full length in her ebony coffin, padded with white satin. The photographer, Melandri, undertook to satisfy the lady's caprice, and obtained some excellent proofs, Sarah having simulated to perfection the stillness of death. Thereupon, Dona Sol said to Melandri: "I will make a bargain with you. Swear to me that you will not sell any of these photographs until after my death." "After your death?" "O, it will happen sooner than you expect. I promise you to die within a year from now. I am not joking. I have a presentiment, and my presentiments never deceive me. Furthermore, at the end of the year, if I am still in this world, I authorize you to sell as many of the photographs as you please." Melandri consented to this strange contract, and executed faithfully his part of the bargain; but Mlle. Bernhardt having neglected to keep her promise, Melandri has referred his case to the Tribunal of Commerce of Paris.

OBITUARY.

The Rev. William T. Brantly, at Baltimore, Md.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BALTIMORE, Md., March 6.—The Rev. William T. Brantly, D. D., one of the most prominent Baptist ministers in the country, died at his residence here early this morning, of heart-disease. He was well and hearty last night, and preached to a large congregation at the Seventh Baptist Church in this city. The deceased was born in Beaufort, S. C., in 1816, and his father was a distinguished clergyman. His mother is a sister of the Hon. Charles J. McDonald, of Georgia. He was a graduate of Brown University, and when quite a young man accepted the chair of belles lettres and history in the University of Georgia. In 1856 he became pastor of the Tabernacle Baptist Church, Philadelphia. Later on he was pastor of the Second Baptist Church of Atlanta, and at different times edited some of the leading religious journals. For the past ten years he has been in Baltimore.

Citizens of Elgin, Ill.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ELGIN, Ill., March 6.—Arthur McCartney, for forty years a resident of this county, was buried here today. He was born in Belfast, Ireland, in 1789.

Nelson N. Harger died last night of typhus fever, aged 40 years. He leaves a wife and three children in comfortable circumstances. During the War he served gallantly in a cavalry company raised at Plato, this county.

Maj. Lorain, U. S. A.

BALTIMORE, Md., March 6.—Maj. L. Lorain, U. S. A., while on leave of absence and visiting here, died at the St. James Hotel this morning. He was a Professor at West Point, where his wife and three children are. He was 51 years of age.

Benjamin S. Benkey, an Ex-Judge of Pennsylvania.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., March 6.—The Hon. Benjamin S. Benkey, ex-Judge of the Twenty-ninth Judicial District of Pennsylvania and of the Lackawanna District, died today, aged 73.

POLITICAL.

Changing the Ward Boundaries in Dubuque, Ia.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., March 6.—The City Council, in its regular session today, changed the boundaries of the wards in order to make the Second Ward, which was much smaller than any of the others, of nearly equal proportions. The scheme was opposed by the Democratic members of the Council for the reason that it throws a large number of Republican voters out of wards where their votes made no difference in their political complexion into the Second Ward, which they will probably change from Democratic to Republican.

The Workingmen of Muskegon, Mich.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MUSKEGON, Mich., March 6.—The Workingmen's Union are organizing for the spring contest. It held a large meeting Saturday night, and was addressed by F. W. Cook, who urged them to stand firm. The men will renew their cry for ten hours or no sawdust, and will not start to work unless their terms are granted. At their meeting they nominated N. Delong for Mayor, and will put up a full city ticket.

City Election at Boone, Ia.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOONE, Ia., March 6.—There was a light vote polled. The Independent candidates for Mayor and Assessor and two Independent candidates for the Council are elected. The Republicans elected the Treasurer, City-Attorney, and two Councilmen.

Republican Victory at Creston, Ia.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CRESTON, Ia., March 6.—Creston gives J. B. Harsch, Esq., Republican, 473 majority for Mayor.

ANTI-POLYGAMY.

A Mass-Meeting to Be Held at Indianapolis, Ind.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 6.—At the regular monthly meeting of the Evangelical Alliance today Dr. Edson read an able paper on the subject of polygamy, in which he advocated its immediate uprooting and favored the Edmunds bill. After discussion, a committee was appointed to arrange for a citizens' meeting to take action on the subject of polygamy, to be addressed by Gov. Parker and others. The meeting will be held in one of the churches or theatres of the city at an early day.

FOREIGN.

Speech of Mr. Forster to the Moonlighters of Tullamore, Ireland.

The Speaker Listened to with Attention, but No Conversions Reported.

Trescott and Valmaseda Have Drawn Up a Protocol.

Trescott Is to Get Tarapaca for Chili Ninety Days After Date.

All of the Guano Papers in the Peruvian Archives to Be Printed.

Kings on the Increase—Milan, of Servia, Proclaimed Yesterday.

Gladstone Again Suffers Defeat on a Move in Aid of Bradlaugh.

The House Then, on Motion of a Tory, Refuses to Admit the Atheist.

Skobeleff Now Believed to Have Acted Under Orders from Ignatieff.

GREAT BRITAIN.

FORSTER'S TOUR THROUGH THE REBELLIOUS DISTRICT.

Special Cable.

TULLAMORE, March 6.—The *Herald's* special says: Mr. Forster made here today a very important speech to a crowd assembled outside of the hotel. He spoke from a window. He said the reason he had undertaken a personal tour was to see for himself whether the stories which came to Dublin Castle were exaggerated. He was sorry that he had found them, to a great extent, true. The result of his inspection, on his mind, was that the people had it in their own power to stop the outrages which disgrace the name of Ireland, and which would not happen in Great Britain or on the Continent. There were no more courageous men in the world in battle than the Irish. Here a voice interrupted him:

"SOFT-SOAPER! RELEASE THE PRISONERS!"

Mr. Forster continued: "But there is one want among the Irish people—namely: the determination to stand against the majority around them, or even against the noisy and violent minority. Those who commit the outrage are the broken-down men and violent, reckless boys. Whether you stop them or not, it is the duty of the Government to do so.

IT IS ESPECIALLY MY DUTY,

and stop them we will. The instigators of outrages have several powers to contend with, namely, the Irish Government—though perhaps they think they can defy that—also the Imperial Government, and the people of Great Britain. But they have also a stronger force—the force of God's law—which says that the man who tries to injure his neighbor—[A voice, interrupting:

"THAT IS THE LANDLORD!"]

There may be bad landlords, but that does not excuse the burning of houses, the torturing of animals, the killing of men [A voice: "Who did that but the soldiers and the police?"] Mr. Forster then went on to speak of his experience years ago in Ireland when a young man. His determination then was to get an alteration in the laws. He spoke of his present joy to see

THE CHANGE ACCOMPLISHED,

and of his belief that in five years, perhaps less, it will be acknowledged to be a great beneficial change in the agricultural industry of Ireland." Mr. Forster then referred to his visit to the death-bed of Morony, the memory of which, he said, would remain throughout his life. "I call on you to do what you can to stop these things," he continued. "Let me say

ONE WORD ABOUT THE ENGLISH PEOPLE.

There is no ill-feeling in England toward Ireland. We know that you have been a miserably and badly governed country; that the English Government of past days has done many cruel and unjust things to Ireland, and has allowed many to be done. We wish to undo that, make you prosperous, rich, and powerful as ourselves, but we view

THESE TERRIBLE OUTRAGES

and hardly know how to do so. I will conclude with the words I have often read: 'God save Ireland!'—words which sometimes end letters telling me I must have a bullet through my head, or go to a place warmer than we are now. I say 'God save Ireland,' too, but from the man who makes that threat. God save Ireland from cruel men, grasping landlords, rack-renting landlords, dishonest tenants, and midnight marauders. God save Ireland from the pestilence which walketh at noon, and the terror which stalk the at night. And I believe God will save Ireland, for, with all her faults, the amount of virtue among the Irish people—the love of country and of family, which are abiding virtues that do much to save a country—will enable God's laws to be respected."

A voice—What about the prsoners?

LET OUT THE SUSPECTS.

Mr. Forster—Well, now, you ask about the suspects. [Cries "Hear! Hear!"]. As soon as we can fairly say that outrages have ceased—that men are not ruined, not maimed, not murdered for doing their duty, or what they have a legal right to do, the suspects will be released."

Mr. Forster then retired, and the crowd dispersed.

The above are extracts only from a long address, which was listened to in the main with deep attention and silence. It created a profound sensation in the audience of the country town to which it was addressed, and will make, doubtless, an equally profound and universal sensation throughout the whole of Ireland when published tomorrow.

THE QUEEN'S ASSAILANT.

To the Western Associated Press.

LONDON, March 6.—MacLean, the would-be assasin of the Queen, was quietly removed on Saturday to Reading Jail. The solicitor of his family writes that he possesses the certificates of two eminent physicians—Maudsley and Goodrich—of the existence of mental aberration in the prisoner of long standing, and he has no hesitation in saying that there will be no difficulty in establishing the fact of his insanity.

A NOTE OF ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

The following note from Earl Granville to United States Minister Lowell is printed:

MY DEAR MR. LOWELL: I have just received a message from the Queen desiring me to convey her Majesty's acknowledgments for the congratulations you offered on behalf of the President and people of the United States, and to express her hearty thanks for the kind feeling manifested towards her Majesty. Yours very sincerely, GRANVILLE.

IN THE COMMONS

this afternoon Sir Stafford Northcote moved that the House reaffirm the resolution of Feb. 7, that Bradlaugh be not permitted to go through the form of repeating the words of the oath.

Majoribanks, Liberal, moved an amendment in favor of legislation permitting affirmation.

Labouchère moved, on behalf of Bradlaugh, that if Majoribanks' amendment should be carried he (Bradlaugh) would not go up to the table until the legislation was effected, provided the delay was only for a reasonable time.

Mr. Gladstone supported the amendment as the best means of relieving the House from its increasingly painful position.

Majoribanks' amendment was rejected—257 against 242.

Northcote's motion was carried without division.

Majoribanks gave notice that he would ask leave to bring in a bill amending the law relating to the oath.

GLADSTONE ON RUSSIKOFF AND GUITEAU.

Mr. Gladstone, in moving the address to the Queen referring to the recently-attempted assasination, said similar attempts upon the lives of the rulers of other countries had been associated with some grievances or discontent, whereas the attempt upon the Queen was prompted by a morbid desire for notoriety in an intellect of the narrowest kind.

Northcote seconded the motion for the address, and it was carried unanimously.

The discussion of the Land Act Committee of the House of Lords was resumed.

IN THE LORDS

a resolution moved by Granville and seconded by Salisbury, congratulating the Queen on her escape unanimously passed.

THE "MARK LANE EXPRESS,"

in its review of the grain trade for the past week, says: The rainfall stimulated the growing crops, wheat presenting a strong and healthy appearance. Deliveries of native wheat lessened considerably. Demand very restricted, and prices continue to droop. Flour is continually cheapening, foreign breadstuffs declining, and the market closed cheaper for all descriptions; flour very much depressed. It appears now certain that the market will be overdone with foreign flour. Maize closed cheaper, mixed American Friday sold at 28s. ex-ship, being a decline of 6d. Grinding barleys and oats dull. Cargoes off coast dull and weak. There were ten fresh arrivals, eight sales, and six withdrawals. Three cargoes remained on sale Saturday, including one American spring and one Californian. The trade for forward delivery is dull and drooping. Sales of English wheat were 34,363 quarters at 44s. 9d. per quarter, against 31,525 quarters at 41s. 7d. per quarter for the corresponding week of last year.

FORSTER AT LIMERICK.

LIMERICK, March 4.—Mr. Forster before he eft this place visited the Tulla district, the recent scene of many terrible outrages. Immediately on his arrival here the Chief Secretary for Ireland proceeded to the lodgings of Mr. Clifford Lloyd, and summoned the County Inspector of Constabulary to a consultation concerning the state of the County and City of Limerick and the County of Clare. While armed sentinels were placed over Mr. Lloyd's house, numerous bodies of police patrolled the city in all directions. Every precaution was taken for the protection of Mr. Forster. The council lasted more than three hours. Great secrecy was maintained. I am told on good authority that the introduction of martial law

AND A MILD FORM OF CURFEW LAW

was recommended for County Clare.

At 5 in the afternoon, Messrs. Forster and Lloyd drove in an open carriage with a large escort of constabulary to Tulla, where as at Limerick the most elaborate precautions were taken for the safety of Mr. Forster's life. Cavalry and police patrolled at easy distances all along the road, but nothing happened today. When it became known in Tulla that Mr. Forster was in the town all the shops were closed. The Chief Secretary visited the scenes of the moonlight outrages, and expressed sympathy with the sufferers. Another council was held at Tulla with the County Inspector of Clare, and the repressive measures recommended at Limerick are believed to have been agreed upon. The whole of East Clare is in a terrible state of lawlessness. Notwithstanding the large force of soldiers and constabulary the recent daring exploits of the Moonlighters have caused the greatest alarm and uneasiness.

FORSTER AT TULLAMORE.

DUBLIN, March 6.—Forster visited Tullamore, County Kings, and addressed a crowd from the hotel window. He said he had come to the disturbed districts to see for himself whether the reports of the outrages were correct. He announced that the suspects would be released as soon as the outrages ceased. He denied that a plan is under consideration to pay the members of the Irish Parliamentary party elected at the next election.

AN AMERICAN STUDENT NAMED HARE,

from Boston, supposed to be insane, has been arrested for obtaining food without paying. Letters were found on him requesting money from the Princess Beatrice.

PAY FOR MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.

DUBLIN, March 6.—In order to prevent the perpetuation of divisions of the Irish parliamentary party, and the lax attendance of its members, a plan is under consideration to pay each member elected to Parliament at the next election £300 per session of Parliament, and for a contribution of £300 towards the expenses of each contested election. It is proposed to raise the fund by levying a shilling per year on each elector, and to ask the Land League to contribute in the event of a deficit.

RUSSIA.

ARREST OF AN AGRARIAN.

Special Cable.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 6.—The person recently arrested at Moscow is the editor of the famous journal, *Lenet*, which has been preaching the distribution of land to the peasantry. He is not a Terrorist, but a simple revolutionist. He has long been sought by the police, and is now in prison in St. Petersburg.

SOUTH AMERICA.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM THE REPUBLICS AT WAR.

PANAMA, March 6.—Lima dates by yesterday's arrival from the South are to the 16th inst. Novoa, the Chilian Commissioner in Lima, had received an official telegram from Santiago announcing the close of conferences between Trescott and Talmaseda, the Chilian Minister of Foreign Affairs. An amicable and apparently agreeable understanding was arrived at, and the two gentlemen drew up a protocol to be submitted to the Peruvian Government to serve as a basis for a treaty of peace between Peru and Chili. The protocol recognizes Chili's claim to

THE CESSION OF TARAPACA,

but leaves the subject of indemnity in abeyance, or at least does not stipulate for an immediate or early payment. Trescott has ninety days allowed him in which to submit this to some competent Government in Peru. If on the expiration of that time he has not secured its signature by a Government in whose stability Chili can confide the protocol becomes null and void.

BOLIVIA

is said to be awaiting the moment when Chili evacuates Tacna and Arica to take possession of that valuable department and further dismember Peru.

ALL THE DOCUMENTS

in connection with the Cochet and Landreau claims against the Peruvian Government were found among the archives of the palace. They will be published.

THE CHILIAN TROOPS

defeated the Peruvians at Pucara, killed their Chief of Staff, Col. Tafur, a Lieutenant-Colonel, several other officers, and eighty-seven soldiers. The Chilians had one officer and fifteen men killed.

[No such town as Pucara appears in the Gazetteers or maps. The absence of news about the Pisco "horror" is also noticeable.]

SERVIA.

ONE KING MORE, INSTEAD OF ONE THE LESS.

BELGRADE, March 6.—At the unanimous invitation of the Skuptschina, Prince Milan today accepted the royal dignity.

AT PESTH.

VIENNA, March 6.—The proclamation of Prince Milan as King of Servia caused no surprise in Austria, but created a great sensation in Pesth.

MEXICO.

A CIRCUS-TENT FALLS ON A CROWD OF PEOPLE.

CITY OF MEXICO, March 6.—A terrible hailstorm visited this city last night, causing great consternation among a crowd at a circus. Within five minutes tons of hail bore down the canvas, and with it the poles, extinguishing the lights. The scene was frightful, as the panic-stricken people scrambled for the exits, and rushed ankledeep through the water. Fortunately the casualties were slight, two men only being seriously injured by the falling poles, although many were slightly hurt in the confusion.

THE WAR.

SKOBELEFF AND IGNATIEFF.

LONDON, Eng., March 6.—A Berlin correspondent declares that he has good authority for saying that during the day on the evening on which Gen. Skobeleff made his first speech, Gen. Ignatieff hinted to a friend that Gen. Skobeleff would make some remark which would create a profound sensation in Europe. Those acquainted with Skobeleff believed his language was authorized.

The *Presse*, of Vienna, says Gen. Skobeleff's brother-in-law is continuing the agitation in Paris.

FRANCE.

THROWING GOOD MONEY AFTER BAD.

PARIS, March 6.—The *Messager* says: "The new bank, which it is proposed to form to resuscitate the Union Générale, will have a nominal capital of 50,000,000 francs. Bonds giving a right to share in the profits will be allotted to the shareholders and creditors of the Union Générale as partial compensation for their losses."

BELGIUM.

ARRESTED FOR THE DIAMOND ROBBERY.

BRUSSELS, March 6.—Three men and two women have been arrested here, charged with complicity in the Hatton Garden (London) Post-Office robbery in November last. A number of the jewels were found upon them.

CANADA.

Material for Potter Palmer's New Residence in Chicago.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BELLEVILLE, Ont., March 6.—Mr. Potter Palmer, owner of the Palmer House, Chicago, has ordered a large quantity of limestone from the Point Ann quarries, near this city, for the $300,000 residence which he is about erecting in Chicago.

Thanks from the Queen.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ont., March 6.—In the House of Commons this afternoon Sir John Macdonald read a dispatch from the Colonial Secretary conveying the thanks of the Queen for the resolutions passed by the Senate and Commons congratulating her on her recent escape from assassination.

THE RUSSIAN DAREDEVIL

Who Made the Sensational Speech When Drunk.

New York Herald.

Our St. Petersburg correspondent sends the following: "Gen. Skobeleff's speech was not delivered seriously. The gallant young soldier loves champagne, perhaps too well, and it was under its influence he made his silly speech. If we went to the root of matters how often should we find Europe up in arms and exchanges panic-struck for causes not much more serious! Exaggerated importance having been given the Skobeleff incident by the comments of the German and English press, I think it as well to reduce the affair to its original and insignificant proportions. No one was more astonished at the commotion caused by the General's loose, after-dinner rant than the Russian statesmen were. Gen. Skobeleff is no weighty politician. He is a soldier, only 38 years old, who has not had time yet to understand that the commander of an army has more responsibilities than a mere sub-Lieutenant. The day after the famous banquet the affair was dismissed here with the comment that 'Gen. Skobeleff had been talking nonsense again.' Knowing the young hero well—he is more youthful, perhaps, by the by, than heroic—I paid no attention at all to his toast. Nor did he give much more heed to it himself. Two days later he went abroad with the insouciance of a schoolboy who runs off after playing a practical joke on some one. The Russian Government has ascribed the speech to its proper source—sparkling Roederer. Count Kalnoky, Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs, knowing St. Petersburg well, cannot have been alarmed by it. The moral of the whole story is that it is a mistake to promote men, however brilliant, too rapidly. Gen. Skobeleff is a brilliant soldier, but he has never been regarded as a statesman. Count Kalnoky and Gen. Schweinitz gage Skobeleff's importance very exactly, and you need not attach much weight to the rumors afloat of diplomatic ruptures."

In connection with Gen. Skobeleff the *Pall Mall Gazette* reproduces some interesting reminiscences of his career. The story of his exploits in the Bugarian campaign includes all that was most exciting in the war which brought the Russian army within sight of the minarets of Stamboul. From the day when, "to show the stuff he was made of," he swam his horse across the Danube while Gen. Dragominoff was forcing the passage at Simnitza to the time when he could with difficulty be restrained from marching into Constantinople as soon as the British fleet entered the Sea of Marmora, he was the most prominent actor in the drama. He became the legendary hero of the campaign, and in the minds of the common people he almost monopolized its glories. He was always in the forefront of the hottest battle; four horses were shot under him in ten days, but he was only wounded once, and after being in constant expectation of death for months, he returned home safe and sound. His white uniform was to his soldiers as the white plume of Henri Quatre at the battle of Ivry. "I have heard the soldiers speak of him," says Lieut. Greene, "as a General under whom they would rather fight and die than fight and live under another. They had often to die—sometimes 50 per cent of his command perished; but he spared no exertion to minister to their wants and to supply their needs. His division was the best fed, and best clothed, and best armed in the army. He was always with them in the most exposed positions in the fight, sleeping with them in the trenches and looking after all their necessities in the camp. "In short," says Lieut. Greene, "he succeeded so thoroughly in making himself one with his division that his men responded to his thoughts as readily as the muscles obey the will. I doubt if a more thoroughly ideal relation between a General and his men has existed since the days of Cromwell."

His custom of wearing white, as if to court the bullets of his enemies, his reckless personal bravery, and the strange custom of his of always "going into battle in his cleanest uniform and fresh under-clothing, covered with perfume and wearing a diamond-hilted sword, in order that, as he said, he might die with his best clothes on," gained him the reputation of a wild daredevil, which somewhat obscured his real capacity as a General. In reality they only showed how thoroughly he had divined that secret of power which lies in fascinating the imagination as well as of appealing to the reason of men. When he was sent to take Geok Tepe and subdue the Tekkes many shook their heads and predicted that his impetuosity would be his ruin. So far from that being the case, he displayed the utmost caution, acted with the greatest deliberation, refused to move from July to December, until he had made all his preparations, and, after he had carried on camels to the trenches no fewer than 1,575,000 rounds of ammunition, to say nothing of several thousands of heavy shot and shell, he laid siege to Geok Tepe and captured that hitherto impregnable stronghold. He had 10,000 troops against 40,000 Asiatics, and he achieved the conquest of the Akhal Tekke country with a loss of 937 men. Only once in that campaign did Skobeleff display his usual recklessness. After the fortress had fallen he was riding through the country with his escort when he met several Tekkes. He asked who they were. They answered, "Friendly Tekkes." "How can I believe your word?" he asked again. "Tekkes never lie," was their confident respone. "Well," replied Skobeleff, "if that is the case I will send my escort home and will return accompanied by you." He was as good as his word, and his trust in the word of the nomads was not misplaced.

Parties wishing anything in furniture should call on J. A. Colby & Co., 217 and 219 State.

NEW YORK.

Bishop Hare the Defendant in a Suit for Damages.

The Rev. Samuel D. Hinman Wants $25,000 for Alleged Libel.

Importers of Sugar Gratified at the Decision in Their Favor.

The Whereabouts of the Steamships America and Titania Still a Mystery.

Arguments Before the Advisory Committee Against Differential Freight Rates from the West.

Jewish Refugees Being Provided For—Merchants Organizing a Fire-Insurance Company—Failure.

HINMAN VS. HARE.

CHURCHMEN ENGAGE IN A LEGAL WAR.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, March 6.—The trial of the libel suit of the Rev. Samuel D. Hinman against William D. Hare, Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Missionary Diocese of Niobrara, was begun before Judge Van Voorst in the Supreme Court. The suit is for $25,000, and the circumstances under which it was brought have been the subject of much discussion in church circles for over two years. Mr. Hinman began his missionary labor among the Indians of the Great West in 1861, and pursued them as a kind of private enterprise of his own,

WITHOUT THE ACTIVE AID OF THE CHURCH

as a body for about ten years. At the end of this time the work had assumed such great proportions that the church took cognizance of it and erected the missionary diocese of Niobrara. Mr. Hinman was a candidate for the Bishopric of the new diocese, but he was defeated by Bishop Hare by two votes. He continued his labors as a missionary, however, until 1868, when Bishop Hare expelled him from the diocese, giving as a reason that Mr. Hinman had been guilty of grossly immoral conduct, and was unworthy to officiate as a missionary. Mr. Hinman demanded a trial of

THE CHARGES AGAINST HIM,

and his demand resulted in a long series of ecclesiastical controversies, but he never succeeded in securing a full hearing or a verdict in his case. Mr. Hinman then published his memorial as a means of vindicating himself, and in reply Bishop Hare issued a pamphlet in which he accused Mr. Hinman of the most heinous immorality. The effect of this was to arouse the indignation of the friends of Mr. Hinman, and in February, 1880, he brought suit against the Bishop for libel, laying his damages at $25,000. A jury was impaneled today, and the case was continued until morning, when Mr. Fiske will make the opening address for the prosecution.

SUGAR.

THE IMPORTERS HAPPY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, March 6.—The report received here today of the decision by the United States Supreme Court sustaining a dicision of the Circuit Court made last summer in favor of the plaintiff in the test case of Samuel Welch against the United States, caused considerable gratification among sugar importers. The action was brought for the recovery of duties on sugar paid under the order of Secretary Sherman directing the use of the polariscope to determine the grade of sugar imported. The importers claimed that the test could not be altered in this way, and have

PAID DUTIES ONLY UNDER PROTEST.

Three hundred suits for recovery of duties have already been begun, and the amount involved is $1,500,000. The suit just decided is regarded as carrying all the others with it. The Chamber of Commerce and sugar importers have vigorously contested the order of the Secretary of the Treasury. It was said the amount to be refunded would be nearly $2,000,000, and that it would be divided among the importers according to the amount overpaid. One firm will receive about $200,000, and others small sums.

OVERDUE STEAMSHIPS.

THE AMERICA AND TITANIA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, March 6.—Two ocean steamships are still missing. No news has been received concerning the overdue America, of the new Hamburg Line, which left this port for Hamburg Jan. 1. She carried a few steerage passengers and a cargo of grain and provisions. The Seager Bros., who are her freight agents, believe that she has broken down at sea, and lay stress upon the fact that a ship answering to her description was recently seen in midocean under sail. The agents of Lloyds report this afternoon that the whereabouts of

THE STEAMSHIP TITANIA

is still a mystery. She started from this city for Newcastle on Jan. 24 with a cargo valued at $250,000, but no passengers. There are thirty-two in her crew. Her commander is Capt. O'Neil, who has had twenty-five years of experience as a navigator. She should have made the passage in eighteen days at the furthest. The agents value her at $150,000. Ship and cargo are insured on the other side. It is claimed by the agents that the Titania left here in good condition, having a light draught, being tight, stanch, and in every way thoroughly fitted for the voyage.

DIFFERENTIAL RATES.

MEETING OF THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

NEW YORK, March 6.—The Advisory Committee appointed to consider the question of differential freight rates held its first public session for hearing the views of commercial bodies on the adjustment of these rates today in the Board of Managers' room, at the Produce Exchange. A. E. Ord, Chairman of the Produce Exchange Committee, after welcoming the Advisory Committee on the part of the exchange, presented the argument of that body for the abrogation of differential rates between the West and the seaboard. Ord argued against differential rates as militating against New York and seaboard cities during light trade. "We would," he said, "leave the railroads to determine the question of distance, various grades, local travel, coal supply, etc., but would suggest that the ultimate settlement be through percentage of division of aggregate freights to all points."

JEWISH REFUGEES.

THEIR HOME ON WARD'S ISLAND.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, March 6.—The temporary home for the Russian Jewish refugees on Ward's Island gives shelter to 289 persons. Since the creation of the home—in the latter part of December, 1881—over 1,200 refugees, including the present inmates, have been provided for, and employment found for nearly 700 of them. Nearly all of the refugees were people of greater or less means in their native or adopted towns in Russia. About 80 per cent are tradesmen, 15 per cent mechanics, and 5 per cent students and of miscellaneous occupations. A very few have saved a small amount of money from

THE WRECK OF THEIR FORMER PROSPERITY,

but the greater portion arrive in this country absolutely penniless. On Sunday the refugees observed the Purim festival with appropriate services. Over 200 suits of clothing were distributed among them by the Relief Committee on Saturday night. The home is supported by the generous contributions from Hebrew business men of New York, and the expenditures are under the direction of a Board of Directors selected from the General Relief Committee.

FIRE-INSURANCE.

ORGANIZATION OF A NEW COMPANY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, March 6.—A large number of the leading merchants of New York are organizing a mutual fire-insurance company, and have already received subscriptions amounting to $300,000. The company is organized under a charter obtained by prominent New York merchants several years ago. Its purpose, it is claimed, is fully as much to prevent losses as to pay them. By the introduction of fire-extinguishing appliances and a system of regular inspections the merchants interested in the project think that the number of fires can be greatly reduced. The managers intend to distribute the risks in the widest possible manner, taking not more than two or three in any one block. Only such property can be accepted by the company as may be provided with the means either of preventing or promptly extinguishing fires.

ITEMS.

AN UNEXPECTED FAILURE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, March 6.—William Rutter & Co., manufacturers of morocco at No. 25 Spruce street and at Waterbury, Conn., made an assignment today to Jonathan Trumbull Smith, giving preferences for $16,742 confidential debts. The failure caused much surprise on the "Swamp," where they had excellent credit. It is attributed to shrinkage in values and competition with C. Nugent & Co., whose New York store was on the opposite corner. The Assignee said today that the liabilities were about $175,000, but he was at present unable to give any approximate valuation of the assets. The factory at Waterbury is mortgaged for $80,000.

NAVIGATION ON THE HUDSON.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, March 3.—The Hudson River is open to Albany.

A BOILER-INSURANCE COMPANY CENSURED.

The inquest into the recent boiler explosion at the Jewell Milling Company, Brooklyn, resulted in a verdict that the jurors find the sole responsibility for the explosions to rest upon the Hartford Steam Boiler Insurance Company, and hold the company responsible for the death of Engineer Stevens in giving permission to carry more pressure than the age of the boilers would warrant.

THE STEAMER RIALTO,

arrived today from England, had her bows stove by ice, filling the forward compartments with water. She saw three steamers fast in the ice.

THE EAST RIVER BRIDGE.

To complete the East River Bridge $1,250,000 is needed.

GEN. CURTISS.

It is currently reported that Gen. Curtiss, Special Agent of the Treasury, has been indicted by the United States grand jury for collecting an assessment from Government employés for political purposes.

SENTENCED TO DEATH.

Michael E. McGlon, convicted of shooting Lovis Hanier, a French saloonkeeper, Dec. 29 last, was sentenced to be hanged April 28.

THE YOUNG MEN'S REPUBLICAN CLUB

passed resolutions indorsing President Arthur's Administration. A resolution was also passed favoring Pendleton's Civil-Service bill or the Dawes bill, provided to the latter was added an amendment appointing a commission to supervise all civil-service examinations throughout the country.

RAILROAD COLLISION.

A Serious Smash-Up on the Northwestern Track at Robey Street.

A serious accident occurred last evening on the Northwestern Railroad at the Robey street crossing, by which several persons were severely injured, though fortunately none were killed, two engines were smashed up, and a mail-car with its contents destroyed by fire. The accident might have been much more serious, though as it was the tracks were lumbered up with an ugly wreck until an early hour this morning.

At about 9:30 a switch-engine was going to and fro in the yards just beyond Western avenue and south of Kinzie street. The engine was slowly backing east with a train of six freight-cars, which were being made up into a night freight train, when suddenly there was a loud crash and the sound of escaping water and steam, mingled with the cries of the unfortunate men in the cab, and the engine dashed down the track toward the city with the rapidity of lightning, entirely beyond the control of human hands. The fireman and engineer slipped off terribly scalded about the face and arms. The train rushed on with increased momentum despite the efforts of the brakeman on the freight cars, who set every brake in vain. Directly ahead was coming the Omaha passenger train which leaves the depot at 9:30 p. m. The engineer and fireman had only time to reverse the lever and jump off when the crash came and the two engines were brought together with terrific force. The tender of the passenger engine crashed through the mail-car which was immediately behind, smashed through the cases, overturned the lamps, and set fire to the car and its contents. The coaches remained on the track comparatively uninjured, although the passengers were rather roughly shaken up, escaping with many slight scratches and a few severe bruises.

THE FIRE IN THE MAIL-CAR

assumed threatening proportions, but was finally extinguished after the greater part of the mails had been destroyed.

There was the usual scene of confusion lasting for some time until the train-men recovered their coolness and began to ascertain the extent of the damage and the consequent injuries. Engine No. 34, which was pulling the freight-cars, had telescoped the freight in front of it, and the forepart of the boiler was pouring steam and water into the empty car which was fastened about the boiler like an envelope. The whole front of the engine was badly wrecked, the cab was stove in, and the tender was tilted up on to the boiler of the passenger engine. The machinery and running gear were comparatively uninjured. The passenger engine, No. 4, was badly wrecked. Her tender had telescoped into the mail-car and was thrown clear from the trucks. The smokestack had disappeared, the pilot and bearings were smashed to kindlings. The boiler head was broken off and the cylinders were twisted and battered out of shape. The engine, which was one of the best of its make, was twisted and buckled, and as it stood, the rear drivers on one side were half a foot from the rails. The tender was badly broken up and the damage was general. The mail-car was a total loss, the fire finishing what the collision had left undone.

The first care was for the injured ones. The engineer and fireman of the freight could not be found, and it was at first feared that they were both killed. Walter Titt, the engineer, was discovered later in front of No. 81 North Western avenue, to which place he had staggered and fallen insensible. He was conveyed to the County Hospital by the patrol of the Madison Street Sub-Station. He was terribly scalded about the face and arms, and had received severe injuries in jumping from the train. The extent of his injuries could not be ascertained last night.

HE WAS IN A PRECARIOUS CONDITION,

but his injuries, though serious, are not necessarily fatal.

James O'Brien, the fireman, was severely scalded, but was able to walk, and was cared for by friends about the yards. His scalds were on the hands and sides.

Frank Sutton, of Clinton, Ill., the head clerk in the postal-car, was seriously injured across the stomach and the legs. He received prompt care and will recover, although in great pain.

S. O. Prickett and a clerk named Shaffer were bruised and scratched, but were able to go on with the mail which was saved.

William A. Murdoch, the engineer, and F. Wilmer, the fireman, of the passenger engine, escaped uninjured on account of their lucky jump.

The mail taken out last night had been nearly all sorted and placed in the cases at the front of the car, and this was entirely destroyed. The only salvage was in a few unsorted sacks and bags of newspaper mail in the rear of the car. The mail was unusually heavy for Monday night, and the loss here will be great. No figures could be obtained last night as to the number or character of the sacks of mail destroyed, except that it embraced a heavy mail for Cedar Rapids, Omaha, and intermediate points. What was left was conveyed to the office by J. M. Tyner, the night Superintendent of the Post-Office, who was early on the ground.

A wrecking train and a large force of men were soon on the ground. The coaches were transferred to another track, and with a new engine the train was soon made up anew and started for Omaha. The two engines and the freight car could not be moved, although a force of men were at once set to work to clear away the wreck.

An investigation into the cause of the accident made everything clear. A stay bolt just below the throttle blew out with a report like that of a cannon. This was followed by a stream of scalding hot water which completely enveloped the engineer and caused him to drop the throttle. Two other bolts gave way and the cab was filled with water and steam. The unfortunate men jumped for their lives. The throttle flew open and the engine fairly flew along the track in spite of the yardmaster on the train, who set every brake. There seems to have been no means of averting the disaster, although it was whispered that engine No. 34 was a worthless old pile of iron, with a reputation among the men as being an unsafe piece of machinery to handle. That no lives were lost was a marvel, and the company will escape with a loss of about $30,000.

STEAMSHIP NEWS.

LONDON, March 6.—The Brittanic, City of Montreal, and Canada have arrived out.

HAMBURG, March 6.—Arrived, the Vandalia, from New York.

SOUTHAMPTON, March 6.—Arrived, the Elbe, from New York.

THE ROLLING-MILL STRIKE.

Inexcusable and Ruinous Conduct of the Police and City Authorities.

The Establishment of More Manufactories in Chicago at an End.

A Notice to Them that They Need Expect No Protection in Case of Trouble.

THE TRIBUNE has already announced the results of the strike of the blast-furnace hands at the Union Iron & Steel Company's mill—viz.: the shutting down of the blast-furnaces for the reason that the company would not yield to the demands of the strikers, and was not accorded the protection from the city authorities which it required and was entitled to to enable it to run the furnaces with non-union men. On the basis of $2 a day for twelve hours' work—the price paid by the North Chicago Mills to blast-furnace men—the Union Iron & Steel Company paid its men about $2.50 a day for eight hours' work, as against twelve. Naturally, it found itself unable to compete with other manufacturers. It then offered its men about $2.15 a day, or in that proportion to $2 for eight hours' work, reducing the number of hours so as to compete with the $2 rate for twelve hours. Even at the reduced rate, it practically paid more than the North Chicago mills or other furnaces. It is difficult to see from this how the company tried to beat the men down. The hands

ABSOLUTELY REFUSED TO ACCEPT THE TERMS,

however, and struck. The company is naturally disposed to criticise the do-nothing policy of the police, and, as would appear, not without great justice. Had the city, as soon as the strike began, sent a sufficient number of policemen to afford protection to the union men who would have continued to work, but for the intimidation of the strikers, and to the non-union men who were engaged have been no trouble and the works would be in to fill the strikers' places, there would probably operation today. The company, at considerable expense to itself, employed a number of Pinkerton's men to guard the property, and applied for police protection both to Mayor Harrison and the Chief-of-Police. After a delay of two weeks the latter was induced to send a few men from the Deering Street Station. The strikers collected, threw bricks and stones, assaulted and intimidated the loyal workmen, and were a constant menace to the further operation of the works. And yet

THE POLICE QUIETLY STOOD AROUND,

begged a few small boys to disperse now and then, but did absolutely nothing to scatter the turbulent strikers, who actually had the thing all to themselves. Instead of furnishing sufficient aid and seeing that the police did their duty, the Mayor coolly advised the rolling-mill people to be sworn in as special policemen, apparently forgetting—if he ever knew—that the company employs about 1,600 men, has about $2,000,000 worth of property there, including about $500,000 worth of improvements and extensions added during the past year, that it pays heavy taxes, and that it is entitled to protection, both to its property and its employés. But the protection was not forthcoming, and the company, after carrying on the unequal contest as long as it could, made up its mind to shut down and wait, and in the meantime buy its pig-iron instead of making it. During the progress of the strike two of the workmen who still remained loyal to the company were severely pummeled by the strikers, and have not since been seen. The vigilance of the police has been such that they have not yet discovered whether these two men are alive or dead. One would suppose, if they were alive, that they would in some way communicate with the company's down-town office. They have not done so, however, and no one, unless it be the strikers, knows what has become of them.

AS FOR PROTECTION FROM THE MILITIA,

anything of that sort proved to be utterly out of the question. The citizen soldiery was never more disorganized than it has been during the past few months, and when one of the company's representatives tried to see what could be hoped for in that direction he found, somewhat to his surprise, that the militia had no ammunition, and, for the lack of that rather necessary article, could scarcely be in fighting trim in case they were called out.

The outcome of this strike is a matter for serious consideration. In the first place, it will be apt to deter other large manufacturing interests from carrying out whatever intentions they may have had for coming to Chicago. The Rhode Island Locomotive Works, for instance, has been thinking of establishing itself at South Chicago, and Chicago is anxious that not only the Rhode Island works but everybody else who wants to should come along and increase the number and extent of the city's manufacturing interests. But capital is not likely to come here or anywhere else unless it can be assured of

SOME SORT OF PROTECTION

for the taxes it pays, in case of a conflict between it and organized and reckless employés.

In the next place, there is a prevalent opinion that the coming spring and summer will witness further outbreaks of the laboring classes. Indeed, the Pittsburg steel workers have already announced their purpose to strike on the 15th of the present month. If Chicago with 500 policemen cannot suppress a strike of 200 men, the question, What would she do in case of a general strike of 5,000? becomes a pertinent and even pressing one.

One of the reasons why the police were so ineffective, according to the statements of the company's officers, is that those who were sent to aid them lived in the neighborhood of the scene of the disturbance, were known to and were relatives of the strikers. The representatives of the company saw that it was not at all natural that a brother would be inclined to arrest a brother, or a cousin a cousin, so they suggested to the city authorities that a transfer be made—that the Deering street force be shifted to the North Side, and North Side men, who had no affiliations with the rolling-mill section, be sent over there. But that the police officers refused to unless some specific charge could be brought against the Deering street men, which, as a matter of course, it was very difficult to do.

THE MOST SERIOUS SIDE

to this trouble at the present moment is the number of persons whom it throws out of employment. The mill employs in all 1,100 persons, representing a total of 5,000 individuals—the population of a small town—all deriving their support from the company, and contributing largely to the maintenance of grocery stores, butcher shops, and other trades. Several hundred workmen have voluntarily quit labor. They have no longer the means of paying their bills, and their families and those people to whom they owe money must suffer. Should the strike go further, the mischief will be intensified, and the number of destitute people who will be thrown as a charge upon the county, so far as the women and children are concerned, or who will be roaming the streets, fomenters of strife, so far as the men are concerned, will be alarmingly increased.

The case, in brief, is a very sad and a very alarming one. The company, having millions invested here, and anxious to invest more, is

PREVENTED FROM CARRYING ON ITS WORKS,

from hiring the people whom it wishes to on the terms which are satisfactory to both parties. It is compelled to stop the manufacture of pig-iron here at a time when it has $100,000 worth of ore on its docks, and is forced to buy its pig in other cities, whose workmen profit thereby, while those of Chicago lose. It is compelled to do all this, and to suffer this loss, partly because of the weakness of the present police force and partly because of the incompetent, inefficient way in which it is handled by those having it in charge. If at the outset the city authorities had sent enough men to the works to protect the non-union employés from the molestations of the mob, and had made enough arrests and shown enough energy to indicate that they were in earnest about it, the trouble would have come to an end. But by adopting a weak and cowardly policy, and sending only a few men, and those, too, friendly to the strikers, nothing was accomplished—worse than nothing—because the strikers have conceived the idea that the police force cannot, or will not, do anything against them. Now the intelligence goes abroad that the City of Chicago, to which manufacturers have been flocking for some time past, is unable to protect property interests within its limits. That puts a stop to the expansion of manufactures here. In the next place, the discontented among the laboring classes, seeing how easily they can carry their point, and how ineffective the police are against them, will grow bolder and more confident, and will rest assured that they can do what they please with the property of manufacturers without any fear of police hindrance. The Mayor should explain why it is that such a method of handling the police force, so disastrous to the interests of Chicago, was adopted by him. Owing to his negligence or misjudgment, the prosperity of the city has received a set-back which it will take it long to recover from.

BOUNCED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ADRIAN, Mich., March 6.—At a meeting of the City Council this evening Frank Stanton was removed from office as City Recorder. A resolution passed asking Gov. Jerome to remove Thomas J. Navin from the office of Mayor for malfeasance in connection with the water-bond swindle.

MATRIMONIAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., March 6.—James P. Hicks, one of our prominent business-men connected with the house of Turner, Fraser & Co., and Miss Minnie Miller, were married at the residence of W. S. Norman this evening. They left tonight for Chicago and the East, and will tarry a week or ten days at Louisville, Ky., the home and birthplace of both of them. The groom has resided here several years, and the bride came on a visit to her brother last December.

LOCAL ELECTIONS.

Ottumwa, Ia., Reports Republican Success.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTUMWA, Ia., March 6.—At the city election today, H. L. Waterman, Republican, was re-elected Mayor by 388 majority. The Republicans also elect Treasurer, Assessor, Solicitor, and three Aldermen. The Democrats get one Alderman.

The License Ticket Triumphant at Davenport, Ia.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Ia., March 6.—At the city election today the license ticket was elected by a decided majority, as follows: G. L. Huntington, Mayor; William Laycock, Recorder; Charles Kattenbracker, Treasurer; C. P. Disney and James Gamble, Trustees.

BUTLER ON THE GUITEAU CASE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Mass., March 6.—A report reached this city from Washington to the effect that Gen. Butler had been induced to take up Guiteau's defense. A member of the Guiteau family who was informed about the facts wouldn't deny the rumor, but stated that nothing could be made public about the matter at present. An inquiry was made of Gen. Butler by telephone to his house in Lowell last night, to learn if he would deny or confirm the rumor. The reply was: "It's nobody's business."

GEN. SHERMAN AND PARTY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., March 6.—Gen. William T. Sherman and daughter, Gen. Rae and daughter, and Col. Morrow arrived yesterday. They spent the day in viewing the surrounding country, and left this morning for Texas. Gen. Sherman will report on the advisability of establishing a Soldiers' National Hospital here.

An Anecdote of Auerbach—The Poet's Experience with a Lottery Ticket Many Years Ago.

The following anecdote of Berthold Auerbach, the deceased novelist, has, we believe, never before appeared in print. In 1845 he wooed, and afterward won, the daughter of M. Schreiber, a great lottery-ticket broker in Breslau, the Capital of Silesia. Auerbach had till then never tempted the wheel of Fortune. In fact, he had always had conscientious scruples concerning that mode of increasing one's wealth. Prevailed upon by his prospective father-in-law, however, he concluded to "try his luck."

Being much exercised by the unwonted idea, it constantly filled his mind, and one night he had a dream in which he clearly saw the figures 17,586. That was evidently the finger of Fate. He arose next morning, told Schreiber of his dream, and said he would play that number and no other. Schreiber looked over his vast stock of tickets, but was unable to find the one in question. He thereupon wrote to the chief bureau at Berlin, and after a time received an answer to the effect that the ticket requested was an heirloom in the family of a large property-owner in Pomerania; had been played by those parties for sixty years, and, although not as yet drawn, they refused to part with it. The agent, however, took the liberty of forwarding two half tickets, the one 17,585 the other 17,587. Schreiber informed Auerbach of the offer and insisted that he should avail himself of it. It was unlucky, he said, not to take numbers thus sent. Auerbach refused to accede to the proposal, however, and as he could not have the ticket he wanted, determined upon making his own selection. From a large pack he drew number one. Now, it had always been supposed that the King of Prussia played from one to thirty-three. Fortune was, therefore, apparently intent upon pursuing the neophyte.

When the drawing took place number one did not make its appearance but number 17,586 came out with the capital prize. Auerbach had thus had the sum of 150,000 Prussian dollars virtualy in his possession, and had turned it out of doors.

Many years afterward, in 1878, the writer of this notice had the honor of dining with the poet. He informed him of this incident, and assured him that never afterward had he permitted himself to be led into temptation.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Housekeepers buy it, grocers sell it. What? Electro-Silicon, the silver cleaner.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

"Black" Dress Goods.

We invite inspection of select styles

Crenadines,
Buntings,
Nun's Veilings,
AND OTHER
Black Goods,
WITH
Exclusive Novelties
IN
Dress and Mantle Materials,
Our Own Importation,
Many of which cannot be duplicated later in the season.

"Lupin's"
Black Cashmeres,
Unrivaled for service and color.

Courtauld's Crepes,
Folded and rolled in all widths and qualities.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS' COCOA

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast-tables with a delicately-flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly-nourished frame."—Civil-Service Gazette.

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold in tins only (½-lb. and 1 lb.), labeled JAMES EPPS & CO., Homoeopathic Chemists, London, Eng. Also, EPPS' CHOCOLATE ESSENCE for Afternoons.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL KINDS.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.
Cor. Lake St. & Fifth Ave., Chicago.
Be careful to BUY ONLY THE GENUINE.

THE RAILROADS.

Northern Pacific Making Rapid Headway in View of the Fine Weather.

What the Oregon Company Is Doing in the Far Northwest—Branch Lines.

Some Very Smart Steamship Agents Very Badly Beaten on Immigrant Tickets.

Railway Matters in Oregon.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

PORTLAND, Ore., Feb. 28.—Work on this end of the Northern Pacific is making favorable progress. The long bridges across the arms of Lake Pen d'Oreille are nearly completed, and the track will be laid to Pack River, in Montana, within a few weeks. The mild winter has been very favorable for the prosecution of work, and much headway has been made on both the eastern and western ends of the road. The prospective conjunction of the Utah & Northern Road with the Northern Pacific Line, enabling the latter to transport rails and rolling-stock to the centre of the gap of uncompleted road near Helena and Butte, will give the company an opportunity of laying track more rapidly than was expected at the beginning of 1882. Work can be carried on at four different points during the year by this arrangement—from the Rosebud westward, from Pack River eastward, and from the intersection of the Utah & Northern both ways. It is probable that the opportunity afforded for additional work will result in a completed line by Jan. 1, 1883, or very soon thereafter.

Two of the great enterprises promised by the Villard combination when here last fall have been commenced. A few days ago a contract was closed by the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company with W. W. Bates, of Chicago, for the construction of a dry-dock at Albina, about one mile north of Portland, on the east bank of the Willamette. The dock will be 400 feet long, 115 feet wide at the top, 46 feet deep at high stage of water, and will cost in the neighborhood of $125,000. Work has already begun. The second enterprise commenced is the construction of an immense central depot for the various railroads centering in Portland. The architect is now here, and ground will be broken in a few days for the foundotion of the structure, which is expected to be the finest in the United States. It will be constructed of the most substantial materials, 500 by 600 feet in size, and is to cost $1,500,000. The location will be in the northern portion of the city and near all the company's other enterprises. The dry-dock and depot are to be completed this year if such a thing is possible. Lack of skilled labor will be all that can prevent such a result.

The movement in Congress relative to the land-grant of the Northern Pacific is agitating the public mind on this end of the road as much as it is that east of the Rockies; and, with occasional exceptions, the reversion of the grant to the Government is opposed. It is generally regarded as a move made by rival roads to cripple the Northern Pacific, or hinder its completion. The opposition on this side is generally confined to the class who call themselves anti-monopolists, and attempt to malign or blackmail every corporation or person possessed of wealth and power. The great mass of the people of Oregon and the Northwest have waited and hoped for years for this communication with the East; and, while granting all that can be properly claimed by those who wish to see all lands open for homesteads or preëmption, they regard the delay of a few years as a far greater calamity than the loss of the lands to the Government Land Department.

A contract has been let by the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company for the construction of fifty-seven miles of new railroad, from Pendleton to La Grande, in Eastern Oregon—the work to be completed by September, 1882. This extension opens up the rich Grand Ronde Valley, and renders available for settlement as large a tract of valuable land as is contained in the State of Massachusetts, which has hitherto been isolated by the barrier interposed by the Blue Mountains between it and railroad communication with Portland. This new section is rich in general resources, and will become very populous in a few years. The Blue Mountains, which take their name from the peculiar blue haze which surrounds them when seen from a distance, caused by the dense masses of timber with which they are covered, are full of minerals, and furnish excellent grazing to their summits. They are favorit haunts of deer, bear, and many other kinds of game, and in the open valleys amongst them are always to be found every variety of winged game, and streams filled with delicious mountain-trout. S.

The Steamship Agents Thought They Were Smart, but the Trunk Lines Managers Were Smarter.

The recent advance in emigrant rates is quite likely to prove disastrous to many of the agents selling steamship orders at this point. These agents intended to take advantage of the advance in rates and turn it to a source of profit. But the Eastern trunk lines, becoming aware of the game to be played, took steps that will place these parties hors de combat, and inflict a heavy loss upon them. There is a practice that, if a party living here wants to bring over from Europe a friend or friends, he can buy a steamship ticket from Europe to New York of any authorized steamship agent in this city. These agents are also authorized to sell to such party an order for a ticket from New York to the West. This order is exchangeable for ticket at the regular ticket offices of the trunk lines in New York. When the order for a restoration of the emigrant rates was received here many of the steamship agents stacked up a lot of prepaid orders, and in accordance with instructions reported them as having been sold to bona fide parties at the old rates before the order to advance the rates was received. But very few of the orders thus reported had been actually sold, the agents expecting to use them hereafter and pocket the difference between the old and the new rates, which is from $5 to $7 on each ticket. The large number of steamship orders thus reported to have been sold by the steamship agents at the old rates made the trunk lines suspicious, and to prevent their being defrauded by the steamship agents they adopted a rule that no steamship order shall be exchanged for a ticket unless presented by the party in whose name said order has been made out, and that such party will have to fully prove his indentity before the ticket is issued to him. By this action on the part of the trunk lines orders made out for fictitious parties cannot be exchanged for tickets, and the steamship agents will be compelled to pay for all fictitious orders issued by them at the full rates, and instead of making money, as they expected, they will suffer heavy loss.

The Chicago, Pekin & Southwestern and the Illinois Midland Railroads Deprived of Terminal Facilities at Peoria.

The officers of the railroads leading east from Peoria feel rather happy over the fact that the Chicago, Pekin & Southwestern and the Illinois Midland Railways have been deprived of their terminal facilities at Peoria, and are no longer able to take business from that point. As is generally known, nearly all the terminal facilities at Peoria are owned and controlled by the Peoria & Pekin Union Railroad Company. Both the above roads were dependent upon the Peoria & Pekin Union for their terminal facilities which they rented from this company. For some months past neither of those companies has paid the rent due to the Peoria & Pekin Union. Both roads are in the hands of Receivers, and it is claimed that, owing to the prevailing low east-bound rates, neither of them has made expenses, which is the cause for the neglect to pay the rent due for terminal facilities to the Peoria & Pekin Union. Application has been made to the courts to authorize the payment of the rent, but it was refused, and for this reason both roads were deprived of their terminal facilities at Peoria March 1.

The reason that the other lines feel so much gratified that the above-named two roads have been deprived of their terminal facilities is because the latter are charged with having done more than any other during the last year to prevent the maintenance of uniform rates from Peoria, especially the Illinois Midland. These roads being in the hands of Receivers were enabled to make lower rates than their competitors, as they had no interest to pay, and had simply to earn enough money to pay current expenses. As neither of the two roads has the money to pay the rental due to the Peoria & Pekin Union, it is not likely that their terminal facilities at Peoria will be restored to them as long as they remain in control of the courts. There can be no doubt that the action of the Peoria & Pekin Union in taking away the terminal facilities of those roads in Peoria will prove very detrimental to their interests, as their principal revenue was derived from the through business secured at Peoria, and they will find it hard work to even meet current expenses hereafter.

The Boston, Hoosac Tunnel & Western Suits.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Mass., March 6.—Gen. Burt, President of the Boston, Hoosac Tunnel & Western Railroad Company, goes today to Albany to see the Attorney-General of New York, and ask him to serve any papers he may have to serve on the corporation. He says the excuse offered by the Attorney-General on Saturday for not serving the corporation, that he could not get hold of Mr. Burt, was misleading, as the proper officer to serve upon, according to the laws of the State of New York, was the Secretary, William V. Reynolds, a prominent citizen resident near Troy and having his office in the company's offices at Mechanicsville. Gen. Burt very pertinently asks if the service as is thus admitted could be made, why is the Attorney-General parading all this talk in the newspapers about a suit before it is commenced. Gen. Burt is on the warpath, and says he will land the Attorney-General and his corrupt assistant where the other assailants of his road have been placed. Of the multitude of suits that have been brought against his company he has yet to lose his first one, as the records of the Supreme Court and Court of Appeals show.

The Business of the Denver & Rio Grande.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

PUEBLO, Colo., March 3.—Auditor Murphy, of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, publishes today the following report for the month of February, and the report for the fourth week of February, from the 22d to the 28th, inclusive:

FREIGHT.		
Ordinary	$ 78,933.12	
Construction	3,208.95	
Government	15.45	
Total freight		$ 82,157.52
PASSENGER.		
Ordinary	$ 23,998.86	
United States troops	92.95	
Expresses	4,326.51	
United States mails	1,381.38	
Total passenger		$ 29,799.70
Miscellaneous		400.00
Total		$112,357.22
Earnings same week, 1881		$ 94,169.44

The following is the report for the month of February from the 1st to the 28th, inclusive:

FREIGHT.		
Ordinary	$284,789.02	
Construction	5,855.20	
Government	1,074.93	
Total freight		$291,719.15
PASSENGER.		
Ordinary	$ 95,179.37	
United States troops	1,480.00	
Expresses	17,883.78	
United States mails	5,525.49	
Total passenger		$120,068.64
Miscellaneous		1,200.00
Total		$412,987.79
Earnings same month, 1881		$317,682.59

The Denver & Rio Grande Company lately purchased a tract of land adjoining that already owned by them near the Union Depot, in the vicinity of the artesian well. Their surveyors have been at work on the ground purchased, but for what purpose is a mystery to the public, as the railroad officials decline to give any information on the subject, but it is surmised they intend to erect machine shops on it.

The Brilliant Railroad Prospects of Pueblo, Colo.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

PUEBLO, Colo., March 3.—Yesterday General Superintendent S. W. Ecles, of the Denver & New Orleans Railroad, took charge, and he is now busy inspecting the line, and making arrangements for future operations, which will be vigorously pushed till the road is completed. He thinks the cars will be running into Pueblo from Denver by April 10 should the weather be favorable. The rails are now laid seventy-nine miles south from Denver, which leaves only forty-one miles between the end of the track and Pueblo. The road-bed is ballasted with gravel and stone, and the best material to be had is used in its construction, the rails are steel, and trains can be run at the rate of forty-five miles per hour when necessary, but at present the intention is to make the same time as the Denver & Rio Grande. The main line passes east of Colorado Springs, which will be connected by a branch. Six Pullman sleepers of the latest design, baggage-cars, express-cars, cabooses, four engines, and a number of freight cars are in Denver ready to be put on the road. All the freight cars are of twenty tons capacity. They expect to commence shipping coal in two weeks, when they will be able to handle upwards of 300 tons daily. The Denver & New Orleans will make southern connection with the Atlantic & Pacific and the Fort Worth & Texas, which will open up a rich farming and grazing country tributary to Pueblo.

When the Denver & New Orleans is finished, it will give Pueblo two more lines—the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and the Union Pacific—thus virtually giving Pueblo three through lines to the East.

First Regular Train on the St. Louis, Jerseyville & Springfield Branch of the Wabash Road.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 6.—The Wabash sent out its first regular train on the St. Louis, Jerseyville & Springfield Branch today. The train left Chesterfield at 5 this morning with a good load of passengers, and, returning, left here at 5 this afternoon. Trains would have been running some time ago had it not been for the recent freshet, and will be run into Jerseyville as soon as the bridges recently washed out can be repaired, which may be done next week. The reason trains have not been run regularly heretofore on this line is, the roadbed was not fully completed by Jan. 1, and was therefore considerably damaged by the recent heavy rains. Work has continued all the time, and the road is said to be in very good condition for a new road.

The Wabash Will Build a Branch to Atchison, Kas.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ATCHISON, Kas., March 6.—Your correspondent met General-Manager A. S. Hopkins, of the Wabash Road, who has been in the city on two different occasions during the past fourteen days in his special car, and finds that it is the intention of the Wabash to build a road into Atchison during the summer. This is in accordance with the plan outlined some time ago. The road will start from Plattsburg and be built by a private corporation, which in turn will be taken by the Wabash people. Manager Hopkins stated today that, unless an accident prevented, trains would be coming into Atchison over the Wabash by the 1st of June.

Items from Milwaukee.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 6.—The Wisconsin Central management announces the appointment of C. R. Hanchett to the position of Assistant General Superintendent. General Manager Finney, of the Wisconsin Central Road, who returned today from a trip over his line to Ashland, stated that at the lumbering points along the road enough snow fell Saturday to enable the loggers to resume work. Some of the men and teams had already left the woods, but the majority of them were still there, and commenced work again Saturday with renewed vigor. It was reported today on good authority that the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Company would on the 15th of April put on a new fast passenger and express train to run between Chicago and Minneapolis. The time-card for the train has not yet been prepared.

Omaha the Western Freight Terminus of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OMAHA, Neb., March 6.—General Superintendent Holdrege, of the Burlington & Missouri River Railway, announces that commencing with the 8th inst. all freight between Chicago and Omaha proper via that road and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy will be handled via Plattsmouth without breaking bulk. Hitherto it has been transferred at Council Bluffs to the Union Pacific, and this change makes Omaha practically the terminus of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy freight-trains. The Missouri Pacific and Union Pacific Railways are negotiating for land adjoining the latter's tracks for the site of a union passenger depot and yards.

A Bid for Northwestern Business.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 6.—The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Company will tomorrow issue a new tariff circular giving the rates from Chicago or Milwaukee to the Northwest, including all the points on the Northern Pacific, Manitoba, and Canada Pacific Railways. The company will also publish a new and thorough emigrant schedule, showing reduced rates to points on the roads above named for immigrants and immigrant movables.

The City of New Orleans Wins a Suit.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 6.—The Supreme Court today decided the suit of the Carrollton Railroad Company in favor of the City of New Orleans. This renders the charter of the company void after 1883.

Miscellaneous Items.

Mr. Thomas L. Kimball, Assistant General Manager of the Union Pacific Railway, passed through here yesterday on his way to New York.

Mr. F. H. Harriott, General Freight Agent of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, is in the city to attend to some business affairs at this end of his road.

The Western Railway Weighing Association during the month of February has weighed 42,064 cars of freight. This is an increase of about 2,600 cars during the month of January.

The Railroad Stenographers' Association gave its first semi-annual banquet last Saturday night at the Grand Pacific Hotel. It was a highly successful affair, and the boys had a fine time.

Most of the railroad officials who went to New York to attend the meeting of the "High Joints" held in that city last week returned home yesterday. They have nothing to add to the full reports of the proceedings of the meetings already published in THE TRIBUNE.

A voluminous mortgage is being recorded in the Cattaraugus, Wyoming, and Erie County Clerks' offices, in the State of New York, given by the Buffalo, New York & Pennsylvania Railroad to the United States Trust Company of New York, for the sum of $11,000,000. The bonds are consolidated on the first mortgage, the coupons being $1,000 each, payable in gold forty years from date, with interest at 6 per cent, semi-annually, privileged to be registered. One mortgage covers all the property, privileges, and franchises of this large corporation. It had become necessary for the company to borrow this sum for the purpose of retiring its bonded indebtedness and carrying out its lease.

The St. Louis Association of General Passenger and Ticket Agents a short time ago appointed a committee to prepare an ironclad agreement for the maintenance of uniform passenger rates from St. Louis. Last Saturday the committee made its report, and recommended that the old agreement, which was in existence some months ago, should be readopted. It was voted to take up the agreement section by section. But they did not get further than Sec. 1, which provided that no rates for any class of passenger business—regular, special, theatrical, or any other to any competitive point—can or will be quoted by any line except the rates named in the current St. Louis rate-sheet. As this section was defeated, it was thought useless to go any further, and the meeting adjourned until March 20, when another effort will be made to bring about an agreement by which passenger rates from St. Louis can be maintained.

AMUSEMENTS.

Rhea as "Adrienne" at the Grand Opera-House.

Mlle. Rhéa, the French actress whom Harry Sargent brought to this country a few months ago, and whose tour in the Eastern States under his management was a flat failure, made her first appearance before a Chicago audience last evening, and scored a genuine success. After her trip under the Sargent management had come to a disastrous termination financially, Rhéa was secured by the Messrs. Chase, a couple of enterprising young men who hail from an interior Massachusetts town, and whose efforts in the line of theatrical management have hitherto been confined to that portion of the country which is immediately adjacent to their place of residence. They undertook the arrangement of a tour for Rhéa with the expectation that, at first, the expenses of the venture would exceed the receipts, and were prepared for a loss of $10,000. Fortunately for them, they have not been called upon to assume any such disagreeable responsibility, as, thus far, they have not done a losing week's business.

The audience at the Grand Opera-House last night was a large and, before the performance was over, a highly enthusiastic one, the star being called before the curtain at the end of every act, and a double recall given at the close of the third. There were also several beautiful floral tributes passed upon the stage, but whether they were provided by the management or were gifts from friends of the actress who had followed her here from some other city is not known. The Messrs. Chase might as well save themselves the expense of buying floral offerings of their star, as Chicago is entirely too wise a town to allow its judgment of a theatrical performance to be in the least affected by either the dearth or frequency of such events. The success achieved by Rhéa last evening was a well-defined and deserved one, and any artificial aids were wholly unnecessary. Although a native of France, and never before in an English-speaking country, she has mastered the difficulties of the English language sufficiently to use it in all the plays in which she appears, and although in scenes which call for rapid and impassioned utterance her accent is often faulty, the general effect is much better than would be that of a performance in which the star spoke one language and the company another, as was the case with Rossi and Salvini. Of the drama given last evening it is not necessary to speak at length, as the story of *Adrienne's* love for *Marshal Saxe*, the troubles which it brought her, and her painful death by poison at the hands of her royal rival, is well known to theatre-goers, and has been presented here by the most notable actresses of the day, from Bernhardt down. Mlle. Rhéa's conception of the character does not differ in any marked degree from that of other artists who have successfully assumed the rôle, nor is her portrayal of the varied emotions called for by the part in any way inferior to theirs. In the scene at her apartments, where, in the presence of *Saxe*, *Adrienne* becomes insane, Rhéa was particularly effective, and the fault, if any there be, in her rendition of the part lies in the fact that she does not express the more tender phases of a loving woman's nature with the same fidelity to nature that, in the scenes where jealousy and passion are the prominent features, stamp her unmistakeably as a great actress.

Of the company supporting Rhéa not much in the way of praise can be said. Mr. Gotthold, who took the part of *Saxe*, evidently failed to realize the warmth of the affection which that eminent soldier is supposed, by the lines of the drama, to have had for *Adrienne*, and, after the unfortunate girl had died in his arms he announced the melancholy event in much the same tone that an oyster-house waiter conveys to the gentleman in charge of the culinary department the fact that a patron of the establishment desires a dozen on the half-shell. Aside from the star, the best piece of acting was done by Mr. Edwin Vaney, who, as *Michonet*, was an agreeable surprise.

"The Black Crook" at Haverly's.

An audience which was limited only by the capacity of the house was present at Haverly's last evening to view the never-dying glories of "The Black Crook," which is presented this time in Chicago under the supervision of the Kiralfy Brothers. Want of space prevents at this time an extended notice of the performance, but it may be said that in all the accessories which go to make a spectacular piece successful the present edition of "The Black Crook" is in no respect wanting. The ballet, led by Rosa, is composed of some very shapely females, the scenery and costumes gorgeous in the extreme, and the characters in the story taken by persons fitted to present them.

The Vokes Family at Hooley's.

About ten years ago, when the Vokes family made its first appearance in this country, the peculiar line of fun which they presented was looked upon with such favor by the public that their tour was a remarkably successful one. They give the same performance now, but its popularity has in a great measure departed, although the Vokes are still a drawing card for any theatre. The audience at Hooley's last night was a fairly large one, and business for the week promises well.

Baker and Farron at the Olympic.

Baker and Farron, a pair of sketch artists who are well enough in their way, but who are laboring under the delusion that their performance will suffice for an evening's entertainment, are at the Olympic this week, but it cannot truthfully be said that the show is worth seeing.

Testimonial Concert.

A concert for the benefit of Miss Adelaide Johnson will be given at Central Music-Hall this evening, in which numerous professionals of the city will take part.

A Theatrical Company Prevented from Performing on a Sunday.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 6.—A traveling theatre company of good indorsements was prevented from appearing at the opera-house Sunday night by an order from the Mayor instructing the police to put a stop to the entertainment and to arrest any one who resisted. The show had been quite well advertised, and at least 200 people were turned away from the doors. There is great indignation among a large class of citizens, who think the Mayor's interference entirely unwarranted. The matter is being discussed on the streets today with considerable spirit. Suit for damages will be instituted against the city by the manager of the company at once.

THE HOLLAND CHURCH WAR.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

HOLLAND, Mich., March 6.—No trouble whatever took place in the First Reformed Church yesterday. Everything went off as quiet as any previous Sunday. The question of property will be decided by the courts. An ex-Representative of the Michigan Legislature informed your correspondent that the Michigan laws protected the majorities in all such cases. Many previous reports were sensational. The Mayor never read one word of the riot act, nor any other; but he did order the arrest of a 74-year-old Elder, and then immediately after ordered his discharge.

Many forms of nervous debility in men yield to the use of Carter's Iron Pills. Valuable for nervous weakness, night sweats, etc. Try them.

THE LUMBERMEN.

Annual Meeting and Election of Officers of the Association.

The Lumber Receipts Last Year Exceed 1,900 Million Feet.

A Decided Opposition to the Interference of Any Private Water Company.

The annual meeting of the Lumberman's Exchange was held yesterday afternoon, President A. G. Van Schaick in the chair.

Before the meeting the lumbermen sat down to a lunch provided by Messrs. Hannah, Lay & Co. A vote of thanks, introduced by Mr. Bigelow with remarks, and seconded by ex-Ald. Ballard, was extended to the firm for their spread. Mr. Lay responded, and gave a brief sketch of the lumber trade of the city when his house started here in 1850.

The business of the annual meeting was then taken up. The reading of the minutes of the last meeting was dispensed with.

Secretary Hotchkiss read his annual report, which stated that the past year had been one of the most successful in the history of the lumber trade of the Northwest, and the influence of the Chicago Exchange had never before assumed such importance. The total receipts of lumber at Chicago in 1881 were 1,906,639,000 feet; of shingles, 866,075,000; and of lath, 104,499,000. The receipts of posts were 2,846,340; of railroad-ties, 4,205,560; of wood, 33,055 cords; of slabs, 22,599 cords; of bark, 29,702 cords; of telegraph-poles, 86,922; of piles, 25,118 pieces. About one-sixth of the lumber received was hard-wood. The membership had been increased from eighty-five at the beginning of the year to 126; and eight applications to join had been received from out-of-town lumbermen. The new year will find the exchange entering upon a wider field by the addition of members from St. Louis, Hannibal, Detroit, Manistee, Milwaukee, Eau Claire, Chippewa Falls, and Michigan City.

The hardwood branch of the Chicago trade, which has never had any attention paid to its statistics till the past year, has recognized the importance of the exchange, and eleven firms have already joined it, and the rest are expected to shortly. Efforts to exchange monthly statistics with those of other lumber markets have been fairly successful. Three members of the exchange died during the past year, and also Mr. S. N. Wilcox, who, though not a member, was a leading lumberman of Michigan and Chicago. Licensing inspectors was referred to as a matter which deserved more attention, and the inspectors were ready to coöperate with the exchange in any effort to promote their value as inspectors. The holding of monthly price-list meetings had been beneficial both here and in competing markets. Chicago has become

THE CONTROLLING LUMBER MARKET,

especially in the West, and it is therefore manifest that the action of the trade here should be characterized by prudence and moderation. Allusion was made to the volunteer lunches, eleven of which had been given during the year. They had been well attended, and led to interesting and useful discussions. The influence exerted by the lumbermen in civil affairs by a wise discussion of them was increasing. The report closed with an expression of thanks for the hearty coöperation the Secretary had received from the President, the other officers, and the members of the exchange in the performance of his duties.

Mr. McLaren, Treasurer, reported the receipts of the year 1881, including the balance left over, were $4,648, and the disbursements were $4,394. The receipts included $2,475 from memberships and $1,455 from special assessments.

The President, in his address, congratulated the members on the prosperous condition of the exchange. Its membership was never before so large nor its prospects so bright. Forty-one members had been added during the past year, drawn largely from the pine-wood and the hardwood lumber-dealers of Chicago. There were also several non-resident lumbermen who had recognized the benefits of the association and become members. He would suggest, in acknowledgment of this interest in the exchange, and with the view of strengthening and extending its usefulness, that one non-resident be elected a Director. They might safely assume that Chicago is not only the largest American market, but that it would have no local rival, and as the exchange in conducting this large business would to some extent affect prices at other Western markets, it would be for the advantage of Western lumbermen to become members. He suggested that two classes of membership be offered non-residents, one of an honorary character with a reduced membership-fee which would entitle the owner to all the advantages of the exchange except a vote, and the other a full membership, neither class to be subject to assessment.

At the last annual meeting a Board of Directors was chosen which fairly represented the three large branches of the lumber trade—the dealers, manufacturers, and commission merchants. The result of this arrangement has been harmony and good feeling.

The removal of the exchange to its present commodious quarters was one of the most beneficial acts of the Directors. The next was their fortunate choice of a Secretary—the present incumbent—who has

FILLED THE POSITION WITH ABILITY

and fidelity, and it afforded the speaker much pleasure to express his appreciation of the Secretary's services. They were largely indebted to the Secretary for the increase in membership, and wholly for non-resident members. He has furnished valuable reports, and would furnish more complete ones still, with their assistance. The Secretary's personal efforts in behalf of the Michigan fire sufferers were a credit to his humanity, and indirectly reflected credit upon this exchange from his connection with it.

The good condition of the exchange was due chiefly to the interest taken in it by its members. They now accept the fact that the lumber business of Chicago could not be conducted properly without organization and concerted action.

This port now receives about two thousand million feet of lumber yearly, which is double the quantity received in 1870, eight times that of 1860, and twenty times that of 1850—more than the combined receipts of any six ports in the world. The speaker did not think this vast business would ever be exceeded except at this port, for no tract of timber could be found tributary to any market that has a timberless area of country in the course of rapid development and traversed by more than fifty railways on the one side, with unlimited water transportation on the other. The timber might be found in Michigan, Wisconsin, on the Pacific slope, in the Gulf States, or perhaps Canada, but the vast system of dockage and requisit transportation facilities are not likely to be supplied at any other point as they are in Chicago.

It was also recommended that the hardwood dealers should be represented in the directory and committees, that branch of the lumber trade of the city having added several new members to the exchange.

The past year has been one of great business activity throughout the entire country, and a prosperous one for the lumbermen of the Northwest. It stands in marked contrast with 1873 and the intervening years, and its success is the direct result of an abundance of capital, a moderate rate of interest, and the indirect result of a satisfactory balance in our foreign trade, profitable returns from agricultural pursuits, successful mining, and the return of a large amount of capital to business that has awaited the restoration of confidence. The present year opened auspiciously for the lumber trade, both in respect to demand and supply, and it remains for the lumbermen to decide whether it shall be a successful season or otherwise. There can be no question of a full but not excessive supply of logs, and with satisfactory crops in the West the demand is likely to exceed that of the past year. The action of the late price-list meeting was proper, as a marked advance at the present time would check consumption and might to some extent increase production.

The President paid a tender tribute to the memory of those members of the exchange who died in the past year—S. A. Irish, J. J. Borland, and Eli Bates—all of whom were prominent members of the trade.

The President congratulated the lumbermen on the success of their organization, and thanked them for the kindness extended him during his term of office.

Mr. Hull moved that the annual report of the President, Secretary, and a statement of the season's business be published in pamphlet form for the benefit of the trade. Agreed to.

PRIVATE WATER-WORKS.

Mr. A. T. Day introduced the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Lumberman's Exchange that the City Council do not grant to any private corporation any franchise for additional water-supply for this city.

Mr. Carpenter, President of the Citizens' Association, was called upon, and said he thought it would be a great piece of folly to divide with a private corporation the work of furnishing the city with water. He understood it would be reducing the city's revenue from its Water Department, and thought the city should be allowed to increase its own water-supply. The city should be permitted to extend its water-works system either by an increase of its bonded debt or by an increased assessment. A city of the size of Chicago ought to be able to make public improvements without the aid of private corporations. If it could not the fact would some day be looked upon as a sad commentary on the great City of Chicago.

Several spoke in favor of the resolution, which was passed unanimously.

The election of officers resulted as follows: Directors, A. A. Bigelow, A. Ballard, T. Dean, W. A. Fuller, T. W. Harvey, W. E. Kelley, A. G. Van Schaick, A. C. Soper, W. S. Keith, A. A. Carpenter, Perley Lowe, John McLaren, R. Schulenberg; Committee of Arbitration, J. H. Skeele, A. T. Lay, J. C. Durgin, D. S. Pate, H. N. Holden; Committee on Appeals, A. A. Carpenter, J. McMullen, F. G. Dodge, E. F. Getchel, J. H. Swan.

The meeting of Directors for the election of officers will take place next Monday at 10 a. m.

THE STATES.

No Call Yet Issued for an Extra Session of the Illinois Legislature.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 6.—Gov. Cullom has been kept at home today, being indisposed, and did not issue the call for the coming special session of the Legislature as expected. It is semi-officially announced, however, that the call will appear tomorrow. There is no doubt as to some of the topics that will be presented to the Legislature for consideration. These are the Congressional and Senatorial apportionment, the question of ceding the canal to the Federal Government, and the Normal University and Kankakee Hospital appropriations. It is also settled that nothing will be said in the call about the chimerical city water-bonds scheme of the Chicago Citizens' Association or the Probate Court muddle. Even were the former scheme submitted to the Legislature there is not the most remote probability that it could have been favorably acted on for the present. The Legislature showed unmistakably at the regular session that it did not feel bound to submit to the people a proposition which a majority of the members did not themselves approve. This scheme would have been vigorously opposed by many of the Cook County delegation, and, when that delegation is not united in support of a purely local measure, is it surprising that the country members feel that sitting down on the measure is the safest course to pursue? Even should the Governor include this scheme in the call, which he will not do, his action would but give it a pretense of life, and his refusal to do so saves time and money that would otherwise be wasted in vain. It cannot be learned definitly tonight whether the revision of the Criminal Code will be placed in the call or not, but the probabilities seem to be that the Governor will dispose of this matter by recommending the appointment of a commission to revise the Code and recommend such changes as it may deem desirable to the General Assembly, which meets next year. The subject will not be ignored, but in which way it will be disposed of cannot be predicted with safety. The Governor has been investigating the matter of affording relief to those localities in Southern Illinois which have suffered from famine and floods, but has decided that it will not be necessary to include this subject in the legislative call.

To the Western Associated Press.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 6.—The Governor some time ago addressed letters to the County Judges and County Clerks of the counties in which suffering is said to exist, owing to the short crops of last year, asking them whether their counties desired to ask for legislative aid, and, if so, in what shape. Answers have been received from the Counties of Wayne, Wabash, Marion, Crawford, Clay, Jackson, Union, Jefferson, and Perry. The general tenor of these is that the counties named can take care of their own people, and are taking efficient measures to do so. To illustrate the sentiments of these officials, some extracts from the letters received by the Govenor are given. The County Judge of Wabash County, after giving the condition of his county, closes by saying: "We, as a people, ask for no extension, and are able and willing to take care of our poor as usual." The County Clerk of Wabash says: "We are not in want of any aid whatever, except to extend the time for sale of delinquent taxes until about the 1st of September." The County Clerk of Perry County says: "I am not convinced that there is as yet an unusual amount of destitution this winter. I believe the actual suffering of the poor for want of food can and will be supplied from the County Treasury, provided the collection of the taxes of 1881 is not interfered with." The County Clerk of Jefferson County says: "In my opinion, the greatest relief to the people of my county would be by the suspension of the collection of taxes on real estate until about September." The County Judge of Wayne County says: "I find our citizens universally indignant because of the reports to which you refer, and I believe the County Board would not consent to receive State aid, nor will it permit any want or suffering to exist if it is made known so that it can be relieved. The number needing county aid, though larger than usual, is not near so large as the county authorities had expected."

Wisconsin.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., March 6.—In the Assembly tonight the Senate bill was concurred in appropriating $5,000 for stationery for State officials and the Legislature the ensuing year. Assembly bills passed appropriating $100 to the Clark County Agricultural Society; making the maximum area of corporate villages one-half square mile, instead of, as at present, a square mile; appropriating $500 to the State Dairymen's Association; prohibiting the shooting of any woodcock, quail, partridge, pheasant, ruffled grouse, prairie hen, prairie chicken, sharp-tailed grouse, or grouse of any kind or variety, for a term of two years; appropriating $500 to the Central Wisconsin Agricultural Association; appropriating $500 to the State Horticultural Association; changing the name of the Town of Spring Valley, Richland County, to West Branch; requiring a Town Clerk to post reports of the Town Board in three public places on the morning of election-day; appropriating $100 to the State Wool-Growers' and Sheep-Breeders' Association. After a limited debate, in which several lawyers opposed it, the bill was passed exempting farm machinery to the extent of $150, in addition to the present exemption.

In the Senate tonight, a bill passed abolishing the office of County Surveyor. A large number of local bills passed. The memorial to Congress was concurred in for increased mail service between Lancaster and Cassville. The bill to prohibit the sale of tobacco to boys under 16 was killed; also, one regulating attorneys' fees. Last Wednesday night Senator Hamilton made a vigorous speech in the Senate in favor of woman-suffrage. This evening his desk was ornamented by a magnificent bouquet, sent in by the Madison Woman-Suffrage Club.

SMALL-POX.

The Outbreak at Macon, Ill.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MACON, Ill., March 6.—One more case of small-pox was discovered today at the Ruby Hotel. The patient broke out and was on the streets at noon. Allison & Draper's drug-store was ordered closed this morning by Mayor Brooks; also, loafing and congregating was prohibited. A pest-house is being erected today at Vincell. The first victim is pronounced critical. The County Physician, Dr. Weil, is in the city tonight. The citizens are badly frightened, many families leaving town. The *Independent* office was closed today, and the paper will not be issued this week, the office being within 100 yards of all four cases. Quarantine was established this afternoon.

The Chicago Record.

A colored man, having the small-pox, was collared in the alley near City-Hall yesterday afternoon and transferred to the pest-house.

The police brought another case of small-pox to the County Hospital yesterday, but as soon as the nature of the disease was ascertained the patient was promptly moved to the pest-house.

There were only six new cases reported in the city since Saturday, as follows: No. 16 Wright, No. 2979 State, and No. 235 Division streets, and Nos. 178 and 131 Fourth avenue, and No. 664 Warren avenue. Deaths occurred at No. 85 Liberty, No. 499 Sedgwick, and No. 566 North Paulina, and at the pest-house, a child 7 years old, taken from No. 134 Desplaines street.

The Springfield Bulletin.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 6.—The President of the Board of Health of Guilford Township, Jo Daviess County, reports six new cases of small-pox. The Moline Board of Health report one new case of varioloid. Cable reports everything looking well. Four cases of small-pox were reported by the attending physician at Macon, at the same time requesting the immediate attention of the Secretary. The President of the Board of Health of Funk's Grove Township, McLean County, reports no disease there now.

A Case of Varioloid at Racine, Wis.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

RACINE, Wis., March 6.—Mrs. Robert Kelly was quarantined today because developing varioloid.

THE LIQUOR INTEREST.

A Determined Effort to Be Made to Break the Prohibition Strength in Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 6.—A dispatch from Topeka, Kas., says: "The leaders of the prohibition movement here claim to be advised of a secret meeting of distillers, brewers, and liquor-dealers, held in New York last week, for the purpose of planning a campaign against the temperance cause in Kansas, and, if possible, to carry the State election this fall, and reverse the present policy of this State in regard to this question, not only for the benefit that will accrue to them in Kansas, but principally for the effect it will have on other States that are now endeavoring to enact stringent prohibitory liquor laws. It is stated that the Cities of New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, and Louisville were all represented in the conference, besides various smaller places in different States. It was decided to concentrate on Kansas in a determined effort to break the temperance wave. An organization was effected and an assessment made upon several liquor interests, and a committee selected to disburse the money judiciously."

THE COUNCIL.

An Investigation of the Pest-House Management Ordered.

Cullerton Wants the Old Tax Certificates Sold at Auction.

The License Question Argued Tediously, and Lost in the Shuffle.

The City Council held a regular session last evening, Ald. Sheridan, Stauber, and Burley being absent. In the absence of the Mayor, Ald. Cullerton was called upon to preside. His Honor, however, turned up later in the evening, but did not take the chair, preferring to remain on the floor.

Ald. Brady presented the following, which was adopted:

WHEREAS, Owing to the many and serious charges now being forced upon public attention in relation to alleged mismanagement of the City Small-Pox Hospital, and that the authorities be exonerated from unnecessary censure, and also if improvements in the management thereof if any may be made.

Resolved, That the Committee on Health and County Relations be and they are hereby directed to investigate the charges made in reference to mismanagement and neglect of patients at the Pest-House, and report the result of their investigation at the next regular meeting of this Council.

The same gentleman also presented a petition asking that the license of junk-dealers be raised to $100, which was referred to the Committee on Licenses.

Ald. Lawler offered an order to compel the contractors for the Polk street viaduct to complete it at once. The order was passed.

TAX CERTIFICATES.

Ald. Cullerton offered an order authorizing the Controller to sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, certificates of taxes for 1872-'3. The Controller's vaults were full of such certificates, he said, and represented the names of such poor men as L. Z. Leiter, P. B. Hutchinson, Isham & Prentice, Harold S. Peck, the Peck estate, Jacob Peuser, G. M. Fuller, H. Corwith, A. Hayden, Baird & Bradley, James E. Otis, Edgar Loomis, Perkins Bass, Pacific Hotel Company, John Traynor, J. P. Hawkins, Mead & Coe, A. C. Badger, Schuyler & Follansbee, Gerhard Foreman, Wilbur F. Storey, International Bank, J. W. Preston, E. A. Cummings & Co., J. W. Doane, Joseph Dent, Walter Lester, E. G. Greenebaum, Rees, Peirce & Co., H. W. Jackson, C. B. Hosmer, J. B. Hosmer, J. Irving Pearce, S. L. Thatcher, S. W. Ransom, Waite & Clark, James Stinson, Gardner & Spry, W. D. Kerfoot, Thomas Mackin.

The order read as follows:

WHEREAS, The City of Chicago holds tax-certificates to the amount of about $153,000.

WHEREAS, Said certificates are undoubtedly a lien on the property against which they are held; and

WHEREAS, The city is now in need of money to properly carry on its government; therefore

Ordered, That the City Controller be, and he is hereby, directed to advertise such certificates for sale, and to sell to the highest reliable bidder for cash the entire lot of such certificates.

Ald. Everett said the order was an important one, and moved its refereuce. The motion prevailed, and the matter was sent to the Finance Committee.

CHICAGO & EVANSTON RAILROAD.

A petition was presented from persons living in the vicinity of Southport avenue remonstrating against the use of that thoroughfare by the Chicago & Evanston Railroad Company, and asking the Law Department to take the necessary steps to protect the city in the matter until such time as a bill in chancery now pending in the Circuit Court could be disposed of. The petition was referred to the Committee on Streets and Alleys, North.

Ald. Dixon presented a petition for the passage of the Board of Trade telegraph ordinance, now pending, allowing the company to erect poles and string wires, and alleging that it is a company deserving encouragement. The petitioners claimed that the commercial and public interests demand that a competition line or telegraph ought to be inaugurated and encouraged. It is signed by the leading members of the Board of Trade.

The report of the Committee on Local Assessments was taken up, which threw out street improvements, already published in THE TRIBUNE, except Hoyne avenue, from West Madison to West Indiana streets; Bryant avenue, from Vincennes to Stanton avenue; West Erie, from North Halsted to North May streets. Twenty-fourth street, from State street to South Park avenue, was replaced by Twenty-third street, between the same streets as named above, so that the former will be improved and the latter will not be. Division street, from North Clark street to North Branch Canal was reinstated for improvement, and the improvement of Kingsbury street rescinded. Ashland avenue, from Chicago to Milwaukee avenue, and Elston avenue, from Ullman to Snow street, were reinstated.

THE LICENSE QUESTION.

Ald. Purcell, from the License Committee, presented a majority report on the question of fixing licenses, which concluded as follows:

Resolved, That the Law Department be and is hereby directed to prepare and present at the next meeting of the Council an ordinance imposing the following scale of license fees: Hawkers and peddlers, $20; pawnbrokers, $250; second-hand dealers, $50; junk dealers, $50; restaurants without liquor, $10; each saloon, grocery store, barroom, or other place where spirituous, vinous, and fermented liquors are sold or given away in quantities of less than a gallon, $100; for each hack, carriage, coach, or other vehicle drawn by two or more horses kept for hire, or where cartage is charged for the delivery of passengers, freight, or merchandise by such vehicles, $10; for each vehicle used as above drawn by one horse, $5; for each auctioneer, $300; and for each scavenger, $10.

Ald. Appleton presented a minority report, which recommended licenses for hawkers and peddlers $20 per year, restaurants without liquor $10, auctioneers $300, scavengers $5.

Ald. Hulbert submitted a substitute for both reports, but it was objected to and not received. The ordinance fixed the following scale of prices: Distillers, $500; brewers, $250; brokers, $50; lumber-yards, $100; restaurants, $10; tugboats, $50; peddlers, $20; loan-brokers, $250; second-hand dealers and junk-shops, $50; saloons, $300; coaches, cabs and carts, $5 and $10; auctioneers, $300; and scavengers, $10. It provided that applications for all licenses should be made twenty days in advance of the time they would be absolutely needed, and in the case of saloons that the application should be made to the Mayor in writing and filed with the License Committee. It should particularly describe the place where liquor was to be sold, and be specific as to whether or not there was in connection with the proposed saloon a restaurant or place of amusement.

Ald. Hildreth moved to defer the report, which was seconded by Ald. Young.

Ald. Wickersham moved to recommit the report, which prevailed.

The Committee on Licenses also presented an ordinance, introduced by Ald. Lawler, which they recommended to be passed, fixing an annual license fee for lumber-yards at $100, distillers at $500, and brewers at $250. The ordinance fixes a penalty of not less than $25 and not more than $200 for each offense. The ordinance also provides that no license so granted shall be transferred without permission of the Mayor.

Ald. Dean moved that the ordinance be referred back to the committee. He had not understood that such an ordinance had been acted upon in committee.

Ald. Purcell insisted that no objection had been made to this ordinance in committee.

Ald. Wanzer wanted to know if they had not acted upon Ald. Burley's ordinance, which covered all matters to be licensed.

Ald. Everett did not believe in voting upon this matter piecemeal. He thought that all the matters should be embodied in one ordinance, to be drawn up by the Law Department.

Ald. Lawler insisted that these matters had to be drawn in different ordinances, but they could not be embodied in one ordinance, as the Law Department had stated. What they wanted was to get an increased revenue. He insisted that the whole matter was before the Council, and could be then acted upon, as there were four ordinances covering everything then on the Clerk's desk. The saloon interests were willing to pay a revenue, but they were taxed enough now, and should be taxed no more than they were. The papers all went for the saloons. If the saloon interests were not legitimate let them be stopped. The brewers were willing to pay a license of $1,000 a year if the saloons were assessed no higher license fees. He wanted the Council to get at the appropriation bill, which must be passed this month. He admitted that crimes were increasing in the city, and that saloons kept open after 12 o'clock at night, where criminals sprang from. In his section saloons closed at an early hour, and he wished it was the same all over the city. He was willing to place himself on record on the saloon license question.

Ald. Dean wanted this matter brought up on its merits, and insisted that the Chairman of the License Committee had no business to bring such an ordinance as he had. It was a trick when he introduced an ordinance with tugboats at the head and dodging the saloon question.

Ald. Smyth did not think that they were ready to act on the license question, as some of the Aldermen were pretending to be clamoring for. There was no time to carry on a political campaign in the Council Chamber. He moved that they take up the report of the Finance Committee and act upon that. It would take at least six sessions of the Council to perfect a license ordinance, and he believed in compelling the License Committee to have the proper ordinance prepared, which should be laid over for two weeks, and then acted upon from day to day. He was willing to act honestly and conscientiously upon this matter, but the Council wanted a thorough report from the License Committee. He moved to recommit the whole matter back to the Committee on License and that they confer with the Law Department.

Ald. Lawler moved that all subjects relating to the license question be published and made the special order for next Monday evening.

Ald. Wanzer wanted Ald. Burley's resolution, upon which the committee had voted, to be read. It, too, was ordered printed.

The same committee recommended the passage of Ald. Lawler's ordinance in favor of reducing the license of brokers from $100 to $50; and also in favor of the ordinance making the license of tugboats $50 instead of $100. Both ordinances were laid over and ordered printed.

The same committee reported adversely on the ordinance to establish hack-stands at hotels; also, on an ordinance to license drug stores to sell liquors; and upon a batch of resolutions referred to them touching the same subject, and covered by the ordinances noted above.

RIORDAN'S PLAN.

The report of the License Committee recommending the placing on file of Ald. Riordan's license resolution came up as unfinished business.

Ald. Cullerton moved that the report of the committee be placed on file and that the resolution be passed. He insisted that this resolution covered the whole subject matter. The committee had reported no ordinance as commanded by the resolution. If the members were in earnest about acting upon this question, here was a chance to do it, by placing the report on file and acting upon this resolution. He wanted to get the sense of the Council upon this question, as it embraced everything to be licensed.

Ald. Hildreth hoped that this would not prevail. But if it was deferred for another week and made a special order he would then be ready to vote upon it. He thought the matter should be deferred.

Ald. Wickersham thought Ald. Cullerton's motion should prevail.

Ald. Everett—We are not all candidates for reëlection.

Ald. Wickersham—You are after some votes. If the Council didn't act at once he would pack his carpet-sack and leave the chamber.

Cries of "O no, Alderman."

"Yes I will," shouted he, "if we act as cowards." He wanted them to go into a discussion of the subject matter, item by item.

Ald. Purcell wished that they would act then, but he doubted if the Council wanted to do so. He was tired of the whole matter, and wanted action taken that would end the interminable discussion.

Ald. Smyth said that the bungling manner in which certain Aldermen tried to force this Riordan resolution through the Council showed their insincerity. The Council had no power to license a business or occupation for revenue; they could only impose a license for the purpose of regulating a business. They knew that if the Riordan ordinance was passed that it would be illegal, and only intended to bridge over the election, and that it would then be repealed. He moved as an amendment to Ald. Cullerton's motion that the report of the Committee on Licenses be concurred in, and that Ald. Riordan's resolution be placed on file.

Ald. Cullerton insisted that some of the Aldermen were afraid to act.

Ald. Young—What are we afraid of?

Ald. Wickersham—You know what you are afraid of.

Ald. Young—We are not afraid to honestly meet this matter.

Ald. Cullerton insisted again that there should be no longer delay. There was no buncombe in what he said. He moved the previous question and was seconded by Ald. Wickersham.

It was carried by a vote of 19 to 13, as follows:

Yeas—Wickersham, Sanders, Appleton, Shorey, Phelps, Watkins, Cullerton, Altpeter, Riordan, Lawler, Purcell, Smyth, Peevey, Schroeder, Brady, Wanzer, Stauber, Hirsch, Meier—19.

Nays—Dixon, Wetherell, Burke, Hildreth, Bond, Dean, Hulbert, Everett, Young, Imhof, Murphy, Barrett, Blair—13.

A vote was then taken on Ald. Cullerton's motion, which resulted as follows, the motion being lost by a vote of 10 to 22:

Yeas—Wickersham, Sanders, Appleton, Cullerton, Altpeter, Riordan, Lawler, Purcell, Peevey, Stauber—10.

Nays—Dixon, Shorey, Phelps, Watkins, Wetherell, Burke, Hildreth, Smyth, Schroeder, Bond, Dean, Hulbert, Everett, Wanzer, Hirsch, Young, Imhof, Meier (Sixteenth), Murphy, Barrett, Blair—21.

Ald. Cullerton moved that the whole subject be made a special order for 8 o'clock next Monday evening, which was carried, as follows:

Yeas—Dixon, Sanders, Shorey, Phelps, Watkins, Wetherell, Burke, Cullerton, Hildreth, Lawler, Purcell, Smyth, Schroeder, Bond, Dean, Hulbert, Everett, Brady, Wanzer, Imhof, Meier (Sixteenth), Murphy, Barrett, Blair—27.

Nays—Wickersham, Appleton, Altpeter, Riordan, Peevey—5.

The Council then adjourned for one week.

THE SHERMAN HOUSE.

It Will Pass into the Hands of J. Irving Pearce, Its New Lessee, July 1—The Complicated History of the Previous Leases—Ald. Hulbert, the Present Lessee, Not Entirely Prepared to Give Up Without a Struggle.

The Sherman House is to have a new proprietor on the 1st of July—Mr. J. Irving Pearce, who has been identified with hotels in this city for thirty years. He kept the Matteson House on Randolph street from 1851 to 1856, then the Adams House until the fire, being one of the proprietors at the same time of the Hyde Park Hotel, which was burned down in 1877. The lease of Mr. Alvin Hulbert, the present lessee of the Sherman House, expires July 1. He and Mr. Charles Leland, of the Delavan, Albany, were also competitors for the house. Mr. Pearce, however, securing it for five years at a rental of $45,000 per annum, the trustee, Mr. H. W. Leman, reserving the right to sell him the furniture for $80,000 or to remove it at his option. The rental to be paid by Mr. Pearce is an increase of 50 per cent over the present one. The United States Mortgage Company, which holds a 10 per cent incumbrance for about $600,000 on the property, desired that Mr. Hurlbut should get the lease, even at a lower figure, and may attempt to foreclose; but should this step be taken Mr. Leman is

PREPARED TO PAY THE MONEY,

having made arrangements to secure it at 5½ per cent. In May, 1875, two chattel mortgages on the furniture, amounting to $50,000, were given by Mr. Marsh, the first trustee, to Field, Leiter & Co. and A. L. Hale & Co. These mortgages were purchased by Samuel D. Babcock, President of the United States Mortgage Company, either for himself, the corporation, or for the estate, under some arrangement with Mr. Marsh, Mr. Babcock leasing it to Mr. Hulbert for $10,000 a year and the insurance. Mr. Babcock does not claim that he ever foreclosed the chattel mortgages, but he does claim that he purchased of Mr. Marsh the equity of the estate in the furniture. He has no bill of sale, however, and Mr. Marsh denies that he ever sold the furniture, while Mr. Leman says that Mr. Marsh, as trustee, had no authority from the estate to make a sale, and, if he made one, could give no title. Mr. Hulbert has paid in rent a sum equal to the mortgages and interest. During the panic of 1873 the equity of the estate was considered worth little or nothing. Now it is put down at

HALF A MILLION,

the value of the property being put at $1,050,000. Including the rental of the hotel, it would yield next year about $90,000 gross, a sum sufficient to remove the lien within ten years. Mr. Leman holds the property in trust for the children of ex-Mayor Sherman, the fee going to their children when they become of age. Three of the six heirs have already passed their majority. When Mr. Leman got hold of the estate its affairs were somewhat mixed, owing to the long ill-health of his predecessor, George Taylor, and their present prosperous condition is due to Mr. Leman's ability and hard work. Mr. Pearce is required by his lease to refurnish the house througnout, or upholster the old furniture, and to keep a first-class hotel, which he is eminently capable of doing.

A TRIBUNE reporter called upon Mr. Hulbert last evening and asked him what he thought of the leasing of the house to Mr. Pearce.

"I offered to pay $45,000 annual rental for the house for five years," said Mr. Hulbert, "from the 1st of July next, and $80,000 cash for the furniture—just exactly the amount that Mr. Pearce is agreeing to pay. I presume that he was given the lease because he is an ex-banker, and the trustee believes that he can assist in refunding the $650,000 mortgage which will soon come due. I do not consider that I am ousted yet, and, as I understand it, the company holding the mortgage may have something to say about it. Mr. Pearce says that he has the lease, but if the company should foreclose on the mortgage it might hinder the gentleman somewhat, and

PREVENT HIM FROM TAKING POSSESSION.

I am sure that I offered all that the house could afford to pay. I offered more for the furniture than it is really worth. Of my financial ability I need not speak; but I believe I can say that my credit is good, for I need ask for none. The trustee fails to consider the fact that hard times may come again. I kept the house and sustained its character as a first-class hotel when every day it was a money-sinking enterprise; but the rent and my bills were promptly paid. The past year was a profitable one in the hotel business, but the high prices prevailing for everything make hotelkeeping more expensive, while rates have not been increased. The fact that Mr. Pearce is to pay no more rental than I offered shows that I agreed to pay all that the house was worth, and I believe that I should have had the preference as the present and accepted lessee. Even though I shall be compelled to vacate the Sherman, I will say to you now that, while I am proprietor, its first-class character shall be maintained." But I am not out yet, and I have a faint idea that I may yet retain the lease, for there is no knowing what time may bring forth. In any event, I assure you I shall not be out of the hotel business very long."

MORTUARY.

CLEVELAND, March 6.—The funeral of [illegible] Wright, who jumped from a hotel window Saturday, took place today at Trinity Church, the Rev. John W. Brown officiating. Many citizens, touched by the melancholy circumstances of her untimely end, and resident and visiting members of the dramatic profession, attended the services, which were peculiarly sad. A lot in Woodland Cemetery was given for her burial, and numerous floral offerings testified the sympathy of strangers as well as those [illegible] who knew her.

THE GAMBLERS.

A High-Toned Reception by Judge Smith at the Criminal Court,

The Principal Participants Being the Gamblers and Their Landlords.

Bail Is Fixed at $500 for Each, and Clerk Stephens Fixes the Bonds.

Judge Smith, sitting in the Branch Criminal Court yesterday morning, held a reception which was rather out of the ordinary run of events. Not that there was anything of extraordinary importance done, for the matter of giving bail is always a tedious proceeding at best. It was the character of the attendance before the bar that gave the occasion its unusual interest, and was sufficient of itself to attract a crowd of curiosity-seekers, who, with the new petit jury for the term, and the small army of the indicted, rather more than comfortably filled the room. The first of the unfortunates to put in an appearance were W. D. Kerfoot, accompanied by his attorney, J. B. Adair; John Borden, whose interests were looked after by J. P. Wilson; and Godfrey Snydacker, who has yet to be persuaded that No. 176 Clark street—"The Store"—was devoted to gambling purposes, and whom Mr. Adair had consented, for this occasion only, to represent in the prospective proceedings. These eminently respectable property-owners—suddenly and unpleasantly reminded by the late grand jury of their connection with certain property wherein the gambling fraternity have been wont to hold forth—sat around the main trial table, outwardly smiling, but inwardly ill at ease. Their disgust at the turn affairs had taken was visibly deepened later on, when, having complied with the little formality of promising to appear when wanted, they were permitted to glance at the papers in the case and to learn that, in addition to drawing the prize as owners or agents of the property so used, they had likewise been indicted as keepers of the rooms set apart to the pursuit of the "tiger."

The advance guard above named were reinforced in due season by the arrival of several other companions in the lottery of the unlucky—namely: Messrs. E. G. Mason, attended by his younger brother; John Mattocks, untamed and alone; and Lloyd G. Wheeler, who rolled his rotundity inside the bar and slowly deposited it in a chair not far removed from the respectable company on which he congratulates himself at being associated with.

THE BACKGROUND SLOWLY FILLED UP

with a class of gentlemen who would hardly be admitted into the social circles adorned by some of the lights already noticed, but who, without derogation to the former, may be said to be equally well if not favorably known—to-wit: the gamblers and their friendly cohorts. Anybody at all familiar with the faces of the men who have for years had an uninterrupted swing at the green-cloth industry would have had no difficulty in recognizing Mike McDonald, John Dowling, Frank Tierman, Sam Dahl, "Pretty George," Hugh Brady, Charlie Winship, George Holt, John Ferris, "Kid" Leonard, George Guyon, Tom Wallace, Mike Mallory, Joe Martin, William Skekel, "Mocking-Bird" Whalen, Jim Conlisk, "Coon" Scott, the gigantic Senegambian, and others. It was a somewhat noticeable fact that the "boys" rather held aloof from the "silks," not venturing inside the bar at first, but hanging on the outskirts of the judicial presence and basking in each other's congenial company. Whether they were afraid of demeaning themselves by a too close approach to their unfortunate landlords, or whether their natural modesty and shy, retiring manners kept them in the background, is still a question. The fact was, however, that they maintained their bearing and kept to the rear until that stage in the proceedings when it was apparent that they were wanted. Outside of the gamblers and their immediate friends, two of the more noticeable spectators inside the railing were Joseph Chesterfield Mackin, who remarked that he had just dropped in to see his friends (the reformers) dance the racket before his friend Judge Smith, and a shock-headed young man with the somewhat striking name of "Appetite Bill"—a gentleman whose insinuating ways have made countless Grangers mourn, and who appeared to have no particular business on hand, albeit his hungry look carried with it the implication that he might be "out of meat."

The proceedings opened shortly after 10 o'clock, when Mr. Wilson stepped up to the Clerk's desk, explained that the errand just then and there was to give bail for John Borden, and suggested that the tariff hadn't as yet been fixed.

STATE'S-ATTORNEY MILLS REMARKED

that the indictment against Mr. Borden was for renting a building for gaming purposes.

Mr. Wilson asked if there was more than one indictment.

Mr. Mills thought there was only one.

Mr. Borden looked as if he thought one was enough.

The Court said he believed the bail in the last case—Hankins'—was fixed at $500. In this particular case, however, it was a mere matter of form, though he supposed the bail should be the same in all.

Some question arose as to whether there was really more than one indictment, and a court attaché was dispatched to the Clerk's office to fish up a list of the indicted and the number of the indictments against them.

About this time Mr. Adair tripped up to the desk and said he would like to offer bail for Mr. Kerfoot and Mr. Snydacker.

Mr. Wilson, interrupting, said he was prepared to go on Mr. Borden's bond himself.

The Court observed that, where he knew the surety, as in this case, he didn't think he should take up valuable time by requiring them to schedule.

Mr. Goggin announced that he appeared for Edward Mendel, and Mr. Adair expressed his desire to go on Mr. Kerfoot's bail himself.

Judge Smith—Mr. Mendel is perfectly good himself. So are Snydacker and Borden. I think Borden is good—as near as I can learn. [Laughter.]

Mr. Mills—You might include Mr. Kerfoot too.

Judge Smith—Oh, certainly, Mr. Kerfoot. I don't think any of these gentlemen will run away for $500. They might for $550. [Laughter.] Wherever I know a party myself, or his sureties, why, of course, this is all a useless waste of time—this scheduling business. The parties named I know personally to be abundantly good themselves. The law requires sureties, and the law should be complied with in that respect; but I don't think it necessary to take up the time for scheduling where I know that the parties themselves as is the case with these gentlemen, are worth enough to go bail for the whole term—every one of them. Are there any others who wish to apply to give bail now?

There didn't seem to be any just then, and the Court proceeded to impanel the new petit jury. As usual, about half of the unwilling candidates

WERE ANXIOUS TO BE EXCUSED,

and made all sorts of statements calculated to influence the Court to let them off. While nearly an hour was thus being consumed, the room gradually filled up with the distinguished defendants already referred to. At last Jack Stephens, Clerk of the Criminal Court, turned up, bearing a ream or so of paper containing the names of the great indicted and the number of cases against each of them. His appearance was the signal for a general move inside the bar and up to the desk. Once again did the elbow of the landlord jostle the elbow of the tenant—the lion lay down with the lamb—and Judge Smith was lord over both of them.

The remaining proceedings were brief, but not wholly uninteresting. The Court, seeing so much work before him, inquired whether the bail could not be taken in the Clerk's office, to which Jack Stephens replied that it could. The schedules were all made out, and he had already taken the recognizances of the gentlemen whom the Court had agreed to accept.

Judge Smith—You can all go down the Clerk's office, and when the Clerk has made out the papers he can bring them up here. There will be no trouble about bail, I take it. Of course I will have to approve the bonds. These indictments are all for misdemeanors, and a class of cases in which I don't suppose any of the defendants will care to leave town. [Smiles at the expense of the gamblers.] If they do, I suppose there is no objection to it at all. [Open laughter, as the fact that the gamblers couldn't be induced to leave town on any consideration gradually broke on the minds of the crowd.] That's the way I understand it. I don't know. I may be wrong about it. [More laughter.] But it doesn't seem to me that we should waste a great deal of time in taking bail in these gambling cases. The gentlemen whose names were mentioned—Mr. Borden and others—I know personally. They had a little too much real estate. [Laughter.] The Clerk can fix up the bonds and schedules, and bring them up here, and

I WILL PASS ON THEM.

If there is any hitch, the parties can come over during the day. It will take all day, I suppose, to fix them up.

Mike McDonald and John Dowling referred to the fact that they had scheduled $200,000 and $100,000 worth of property respectively, and they guessed there wouldn't be any trouble on that score. Besides, Mr. Kantzler was ready to go on a number of bonds.

Judge Smith—If Kantzler goes on these bonds, I'll risk it. I've known him from a boy up.

Mike explained that Kantzler could hardly be expected to go on all of them.

A reference to the "Mocking-Bird" as a prospective surety elicited a sudden inquiry from the Court.

"What's your business, Mr. Whalen?" he asked abruptly.

Mr. Whalen's generous expanse of features assumed a carmine hue for the moment, but he managed to explain that he "wasn't in any business just at present," though he owned certain property in the school section.

"All right," said the Court, "you can all go down into the Clerk's office and fix the thing up."

And the indicted accordingly broke for the lower regions, while the court went on with its regular business.

FROM THE INDICTMENTS

it appears that the jury were not content to indict the owners and agent of the property simply as such, but they indicted them also among the keepers of the houses, thereby ranking a number of exceedingly wealthy citizens with common gamesters, and also making the indictment doubly sure as against them. The following is the form of the "indictment for renting a common gaming-house":

State of Illinois, County of Cook, ss.—Of the February term of the Criminal Court of Cook County, in said county and State, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two.

The grand jurors chosen, selected, and sworn, in and for the County of Cook, in the State of Illinois, in the name and by the authority of the people of the State Illinois, upon their oaths present that Joseph H. Andrews and Joseph E. Otis, late of the County of Cook, on the 1st day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, in said County of Cook, in the State of Illinois aforesaid, did then and there knowingly and unlawfully rent the building situate at and known as number one hundred and ninety-two South Clark street, in the City of Chicago, in the said County of Cook, for the purpose of the keeping of a common gaming-house therein, contrary to the statute and against the peace and dignity of the same people of the State of Illinois.

The grand jurors aforesaid, chosen, selected, and sworn, in and for the County of Cook, in the State of Illinois, in the name and by the authority of the people of the State of Illinois, upon their oaths aforesaid, do further present that Joseph H. Andrews and Joseph E. Otis, late of the County of Cook, on the 1st day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, in said County of Cook, in the State of Illinois aforesaid, did then and there knowingly and unlawfully rent the building, or certain parts thereof, situate at and known as No. 192 South Clark street, in the City of Chicago, in said County of Cook, for the purpose of the keeping of a common gaming-house therein, contrary to the statute, and against the peace and dignity of the same people of the State of Illinois.

THE FOLLOWING INDICTMENTS

of this class were returned:

Case No. 1,057. Joseph H. Andrews and Joseph E. Otis, No. 192 Clark street.

1,058. An indictment against James E. Baker as lessor of the premises No. 295 Clark street. It was not signed by Mr. Ely, the foreman of the grand jury, and is therefore invalid.

1,059. John Borden, No. 148 Clark street.

1,060. John M. Durand, J. M. Doyle, and Benjamin W. Thomas, No. 91 Clark street.

1,061. John C. Dore and Ezekiel Morrison, No. 121 Clark street.

1,062. James Fitzgerald, J. Lawler, and George Powell, No. 5 Calhoun place.

1,063. James J. Gore and Gardner S. Chapin, No. 2 Theatre court.

1,064. James J. Gore and Gardner S. Chapin, No. 98 Randolph street.

1,065. Henry, Joseph, David, and Julius Kohn, No. 119 Clark street.

1,066. William D. Kerfoot, Thomas Shreve, and Charles Shreve, No. 134 Clark street.

1,067. William D. Kerfoot and James Todd, No. 124 Clark street.

1,068. E. W. Morrison, No. 13 Calhoun place.

1,069. Edward Mendel, No. 168 Clark street.

1,070. H. C. Morey and Cornelia Cole, No. 189 West Madison street.

1,071. Potter Palmer and Benjamin Grossman, No. 178 State street.

1,072. Andrew Ortmayer, No. 77 Halsted.

1,073. Levi Rosenfeld, No. 106 Madison street.

1,074. George Reichold, No. 179 West Randolph street. Witness, Robert Law.

1,075. Godfrey Snydacker, Edwin Walker, and Festus B. Cole, No. 176 Clark street.

1,076. Lloyd G. Wheeler, No. 119 Dearborn street.

The form of the indictment for keeping a common gaming-house is as follows:

State of Illinois, Cook County, ss.—Of the February term of the Criminal Court of Cook County in said county and State, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two.

The grand jurors chosen, selected, and sworn, in and for the County of Cook, in the State of Illinois, upon their oaths present that Frank Leonard, Harvey Taylor, and Edward Mendel, late of the County of Cook, on the 1st day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, in said County of Cook, in the State of Illinois aforesaid, unlawfully did then and there keep a common gaming-house, contrary to the statute and against the peace and dignity of the same people of the State of Illinois.

The grand jurors aforesaid chosen, selected, and sworn, in and for the County of Cook, in the State of Illinois, in the name and by the authority of the people of the State of Illinois, upon their oaths aforesaid, do further present that Frank Leonard, Harvey Taylor, and Edward Mendel, late of the County of Cook, on the 1st day of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and eighty-two, in said County of Cook, in the State of Illinois aforesaid, unlawfully did then and there keep a common gaming-house in a certain building by them then and there used and occupied, the said building being situate at and known as number one hundred and sixty-eight South Clark street, in the City of Chicago, in said County of Cook, and in said gaming-house, in said building, so used and occupied by the said Frank Leonard, Harvey Taylor, and Edward Mendel, did permit certain persons, whose names are to the grand jurors unknown, to frequent and to come together to play for money at the game of faro, and did keep, and suffer to be kept, certain tables and other apparatus, for the purpose of playing for money at the game of faro, contrary to the statute, and against the peace and dignity of the same people of the State of Illinois. (The last paragraph is repeated for each of the various games in the house, and the signature of the State's-Attorney is appended to the last.)

OF THIS FORM OF INDICTMENT

the following were returned:

No. 119 Clark street.—1,077. John Belnap, James Crane, Eddy Belnap, Henry Kohn, Joseph Kohn, David Kohn, and Julius Kohn. Games—Faro, hazard, roulet, and cards.

No. 5 Calhoun place—1078. James Conlisk, Marcus Warren, James Fitzgerald, J. Lawler, and George Powell. Games—Faro, roulet, hazard, and cards.

No. 189 West Madison street—1079. John Dowling, Peter Page, Charles Atwood, H. C. Morey, and Cornelia Cole. Games—Faro, roulet, hazard, and cards.

No. 148 Clark street—1080. John Dowling, Edward Wilson, James Ferris, and John Borden. Games—Faro, roulet, hazard, horses, and high-ball poker.

No. 106 Madison street—1081. John Doll, alias John Dahl, Thomas Wallace, Joseph Martin, John Brown, alias "Dirty-Shirt" Brown, and Levi Rosenfeld. Games—Roulet, faro, wheel of fortune, hazard, and cards.

No. 124 Clark street—1082. Kirk Gund, alias Kirk Gunn, Frank Tiernan, John Smith, James Todd, and William D. Kerfoot. Games—Faro, roulet, cards.

No. 134 Clark street—1,083. George Hankins, Benjamin Metzger, Charles Wightman, David Johnson, George Guyon, Thomas Shreve, Charles Shreve, and William D. Kerfoot. Games—Faro, roulet, hazard, twenty-one, and cards.

No. 121 Clark street—1,084. Al Hankins, alias Albert Hankins, Jeff Hankins, John Gibbons, Ezekiel Morrison, and John C. Dore. Games—Faro, roulet, twenty-one, poker, and cards.

No. 98 Randolph street—1,085. Cy Jaynes, alias Si James, Kirk Gund, alias Kirk Gunn, Thomas Howe, Sobe Gund, alias Sope Gunn, Robert Jaynes, alias Bob James, George Lester, alias "English George," James J. Gore, and Gardner S. Chapin. Games—Faro, roulet, and cards.

No. 168 Clark street—1,086. Frank Leonard, Henry, alias Harvey Taylor, and Edward Mendel. Games—Faro, roulet, and cards.

No. 176 Clark street—1,087. Michael C. McDonald, Matt Lowman, John Ferguson, alias Jeff Ferguson, Godfrey Snydacker, Festus B. Cole, Charles Winship, and Cliff Dougherty. Games—Faro, roulet, hazard, horses, and cards.

No. 13 Calhoun place—1,088. William Mead, George Holt, and E. W. Morrison. Games—Faro, roulet, hazard, and cards.

No. 2137 Wabash avenue—1,089. Peter McGuire, Joseph O. Rutter, John Mattocks, Edward G. Mason, and Harry Romayne. Games—Faro, roulet, poker, and cards.

No. 77 Halsted street—1,090. George Rider and Andrew Ortmayer. Games—Faro, roulet, hazard, and cards.

No. 295 Clark street (colored)—1,091. Andrew Scott, David Foss, Charles Whiting, and James E. Baker. Games—Kraps, poker, sweat, and cards.

No. 178 State street—1,092. George Smith, John Lawler, Benjamin Grossman, and Potter Pamer. Games—Faro, poker, cards.

No. 179 West Madison street—1,093. Dyer Smith, Hugh Dunne, Ed Shawcross, Frank Levans, and George Reichold. Games—Faro, roulet, hazard, and cards.

No. 119 Dearborn street—1,094. Patrick Sheedy, William Johnson, Charles Bush, and Lloyd G. Wheeler. Games—Faro, poker, and cards.

No. 192 Clark street—1,095. George Train, alias Jule Train, William Johnson, Hugh Brady, Joseph H. Andrews, and Joseph E. Otis. Games—Cards and faro.

No. 2 Theatre court—1,096. Thomas Wallace, Samuel Gilbert, John Powers, James J. Gore, Gardner S. Chapin, Catherine Boomer, and Isaac Marks. Games—Faro, roulet, hazard, and cards.

No. 91 Clark street—1,097. John Walpole, George Martin, William Skakle, James Crowe, alias James Crowell, Hugh Brady, J. M. Doyle, Benjamin W. Thomas, and John M. Durand. Games—Faro, roulet, hazard, horses, and cards.

WITNESSES.

The following names appear as witnesses upon all of the foregoing indictments:

Carter H. Harrison, Superintendent McGarigle, Officers Londergan and Ryan, Capt. Buckley, Lieut. Kipley, Recorder Brockway, Deputy Daniels, Harry Ely, J. H. Ballard, and W. E. Curtis. The name of Robert Law appears upon one indictment only, and that against the owner and keeper of No. 179 West Madison street, which is very likely a mistake.

In running through the indictments a reporter noticed that nearly all of them fixed Jan. 1, 1882, as the day on which the offense was committed, and only three or four were dated Jan. 2, and one Jan. 15. The first day of the present year was a Sunday, a day on which no gaming-house has ever been in operation. This may or may not cut a figure in the trial of the cases. The opinion about the State's-Attorney's office is that it is a matter of no consequence whatever, as it is usual to date all indictments from the first day of the term, and one date does quite as well as another. Indictment No. 1,074 is not worth the paper it is written on, owing to a blunder of whoever made it out in locating the gaming-house at No. 179 West Randolph street instead of Madison.

Out of the number of indictments—146—the following

GAVE BAIL YESTERDAY:

John Borden, W. D. Kerfoot, Godfrey Snydacker, John Mattocks, E. G. Mason, Lloyd G. Wheeler, Edward Shawcross, James Conlisk, George Sauvé, John M. Dowling, Peter Page, Charles Atwood, Jeff Hankins, Si James, Kirk Gunn, George Lester, M. C. McDonald, Charles Winship, Cliff Dougherty, George Holt, Peter McGuire, Harry Romayne, Andrew Scott, Hugh Dunn, John Powers, William Skakle, Thomas Wallace, Joseph Martin, John Brown, Frank Tiernan, John Smith, George Hankins, George Guyon, Edward Mendel, Joseph E. Otis, John Lawler, J. H. Andrews, and George Smith.

Such of these as belonged to the gambling fraternity were bailed out by M. C. McDonald, John M. Dowling, or Fred M. Kantzler. The property-owners brought with them as bail their highly-respectable neighbors or business-partners.

Capiases have been issued in all of the cases, and those whose names appear in the list above, with the exception of John M. Durand, who is in Paris, James Todd, and Thomas Shreve of Louisville, and also any others who may be beyond the reach of court bailiffs, had better make quick tracks for the Criminal Court and furnish bail for their appearance. The bailiffs are not a little angered at the action of certain gamblers, who were present yesterday in refusing to answer to their names when called, and when bail might have been given readily for them along with others on the same indictments. Many of the gamblers seemed to be present merely for the purpose of ascertaining for their own satisfaction if they really were indicted. As their names were called they slunk off, leaving their companions to answer that "There is no such person," "Gone to Europe," and other phrases of the kind. Those who do not speedily furnish bail may expect nothing better than to be picked up some afternoon after court has adjourned, in which event they will find themselves lodged for the night in the County Jail. This warning applies to all who have not yet given bail, with but one solitary exception, and that is the name of George Powell. It is asserted that Mr. Powell died a few years ago, and his indictment seems the saddest mistake which the grand jury made in their tremendous haste and oversight.

WHAT THE INDICTED PROPERTY-OWNERS SAY.

A representative of THE TRIBUNE called yesterday on Mr. David A. Kohn, a member of the firm of H. A. Kohn & Bros., who were indicted by the last grand jury for owning a building in which gambling was permitted, and asked him what the firm thought of the grand jury's action.

"Well," said Mr. Kohn, "we were very much surprised at it. About five years ago we rented the building known as No. 119 South Clark street to the tobacco firm of Kantzler & Hargis. They pay us $5,500 per year for the entire building, pay the taxes and insurance, and do their own repairing." Here Mr. Kohn produced the lease from his safe and verified his statements. "You see the lease runs until May 1, 1883," he said.

"Did you know to whom Messrs. Kantzler & Hargis sublet the upper floors?"

"We did not know positively. Until we saw the article in THE TRIBUNE of Sunday we supposed the upper floors of the building were occupied by a printing office. We knew Kantzler & Hargis to be respectable business men, and, as they rented the building from us, they had a perfect right to sublet the upper floors to whom they pleased. We did not know of the existence of a gambling-house on the premises, as we do not visit such places."

MR. JAMES J. GORE

was interrogated yesterday by a reporter of THE TRIBUNE in reference to the indictment by the grand jury of the firm of Chapin & Gore on the charge of renting the premises at No. 98 Randolph street for gambling purposes. Mr. Gore immediately waxed wroth and indignant, but refrained from swearing by a praiseworthy effort of will.

"It is all a mistake," he said, mildly; "all a—unfortunate mistake. They claim that I paid the taxes on the building, but this is also a mistake, a tremendous and unaccountable mistake. Then they claim that the firm leases the building. This is another mistake, a willful and inexcusable mistake. They went on and indicted us upon this ground, which was the most consummate, aggravating, and reprehensible mistake of the lot. It is all wrong. I don't know anything more about that building than you do. Never had any knowledge of it or interest in it in any way, shape, or form. I am acquainted with only a few members of that grand jury, but I must say they are a remarkable lot of men."

POTTER PALMER ARRIVED HOME

from Canada yesterday morning, and departed again for some unknown point last evening. During the brief interval of his stay in the city of his indictment Mr. Palmer had considerable to say about the late grand jury of a character not especially complimentary to the jury. Mr. Palmer was not sure whether the indictment against him was on the charge of selling liquor to minors at his hotel-bar, or for owning the party walls in partnership with Ben Grossman on either side of Lawler & Smith's gaming-house at No. 178 State street as reported. Mr. Palmer said if the jury had indicted him upon the latter charge its action was trivial and only taken for the purpose of turning the crusade against the gamblers into a Quixotic farce, and weakening the cause against them. Mr. Palmer very emphatically stated that he had never knowingly leased any of his property to gamblers, and, as was well known in his hotel, he had always endeavored to keep that institution free from gaming of any sort, and had frequently asked the "boys," who had set up a small game in some one of his rooms to clear out. He owned no property and had no interest in property rented to the gamblers.

As regarded the selling of liquor to minors, he had issued rigid instructions to the hotel bar attendants to exercise the utmost care and never sell to drunkards or to minors. There had been several disputes among the young bloods over this order. They seemed to think it was their

INALIENABLE RIGHT TO DRINK WHISKY

if it pleased them to do so, and if measures were taken to circumvent them they would get up schemes to evade the precautions. One young man carried a watch with an engraved inscription upon the case which set forth that the timepiece was presented to him upon his 21st birthday by his father. The young man rung in the watch on the barkeeper as evidence that he was no longer a minor, and he had patronized the bar for some time before it was discovered that the watch trick was only a clever ruse by which the young man, who was only 18 years of age, outwitted the Citizens' League and the "barkeep" and laid the proprietor of the Palmer House liable to action under the law.

Mr. Palmer said he was not at all annoyed by the indictment, but thought the grand jury had trifled with the dignity of the law and made a mockery of justice.

COMMISSIONER MATTOCKS

took his indictment very pleasantly and was not inclined to think that it amounted to anything. As to the facts in the case, he said he knew nothing about them, except that he owned a building on Wabash avenue near Twenty-second street, and that he had an income from it for rent. He had never rented it for the purposes of gambling, however, and did not know that it had been occupied as charged. In answer to questions as to who he thought had appeared against him, he said the indictment was indorsed with the names of Deputy-Sheriffs Shipman and Stacy, and he was inclined to believe that the whole thing had been gotten up as to himself in retaliation for his fight on the Sheriff's office and management. In proof of this he said he had learned that an attempt had been made before the same jury to indict him for keeping an assignation house, or renting a house for such a purpose, which was to be renewed with the next jury.

THE PINERIES.

Snow in the Northwest Will Give Lumbermen a Chance to Get in Some Extra Work.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 6.—The sudden change in the weather yesterday materially alters the outlook in the fields and lumbering camps. The following dispatches reflect the situation:

Brainerd—The snow has ceased falling and is now about nine inches in depth. The storm was not very severe at this point. The lumbermen will get in some extra work on the new snow.

Austin—A strong west wind prevails, and there are indications of a blizzard. Thermometer 20 above.

Breckinridge—Snow commenced falling Saturday noon and turned into a blizzard in the evening. About six inches of snow fell, and drifted badly. Trains started out an hour late.

Glencoe, Minn.—A cold, drizzling rain commenced here early Saturday morning, continuing during the day. This changed to a violent snow-storm during the night and very nearly all day Sunday. Several inches of snow fell, which, with the previous mud and huge snowdrifts, temporarily blockades our country roads. It is the worst of the season.

Ortonville, Minn.—The storm commenced on Saturday with sleet and snow. Yesterday it was snowing and blowing quite freely. Today some snow is blowing, but it is not cold. The thermometer stands at 12 degrees above zero. The snowfall is light.

La Crosse, Wis.—The weather has grown much colder here, and through Southern Minnesota the temperature averages 20 above, with light falls of snow during the night and today. The appearances now are of a storm. It is cloudy and growing colder. The snow will help the Wisconsin lumbermen, if it stays.

BENNIE HUGHES PARDONED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 6.—Gov. Cullom today pardoned Bennie Hughes, having concluded, after seeing him in jail in Chicago Saturday, that he is too ill to be removed to the penitentiary, and therefore decided to allow his mother to take him home.

A DESERTED FAMILY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

RACINE, Wis., March 6.—Sam. Howard, a colored barber, has deserted his wife and family in this city. He is believed to be in Minneapolis.

As a true and efficient tonic, Brown's Iron Bitters excel all other medicines.

THE COUNTY BOARD.

"Farmer" Harms to Receive $5,800 for His Northern Toll-Roads.

The Milwaukee & St. Paul Company to Build a Railroad to the County Farm.

Commissioner Mattocks to Investigate the Fees of the State's Attorney.

The regular weekly meeting of the County Board was held yesterday afternoon, all of the members present except Mr. O'Neill. Mr. Clark was in the chair.

The County Treasurer's quarterly report was presented. It showed that March 1 there was $331,989 to the credit of the general fund; $130,872 to the interest fund, old indebtedness; $64,614 to the interest fund, new indebtedness; $58,860 to the sinking fund; and $58,160 to the Poor-House Building. The report was referred.

Mr. McClaughrey introduced a resolution providing for approving the deed transferring the Lincoln avenue and Niles Centre toll-road to the county, and authorizing the clerk to draw a warrant in favor of Farmer Harms for the amount of the purchase money—$5,800—less any taxes due the county. The resolution was adopted without opposition.

HOSPITAL INTERNES.

A communication was read from the Secretary of the Medical Board announcing the result of the recent examination of candidates for internes at the County Hospital. The document was referred to the Hospital Committee.

A communication was read from the Carpenters' Union complaining that one John Feldon had been recently discharged from the County Hospital in such a condition that he would have died upon the street if the union had not picked him up and cared for him. They asked that the charge be investigated, and the document was referred to the Hospital Committee for that purpose.

OFFICE FURNITURE.

The Committee on Public Buildings reported on the bill of Andrews & Co., amounting to $3,500. They had found the charges high, and recommended that it be allowed, less 10 per cent.

Mr. Mattocks was opposed to the bill, and wanted the report placed on file. He did not like it, and thought it was somewhat inconsistent on its face.

Mr. Hutt was in favor of the report, and said Andrews & Co. had agreed to accept the proposed discount on the ground that it would be cheaper to do this than go into court.

Mr. Donnersberger said the firm had made overcharges before, and had also billed goods never supplied. He was satisfied that 10 per cent was not enough to deduct from the bill in question.

Mr. Clark moved as a substitute the adoption of the report, which was lost as follows:

Yeas—Albright, Ender, Farren, Hutt, McClaughrey, Rheinwald, Clark—7.

Nays—Donnersberger, Kiehm, Knopf, Mattocks, Purington, Senne, Sommer—7.

The report was finally disposed of by referring it with the bill to the joint Committee on Public Buildings and Court-House and Records, Messrs. Rheinwald, Sommer, and Clark voting in the negative.

THE PROBATE COURT.

The Committee on Public Service reported on the pay-roll of the Probate Court for February, amounting to $1,461, and recommended that it be allowed. The report was accompanied by an affidavit to the effect that the employés had been engaged in writing up the records of the court, which were behind at the time the court was closed.

The Committee on Court-House and Records reported recommending the paying of sundry bills, and the employment of an additional janitress for the new Court-House, at a salary of $40 per month. The report was adopted.

A RAILROAD TO THE POOR-HOUSE.

Mr. Kiehm submitted the form of an agreement with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company for the laying of tracks from or near Mont Cleve to the County Farm which the company had approved of. They agree to lay the tracks if the county would procure for them free of cost the right of way; that they would run a train each way from Chicago to the farm once a day, except Sundays; that they would allow the use of their corporate name in the commencement of condemnation proceedings to acquire the right of way; and that they would, upon the signing of the agreement by both parties, proceed at once to make the necessary surveys. The document was referred to the Committee on Roads and Bridges.

Mr. Purington presented the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee on Public Service are hereby directed to report at the next meeting of this board how much clerical force is needed to close up the business of the late Probate Court of this county, and how long such clerical force will be needed.

THE STATE'S-ATTORNEY.

Mr. Senne called up the resolution of some weeks ago which appointed Mr. Mattocks to look into the matter of whether the State's-Attorney was entitled to any fees beyond his salary, and also as to what the moral effect of the Judges suspending sentences in the Criminal Court had been. He wanted to know why a report had not been made on the subject.

Mr. Mattocks replied that he had looked into the matter somewhat, but had always mistrusted the earnestness of the resolution. The question involved, however, was a legal one, and he had felt that it would be arrogant on his part to undertake to report on the effect of suspending sentences. But he had seen Mr. Mills on the fee question, and that gentleman had pointed out to him the law under which he had been receiving fees; but he had not felt justified or called upon to make a report. He had been engaged in some investigations before—referring to the Sheriff fight—and Mr. Senne had led the opposition to everything he had presented. If the gentleman was in earnest, however, and would promise to stand by any report he might make on the State's-Attorney's office, or even treat him fairly, he would go into the matter and do his duty.

Mr. Senne said he had been in earnest, and was yet in earnest. He thought there was as much to investigate in one office as the other, and had introduced the resolution in question under the idea that the Commissioner had proposed to investigate everything.

Mr. Mattocks said he had been given the cold shoulder in the Sheriff investigation, and not been encouraged to take any new contracts. He had looked into the law in reference to the State's-Attorney's office, however, and was satisfied that that gentleman was not entitled to any fees, but he had not reported upon it because he had been convinced that, whatever he might report, as in the case of the Sheriff's office, nothing would be done. It seemed strange to him that the matter had been sprung at that time, too, for the reason that he had just been to see Mr. Mills to give bond on an indictment in connection with the gambling cases. The fee question, however, could only be decided by the courts, but if he could be assured of fair treatment, and that there was a genuine desire to investigate all the offices and correct wrongs where found, he would go into the work and present his opinion upon any and all subjects that might be raised.

Mr. Purington thought Mr. Mattocks had been treated more than fair already, and went on to say that the apparent lukewarmness of the board to some of his measures had been on account of having in a speech some time ago charged that his associates were notoriously corrupt, and in connection with the Sheriff's office that some of the deputies had been buying their places from the board, etc. Under the circumstances, therefore, he did not think Mr. Mattocks should be astonished if the Commissioners had been lukewarm toward his measures, especially in his fight on the Sheriff.

Mr. Mattocks replied that he had been warned against the "county ring" before he came into the board, and had become satisfied since that a "ring" existed.

After the exchange of a few more pleasantries Mr. Mattocks agreed to investigate the State's-Attorney's office and report, and subsequently Messrs. Clark and Senne were appointed to assist him in the arduous task. He also agreed to report his finding on the question of the suspending of sentences, especially with a view to the influence of the custom over the growth of crime.

The board then adjourned for one week.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 6.—The Secretary of State today licensed the La Salle Arbeiter Building Association, of La Salle; capital $100,000; corporators, August C. A. Koeppel, Jacob C. Meissenbach, Nick Heinz, Frank B. Znick, Michael Washkasski, Michael Newholfen.

Chicago Liquid Sack Company, organized to manufacture and sell paper sacks and other paper goods; capital, $20,000; corporators, W. H. Altman, J. W. Hallett, John M. Smyth, George B. Swift.

The Chicago Stock Company, Chicago, capital $4,000; corporators, Andrew M. Maugson, Per Larson, Swen Youngquist, H. W. Hanson, and P. John Youngquist.

The Northwestern Underwriters of Chicago, organized to establish a bureau of adjustments and collections and to transact a general agency fire, marine, and life-insurance business in this State and elsewhere, such corporation to assume no insurance risk and to guarantee no insurance policy; capital, $5,000; corporators, Albert Larrabee, William A. Baldwin, and R. Nevers Jr.

Stonewall Jackson's Toddy—Why the Hard Campaigner Kept Whisky at Arm's Length.

Col. A. R. Boteler in Philadelphia Times.

Having lingered to the last allowable moment with the members of my family "hereinbefore mentioned"—as the legal documents would term them—it was after 10 o'clock at night when I returned to headquarters for final instructions, and before going to the General's room I ordered two whisky toddies to be brought up after me. When they appeared I offered one of the glasses to Jackson, but he drew back, saying:

"No, no, Colonel, you must excuse me; I never drink intoxicating liquors."

"I know that, General," said I, "but, though you habitually abstain, as I do myself, from everything of the sort, there are occasions, and this is one of them, when a stimulant will do us both good; otherwise I would neither take it myself nor offer it to you. So you must make an exception to your general rule and join me in a toddy to-night."

He again shook his head, but, nevertheless, took the tumbler and began to sip its contents. Presently putting it on the table after having but partly emptied it, he said:

"Colonel, do you know why I habitually abstain from intoxicating drinks?" And, on my replying in the negative, he continued:

"Why, sir, because I like the taste of them, and when I discovered that to be the case I made up my mind at once to do without them altogether."

WATER AND SEWERAGE.

An Open Letter to Henry Strong, Marshall Field, and Others, Members of the Committee of the Citizens' Association—with "Money in It."

GENTLEMEN: I have listened to and read carefully all that you have had to say in regard to an improvement in our sewerage system, and also as to the necessity of building additional water-works for the purpose of running hydraulic elevators, and I feel sure that there are some facts regarding the same that have not yet come to your notice. We all know that when the canal was first finished the foul water was at once drawn out of the river and was replaced by pure lake water. There was a good steady current in from the lake, and one could stand on the docks, pitch in a chip, and see it float past him with speed enough to change the water in the river every few hours. Everybody breathed freer, and considered the sewerage question practically solved. After a while the river ran slower, and finally stopped flowing altogether. Now did it ever occur to you what it was that caused the water to stop flowing? Probably not, judging from what you have said, and so I will tell you. It was because the canal, which had cost the city so many millions, was picked up bodily and carried off. In short, not to put too fine a point upon it, stolen; and now if the canal was made fifty feet wider and twenty feet deeper, under the same conditions it would carry off no more water than it does at present, and the river in the city would remain the same seething, festering, bubbling mass of corruption and pollution. And now I want to tell you how the outlet of our sewerage system was stolen. The canal had no sooner commenced pouring its floods into the river at Lockport than certain shrewd men began to see the advantages offered at Lockport for the construction of mills run by water-power. Accordingly a dam was built which checked the flow of water and backed it up towards the city again, and that dam stands there today, built so high that there is no possible outlet to the water except as it runs through the millwheels. If a man dammed up the sewers to your private houses for the purpose of using the power furnished to run a few sewing-machines, forcing the sewage and gases back into your homes, it would be about a parallel case, and I know very well what you would do. You would first go and tear down the obstruction, then get your shotgun and go gunning for the villain who could commit such an outrage upon you and your family. When you found him you would either shoot him on sight or thrash him within an inch of his life. It is probably in view of these facts that Mayor Harrison is so slow about putting in the pumping-works. He knows, or should know very well, that to raise the water in the canal will be followed by a raise in the dams and obstructions at Lockport, and whereas the mill-men now have say 100-horse power they will then get say a 200-horse power flow of water, all furnished by the city at the expense of many millions of dollars, and costing them nothing but the trouble of taking possession and "arranging" with Canal Commissioners. A continuation of this policy will in a few years produce something like the following result: Lockport will grow to be a great manufacturing town, and, whereas the proposed pumping-works will supply enough power for the present, in a few years a greater supply of water will be needed, and the city will be hoodwinked into putting in additional pumping works and raising the water in the canal four, six, eight, or ten feet above the river level. There is no earthly use in spending money to build an independent channel to drain our river, for it would be captured and stolen in the same way.

With these facts before you, you will probably go and see the mill-men and Canal Commissioners and see what they have to say about it. I can tell you beforehand just what the result will be. They will sit down and undertake to convince you that the water runs as fast when it is all dammed up—so that there is no possible outlet for it except through the millwheels—as it would if the dam was torn away. This is a good story to tell the marines, but any small boy knows that to dam a stream will back the water up, and that when the dam is torn away the water will go out with a rush. In order not to waste any valuable time, and at the same time to make any possible interview you may have with them lively and interesting, I hereby authorise you to bet them for me $100 to $50, $500 to $250, or $1,000 to $500, that if they will remove the Lockport obstructions the water will flow out just as freely as it did in the first place. I will give you a good commission if you will get them to accept the bet and put up the money, and we will try it on any day. The whole business is only another illustration of the old saw, "Oxen are frequently made to draw loads not for themselves."

Now the proper thing for the city to do instead of erecting those $300,000 pumping-works at Bridgeport is to supply the Lockport millmen with steam-engines at a cost of say not over $25,000, the mill owners to pay the city for use of the same what it now pays the State for water power. Then to so construct the dam that it may be taken down in the fall and the water allowed to flow freely all winter, and to open it wide one or two days per week in the summer when it is not required for purposes of navigation.

It is the simplest matter in the world when you only investigate and understand it. The surveys were correct, and the channel as it stands is ample to carry off all the sewage of the city when it is not obstructed.

Now about extra water-works to supply power to high buildings using hydraulic elevators. They are entirely unnecessary and a useless expense, as I will proceed to explain. The "average" hydraulic elevator gets its power from the pressure on the water mains, and after the water has been used to raise the elevator it is run off into the sewers. This will do very well for elevators that are only used occasionally, but for elevators that are in constant use, and especially for those required in high buildings, it is a poor and wasteful arrangement. For high buildings a better plan is to place a tank on the top story, or on the roof, to hold the water and furnish the pressure, then to dig a cistern in the basement for the cylinder to discharge into, and elevate the water from the cistern to the tank by a small steam force-pump, thus discharging none into the sewer, and using the same water over and over again. In this way the only water required of the city is that used on the start to fill the cistern, so that the city water tax amounts to practically nothing.

A much stronger and more uniform and economical pressure can be secured for high buildings in this way than the city can possibly furnish. The force pumps can be so arranged as to run automatically—stopping when the tank is full and starting up again as soon as the water is drawn down by using the elevator. Thus the water and the sewerage question can be solved without the issue of bonds. The sewerage question by removing the Lockport dam, and the water pressure scheme by the Council ordering all hydraulic elevators using more than a stated amount of water to be constructed on the above plan.

Gen. Strong speaks of the large and growing debt of Boston as though it was a beautiful object to contemplate.

In the minds of good business-men every dollar that Boston owes is a disgrace to the city, and every dollar that it adds to it only sinks the city deeper in the mire. Boston's folly is Chicago's opportunity. While Boston is running in debt, let Chicago pay off the last dollar of her indebtedness and then see the result. With heavy taxation in Boston, which is largely turned over to the bondholders, and light and equitable taxation in Chicago, which is used in improving the streets and keeping everything in first-class shape and condition, the population of Boston would be sure to change their location from Boston to Chicago as fast as opportunity offered, and Chicago would grow and thrive at Boston's expense, and we should have such a "boom" in real estate as was never dreamed of by the most sanguine believer in the future of Chicago.

What is most needed in the present situation of affairs is an honest and incorruptible Common Council. It is notorious that there are men in the Council who belong body and soul to the liquor interest, gas, street-railway, and telegraph companies, and whose vote is always in the market and for sale to the highest bidder. If the Citizens' Association is good for anything at all, now is the time to show of what metal it is composed.

There is ample time between this and the April elections for the association to canvass every ward and to manage for a new deal in the matter of the primary meetings.

Owing to the indifference of the people who do not understand the importance of the primary meetings, they have usually been taken possession of and packed by the henchmen of the gas and street railway companies, and men put up for office that have proved themselves to be entirely unworthy of any public trust.

The property-owners and taxpayers in every ward can, however, without regard to party, run primary meetings of their own and unite on some man that they can trust and elect him to office whenever an emergency like the present arises. It remains for the Citizens' Association to set the wheel in motion that will bring about this result. The taxpayers can run the city whenever so disposed, and redeem it from its present disgraceful situation.

$1,000 TO $500.

The only sure method to cure an obstinate cough—Use Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. Price 25 cents.

THE COURTS.

The Homely Story of a Modern Cinderella.

Doings in the Criminal Court—Judgments and New Suits.

A Parsimonious Uncle Sued by His Niece for Services as Domestic in His Family.

A rather interesting case is on trial before Judge Anthony, which, if the statements of the plaintiff are correct, shows up Mr. Andrew J. Cooper, real estate agent in the Rowland Block, in a very unenviable light. The plaintiff is his niece, Ella Cooper, and she claims he owes her $2,500 for nine years and four months' service. Her mother and father died when she was about 2 years old, and she was taken into the family of her uncle, A. J. Cooper. As soon as she was able to work she was set to labor in the kitchen, separated from the rest of the family, and treated as a drudge and a menial. She made the fires, performed all the hard work, and the only reward of any value she received was a $20 clock. She was not allowed to have company except in the kitchen, and when a young man began to wait on her he was driven away. In all her lonely life she had only had parts of two years' schooling, until now, as she pathetically said, "I am only fit for a servant." Cooper lived with his mother and several brothers and sisters, but he had charge of the household, which seems to have moved from house to house every year.

About two years ago he married, and then, the plaintiff says, she first began to realize her position. Her scantily furnished room, with hard mattress, without mirror or table, became doubly unattractive, and she finally told him she intended to leave. He made her some vague promises that he would give her $1,000 and a husband, but the time was left so indefinite that she can never claim a fulfillment of his promise. Of course she cannot recover for services as a minor, and her claim, therefore, is for nine years and four months only, she being now about 23 years old. Among the defenses put in by Cooper is that he went into bankruptcy about four years ago, so that her claim is barred prior to that time. The trial will be continued today.

Mrs. Napier Defeated in Her Endeavor to Get Possession of Her Child.

Judge Gardner was engaged Saturday in hearing the divorce case of Edward E. Napier against his wife Jennie Napier, the charge being bigamy. Her own testimony showed she had married Napier while her former husband, Irvin Coombs, was living, so that the contest finally narrowed down to the question as to who should have their 5-year-old boy, Grosvenor Napier. Judge Gardner held that the marriage was clearly illegal, and that Mrs. Napier had confessed crimes which would send her to the penitentiary. By the ordinary rules of law, an illegitimate child belonged to its mother, but Mrs. Napier had been shown to be an unfit person to have the custody of her boy, and he would be given to his father, who was able and had promised to support him.

Items.

The Appellate Court will deliver opinions at 10 o'clock this morning.

Judge Moran was engaged yesterday afternoon in hearing the habeas corpus case of Edgar A. Hall, who was arrested here a few days ago on a requisition from Iowa charging him with perjury. The defense raised several technical objections, the principal of which is that the affidavit on which the warrant was issued did not charge with sufficient preciseness that a crime had been committed. The hearing will be resumed this afternoon.

Judge Gardner yesterday granted a decree of divorce to Ralph A. Peet from Julia Peet on the ground of desertion.

Judge Barnum granted a divorce to Detleff Johannsen from Anna M. Johannsen on the ground of desertion, and to Anna Kremer from John Kremer for drunkenness.

The taking of evidence in the case of the Escanaba & Lake Michigan Transportation Company vs. The City of Chicago was resumed yesterday before Mr. H. W. Bishop, Master in Chancery in the United States Circuit Court. Several tug Captains were examined, the weight of whose testimony was to show that the bridges over the river and the ordinance requiring such bridges to be closed at certain times of the day caused great annoyance to the shipping interest.

The Criminal Court.

Before Judge Barnum: Thomas Tracey, indicted for larceny, discharged for want of prosecution; Andrew Smith and Otto Schreiber, larceny, recognizance bond, Henry Schreiber and Henry Wellman, sureties, declared forfeited; G. H. Solomon, continued by request of the defendant; Frank Watson, larceny, plea of guilty entered and remanded; Frank Smith, larceny, found guilty by a jury and sentenced on verdict to three years in the penitentiary. A nolle prosequi was entered in cases Nos. 578 to 584, 586 to 588, 590 to 602. The accused in these cases, Henry Brown and Charles Griffin, threatened at first to turn State's evidence upon Webb and Wheeler, who were indicted for receiving the property stolen by them; but their evidence was so unsatisfactory when Wheeler was brought to trial that the State's-Attorney refused them the promised immunity. They then pleaded guilty, and intended to have their cases brought to the attention of the Governor. They were each sentenced upon their plea to four years and eleven months in the penitentiary. Louis Smith is at present on trial for larceny.

Before Judge Smith yesterday John W. Evans, the slayer of James McNamara, in the Town of Lake, was admitted to bail in the sum of $5,000, Peter Bach and Alonzo Pelton becoming sureties. Frank Smith and Harry Bennett, two of the bold and desperate thieves who made a raid en masque upon Rosenbaum's broom-factory in the North Division about two months ago, are on trial. Their chances for an extended term at Joliet are particularly good.

The swearing in of jurors impaneled for the March term in the Criminal Court—always an unsatisfactory proceeding—was made doubly irksome yesterday by the large number who had excuses to offer. Before Judge Barnum attachments were issued for the following jurors who failed to attend: J. T. Green, F. H. Gaines, J. F. Reese, J. R. B. Van Cleave, and S. C. Stanton. One individual who was anxious to be excused thought it a good idea to follow an elderly gentleman who preceded him, and who succeeded in getting excused because of deafness. He proclaimed his defect, but Judge Barnum, by gradually modulating his voice, succeeded in ascertaining that he was not nearly so deaf as he pretended to be. Before Judge Smith the panel furnished only about thirty jurors, and before the adjournment of court a new venire had to be issued.

United States Courts.

William H. H. Sears commenced a suit yesterday to recover $3,000 of Joseph W. Kepler.

State Courts.

Reed & Closson began a suit yesterday against Daniel Van Baalen, claiming $5,000.

John Leffler brought suit for $3,000 against Frank D. Patterson.

Lucy C. F. Gay commenced a suit against A. W. Windett to recover $10,000.

Carl Trippel sued the Pennsylvania Company for $2,000.

County Court.

In the estate of Mattie K. Aldridge, letters of administration were granted to John G. Aldridge, under bond for $25,000.

The Call.

JUDGE DRUMMOND—In chambers.

JUDGE BLODGETT—205, and passed cases 14, 42, 50, 56, 62, 65, 72, 79, 81, 82, 98, 99, 101, 108, 112, 114, 120, 122, 134, 136, 139, 140, 145, 148, 152, 166, 167, 168, 170, 189. No case on trial.

APPELLATE COURT—1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10. No case on hearing. Opinions will be delivered at 10 a. m.

JUDGE GARY—Assists Judge Anthony. No. 5,815, Peterson & Rolin, on trial.

JUDGE ANTHONY—570, 587, 588, 594, 596, 599, 600, 606, 611, 513 to 516, 518 to 520. No. 5,681, Cooper vs. Cooper, on trial.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—No first call. Trial call 5,622, 5,624, 5,630, 5,636, 5,340. No. 5,618, McNelly vs. Gray Iron Company, on trial.

JUDGE JAMESON—No call until 2 p. m. Call then 22 on February calendar, and 1, 2, and 3 on March calendar. Palm vs. Palm on hearing.

JUDGE GARDNER—1, 2, 3, 4. No case on hearing.

JUDGE ROGERS—No first call. Trial call, 52, 53, 58, 59, 63, 64, 65. No case on trial.

JUDGE MORAN—Assists Judge Hawes. No. 2,168, Parkhurst vs. Witbeck, on trial.

JUDGE HAWES—244, 246, 249, 250, 251, 253 to 255, 257, 258,. No. 241, Kern vs. Metzler, on trial.

JUDGE TULEY—66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71. No case on hearing.

JUDGE LOOMIS—Hyde Park specials, and Nos. 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 629, 630, 631, and 632.

JUDGE BARNUM—Nos. 945, 946, 947, and 948.

JUDGE SMITH—Nos. 736, 737, 738, 832, 839, 856, 885, 897, 899, 902, 903, 904, and 905.

Judgments.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE BLODGETT—Firt National Bank of Chicago vs. Humphrey Bell, Hiram A. Whitnah, and A. J. Whitnah; verdict, $10,997.13 and motion for new trial.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—Elmer Washburn, Receiver of the Teutonia Life-Insurance Company vs. Auguste von Schlieben, $661.—J. V. Farwell & Co. vs. Adam and Barbara Schlekel, $1,474.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—David Preston et al. vs. Francis A. Riddle, $80.—J. M. Long vs. A. W. Windett, $282.16.

CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE HAWES—John M. Wandry vs. Frederick W. Wandry, $1.25.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.
THE SALE OF SEATS FOR THE ENGAGEMENT OF THE GREATEST LIVING TRAGEDIENNE,
JANAUSCHEK,
WILL BEGIN THURSDAY, MARCH 9.
REPERTORY.
MONDAY, March 13 .... MARY STUART
TUESDAY, March 14 .... BLEAK HOUSE
WEDNESDAY, March 15 .... MOTHER AND SON
THURSDAY, March 16 .... BLEAK HOUSE
FRIDAY, March 17 .... DEBORAH
SATURDAY, March 18 .... HENRIETTE
SATURDAY MATINEE .... MOTHER AND SON

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.
NOW COMPLETE WITH SPACIOUS SEATING.
J. H. HAVERLY .... Manager and Proprietor.
Thousands unable to obtain seats on account of the densely-crowded audiences. This Tuesday night will be repeated, and only 4 nights more.
THE TRULY GRAND REVIVAL.
Greatest of all Spectacular Productions.
KIRALFY BROTHERS'
BLACK CROOK,
ON A SCALE OF UNSURPASSED SPLENDOR.
3 GRAND BALLETS. THE GREAT DE ROSA, MLLE. BAZZANO, KIRALFY'S FAMOUS CORYPHEES. THE IMMENSE BALLET TROUPE.
Also, J. B. Roberts, Geo. H. Edeson, and popular dramatic company, together with the Marsea Family, Herbert Bros., and other noted specialists. Remember, only 4 nights more. Don't forget, 4 nights and 2 Matinees only.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
Leading Fashionable Theatre.
J. A. HAMLIN .... Lessee and Manager.
Immediate Success of the Distinguished Tragedienne,
MLLE. RHEA.
Received last evening with the most distinguished marks of approval, and received tonight.
This Tuesday Evening,
ADRIENNE.
WEDNESDAY (Matinee) .... CAMILLE
WEDNESDAY .... MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING
THURSDAY .... CAMILLE
FRIDAY .... MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING
SATURDAY (Matinee) .... CAMILLE
SATURDAY .... ADRIENNE LECOUVREUR
SUNDAY .... ADRIENNE LECOUVREUR
Next Week—Bernard Macauley as Uncle Daniel.

CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL.
TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 7.
GRAND TESTIMONIAL CONCERT!
TO MISS
ADELAIDE JOHNSON.
The following well-known artists have been engaged: Miss JENNIE HERRICK, Soprano; Mrs. JENNIE KEMPTON, Contralto; GEO. H. BRODERICK, Basso; SAMUEL KAYZER, Dramatic Reader; EMIL LIEBLING, Pianist; BERNHARD MOLLENHAUER, Violinist; ST. CECILIA QUARTETTE; CHICAGO CHICKERING QUARTETTE; H. CLARENCE EDDY, Organist; FRED W. ROOT, Accompanist; FRANK T. BAIRD, Musical Director. Reserved seats for sale at the Box-Office at 50c, 75c, and $1, according to location.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.
THE INIMITABLE AND ONLY
LOTTA!
Monday evening, March 6, and every evening until further notice, supported by her own Comedy Company, in Marsden's new Comedy,
BOB!
Lotta's greatest success. Only Lotta Matinee Saturday. Secure seats early in the day.

CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL.
Saturday Evening, March 11,
Oscar Wilde!
Will deliver a new lecture on
"Interior and Exterior House Decoration."
Reserved Seats, 50c, 75c, $1. For sale at the Box-Office tomorrow morning.
MRS. GEO. B. CARPENTER, Lessee.
MILWARD ADAMS, Manager.

CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 8,
Last appearance of the Distinguished Pianist,
JOSEFFY,
Miss Laura Bellini, Miss Emma Mabella Baker, Messrs. Ferd Dulcken and Fred Boscovitz.
Popular Prices—50c, 75c, and $1, according to location of seats. Box sheet now open.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT and every evening this week. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday, the original and only VOKES, supported by their own company. Repertoire: Tuesday, Friday—Cousin Joe and Belles of the Kitchen. Wednesday and Thursday—Cousin Joe and Fun in a Fog. Wednesday Matinee—Ruth's Romance and Belles of the Kitchen. Saturday Matinee—Ruth's Romance and Belles of the Kitchen. Monday, March 13—JANAUSCHEK.
Sunday evening, March 12, for this night only, Salsbury's Troubadours in their new play, GREENROOM FUN.

SPRAGUE'S OLYMPIC THEATRE,
Clark-st., between Lake and Randolph.
Every Evening at 8 and Matinees Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday.
THE BAKER & FARRON COMBINATION
In their great success,
CHRIS AND LENA.
Monday, March 13—One week only of the Colossal Novelty Combination.

HERSHEY MUSIC-HALL.
DR. TOWNSEND'S PSYCHOLOGY AND FUN.
Ninth and Last Week. Every night, and Saturday Matinee at 3 p. m.

CENTAUR
Liniment

The World's Great Healing Remedy.
An infallible cure for Rheumatism, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Wounds, Burns, Sprains, Stiff Joints, Spavin, and Lameness from any cause.
P. H. McGrath: "I recommend Centaur Liniment as the best external remedy ever used." Lexington, Kentucky, March 6, 1876.
H. Marsh, Sup't Adams Express Comp'y, E. Pultz, sup't U. S. Ex. Co., A. G. Gils, sup't N. Y. Ex. Co.: "The best thing for Wounds, Burns, Rheumatism, Galls, and Sprains for men and horses." New York, Aug. 21, 1874.
P. T. Barnum, the Great Showman: "Among my vast troupe of Equestrians, Teamsters, Horses, Camels, and Elephants, some are always being bruised, or wounded. By Surgeons and Veterinaries all say that for casualties to men and animals nothing is so efficacious as Centaur Liniment." 48 Fifth-av., New York, May 9, 1873.
Druggists are authorized to refund the money if Centaur Liniment fails to relieve or cure as recommended.

EUROPE!!
Cook's Grand Excursions leave New York April 27, June 8, and July 1, '82. Full particulars in special Pamphlet, sent free. Cook's Excursionist contains tickets for all European routes. Special facilities for securing good berths. Tourist tickets for individual travelers in Europe, by all routes, at reduced rates.
Cook's Excursionist, with maps, by mail, 10c.
THOS. COOK & SON, 261 Broadway, N. Y.
C. A. BARATTONI, Manager, P. O. Box 4197.

RICORD'S VITAL RESTORATIVE
Restores Nervous and Physical Debility, Loss of Manly Power, etc.
Boxes of 100 pills, $2; 400, $10.
CAUTION.
Ricord's Vital Restorative has been extensively counterfeited by unworthy imposters. CAUTION.—Ours is the only Ricord's Restorative, and has been so advertised. Another public caution is due to Ricord's Vital Restorative. To guard against counterfeits see that the genuine bears the name of RICORD'S VITAL RESTORATIVE and the United States PRIVATE PROPRIETARY STAMP, in blue, having the full name of the proprietor, THEO. N. HAMMOND. The genuine for sale at Gale & Blocki, Palmer House, Chicago, and all druggists. VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & CO., and in Lake-st., wholesale agents for the Northwest. Dr. Raymond's Pamphlet, describing our Restorative, sent free to any address. It is not a cure-all, but is in it. Over 10,000 boxes sold in the United States.

THE CITY.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

J. M. Lee, U. S. A., is at the Palmer.

T. G. Cowgill, of Dakota, is at the Palmer.

J. Forbes, of Australia, is at the Grand Pacific.

George Pooley, of Buffalo, is at the Sherman.

A. S. Powers, of St. Paul, is at the Sherman.

A. W. Foote, of New York, is at the Tremont.

S. B. Lafferty, of Davenport, is at the Tremont.

W. D. Harrah, of Detroit, is at the Tremont.

P. G. Leonard, of New York, is at the Tremont.

Maj. D. W. Benham, U. S. A., is at the Leland.

State-Senator T. B. Needles is at the Grand Pacific.

Dana Harmon, of Tucson, Ari., is at the Palmer.

S. N. Aspinwall, of Hastings, Minn., is at the Tremont.

D. L. Fairchild, of Whitewater, Wis., is at the Sherman.

Mr. and Mrs. Rugg, of Champaign, Ill., are at the Palmer.

Oscar Wilde, London, England, is again at the Grand Pacific.

Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Ireland, of St. Paul, are at the Palmer.

Gen. Henry Carse, of Nevada City, Neb., is at the Grand Pacific.

Charles Howard and C. B. Young, of Boston, are at the Palmer.

B. S. Morrison and Luke Palmer, of Colorado, are at the Sherman.

Gov. N. S. Ordway and wife, of Yankton, D. T., are at the Tremont.

Charles Kennedy and John Sebastian, of Kansas City, are at the Sherman.

Mrs. Henry C. Jarrett and Miss Jarrett, of Baltimore, are at the Grand Pacific.

James G. Sherman, President of the United States Railroad Conductors' Association, is at the Grand Pacific.

H. Kimball, General Superintendent of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, Davenport, Ia., is at the Grand Pacific.

B. C. Etner fell at the corner of State and Illinois streets yesterday afternoon and fractured his right hip. He was removed to his home, No. 21 Aberdeen street.

Dr. Hebern Claflin, of 3112 Wabash avenue, left the city Sunday evening, and will sail on Wednesday, 8th inst., on the Cunard steamer Parthia for London, Eng.

Mr. Freeman, President of the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce, and Mr. Walworth, a prominent wool manufacturer of Lawrence, Mass., were on 'Change yesterday.

In the notice of the death of Miss Marion Eddy, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles G. Eddy, the hour for the funeral was printed 7 p. m. today instead of 1 p. m., as it should have been.

At a meeting of the Thirteenth Ward Republican Club Saturday night resolutions were adopted thanking Gov. Cullom for appointing Harvey L. Thompson as West Park Commissioner.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, TRIBUNE Building, was as follows: 8 a. m., 33; 10 a. m., 33; 12 m., 34; 3 p. m., 36; 8 p. m., 32. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.62; 8 p. m., 29.90.

A small boy in the employ of J. W. Middleton & Co., stationers, of No. 55 State street, was fooling with the elevator yesterday and accidentally crushed one of his feet. He was taken to his home on the North Side. The injury was pronounced not serious.

Nora O'Mara, of No. 130 West Washington street, was lodged in the jail as insane by Officer O'Connor, of the Harrison Street Station. Otto Trady was similarly lodged for a like reason by Officer Shute, of the Webster Avenue Police Station. Trady lives at No. 155 Sheffield avenue.

John O'Brien, conductor on one of Parmelee's express wagons, had one of his hips broken about 11 o'clock yesterday morning by the upsetting of his wagon on Kinzie street, near Wells. The upsetting was the result of a runaway. O'Brien was removed to his home at No. 771 West Lake street.

The funeral of the late Miss Hooley will take place today at 10 a. m. at the Church of the Holy Name, where Pontifical high mass will be read. Mr. Beseler, the organist, has also prepared a grand requiem mass, which will be sung, after which Mrs. McGuire will sing Händel's "Angels Ever Bright and Fair."

L. S. Jones, General Yardmaster of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway, was attacked and robbed of $26 on Hubbard court Saturday evening about 9 o'clock. He had just left his residence, 1209 Wabash avenue, on his way to Madison street. He reported the matter at once to the Harrison Street Station.

The Eighty-second Illinois Volunteer Veterans held their monthly meeting last night at No. 171 North Clark street. Frank Kirchner presided. The Secretary's report showed a very prosperous condition of the society and several new members added. Several speeches were made, and the meeting closed with an informal talk.

The monthly meeting of the St. George's Benevolent Society was held last evening at the Sherman House. The relief distributed during February amounted to $48. Two new members were admitted last evening. The meeting nominated Mr. J. E. Wright for President and W. B. Jarvis for Secretary, besides making other nominations. The election will take place at the next meeting.

Eddie Guerin, Mike Sage, Joe Gorman, John Ryan, alias "Rynie," and Friday Kelly, five notorious thieves, the first three of whom have been out of prison but a few days, were caught yesterday in Cooper's saloon, at No. 202 East Van Buren street, and as they had their heads together the police felt warranted in arresting them just to keep them out of mischief. They are all at the armory.

The "sheet" at Justice Hofmann's court was a big one yesterday in consequence of the fact that the keepers and inmates of the North Clark street "wine-cellars" who were arrested Saturday were up for trial. There were seventy-two offenders—men and women—in all, and they were all fined. The keepers were assessed from $10 to $25, and the inmates were called upon for $2 each. All paid their fines, and the city netted something like $250 out of the mob.

The display of the Gale collection of oil paintings at Nos. 44 and 46 Adams street, which is to be sold this week Thursday, Friday, and Saturday under the management of B. Scott Jr., attracted much attention yesterday. The catalogs are now ready, and show a total of 200 pictures, some of them the works of foreign artists of repute, and others well-executed copies of notable paintings in European galleries. The collection will remain on free exhibition throughout the week.

John Kerns, a youth of 20, was so full of liquor at 2 o'clock yesterday morning that he believed himself capable of walking on the sand. So he tried it on the river at the foot of Union street. The result was unsatisfactory, and but for the timely appearance of Officer Fitzgerald the young man would doubtless have gone to the bottom and staid there. The officer fished him out and then sent for the patrol wagon, which took the wet and inebriated youth to his home at the corner of Loomis and Twenty-second streets.

A lad named Fred Johnson presented himself at the Armory yesterday afternoon and told a pitiful story, of which the moral for little boys is, "don't steal a buggy-ride." Fred is employed by the Anglo-American Packing Company, and was sent out to deliver a suit of police clothes to one of the special officers of the company. On Fifth avenue the messenger saw a buggy going his way, and he caught on behind the vehicle. It was an open one, so he tossed his bundle in back of the seat. Unfortunately, the man driving started up his horse very suddenly just then. Fred lost his hold, fell to the pavement, and was forced to see the buggy, bundle, and all disappear from view, the driver not heeding the calls made by the lad. The police want the driver of the buggy to return the bundle to the Armory.

Deputy United States Marshal N. H. Vincent, of Big Rapids, Mich., passed through the city yesterday on his way home from Denver, where he arrested Walter Lepper, wanted at Big Rapids for larceny, for which crime Lepper's wife and child have suffered incarceration for several months. Lepper stole a watch worth $200 and $41 in cash from Miss Maria Brown, in whose house Mrs. Lepper was employed. Suspicion fell upon her, and, to shield her husband, who had left for parts unknown, she confessed to having committed the theft. Lepper, who came here after the affair, pawned the watch with Andrews, on State street, for $75, and then went West. He was captured on the strength of a dispatch sent by Deputy Vincent, who looked into the case through friendship for some of the interested. Lepper acknowledges the theft, and his wife, who is about to be confined, will be released.

William Booty appeared before Justice Wallace yesterday as a much-accused defendant. It appeared that he came to town with a load of hay belonging to Edward Healey, which hay he sold. With the money, however, he got drunk, and after getting drunk he allowed his team to stand uncared for and cold for about twenty-four hours on Fifth avenue. The charges against him were drunkenness, embezzlement, and cruelty to animals. He was assessed $15 for being drunk, discharged as to the cruelty case, and held in bonds of $300 in the embezzlement case.

Mr. John J. Flinn, late associate editor of the *Daily News*, and recently appointed United States Consul to Chemnitz, Saxony, left the city yesterday afternoon for New York, whence he will sail Friday for Hamburg. Just before his departure he was waited upon by the city editor of the paper and other members of the staff, who presented him with a magnificent gold watch, chain, and seal as a testimonial of regard from his associates and subordinates in the various departments of the *News* establishment. The Irish-American Club was to have tendered Mr. Flinn a reception tonight, but his unavoidable and sudden departure will put an end to preparations and prevent its coming off.

HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

The Chicago Hospital for Women and Children held its annual meeting at the hospital, corner of Adams and Paulina streets, yesterday afternoon, Mrs. J. C. Hilton presiding. The seventeenth annual report of the Secretary stated that the affairs of the hospital were in a flourishing condition. The Treasurer's report showed that the receipts for the year ending March 1 were $6,568 and the expenditures $5,165, leaving a balance on hand of $1,402. The report showed that, with the above expenditure, 231 patients had been treated in the hospital and 257 in the dispensary; that there had been ninety-seven birth and only nine deaths; and that 293 patients had been discharged. The nationalities of the parties treated were as follows: Americans, 195; Swedes, seventy-eight; Germans, seventy-six; Irish, 131; Canadians, forty-five; the remaining patients were scattered among the English, Scotch, Welsh, French, Norwegians, Poles, and Danes in about equal numbers.

The Trustees expressed themselves very much pleased with the efficient manner in which the hospital had been managed during the past year, and especially thanked the Board of Lady Managers for their indefatigable and successful effort in paying off the entire indebtedness of the hospital. The Trustees further informed the meeting that, at a meeting to be held at the Sherman House Tuesday, March 15, they would consider the plans for a new building, or at all events, for an extension to the present building, it being a well-understood fact that the latter is much too small for the number of patients treated, and the usefulness of the hospital is greatly impaired for the want of more room.

The meeting extended a vote of thanks to Prof. Swing and others who had been instrumental in paying off the indebtedness of the hospital. The old officers were unanimously reelected, Mrs. O. W. Potter taking the place of Mrs. McRae, who had resigned. The resident physicians, Dr. Mary H. Thompson and Dr. Sarah H. Stevenson, were highly complimented for their success in the hospital. The meeting adjourned till the first Monday in April at the Leland.

THE SOUTH PARK COMMISSIONERS.

The South Park Commissioners met yesterday afternoon. Superintendent White's report for February showed that a great deal of work had been done, especially in Washington Park. All the railroad crossings on Garfield avenue now have flagmen. The arrests numbered twenty-six, and the fines amounted to $108. The Secretary was instructed to advertise for gravel to complete Michigan boulevard, from Twenty-ninth to Thirty-fifth street.

A resolution was passed requesting the Council to appropriate $57,000 for the city's share of the Michigan boulevard north of Park row, the propertyowners on the west side of the street being asked to make an effort toward getting the money.

After deciding to hold the annual meeting on the 15th the board adjourned.

ON 'CHANGE.

The wheat combination were given a wide berth yesterday by those who are not in their toils. The boys traded in the May and June futures, and made business and noise in the oat and corn pits, but declined to bite the tempting bait which they suspected the clique had put on their April hook. The price fell about a cent a bushel, with some indications that the clique were selling both April and May. The difference between the two futures was about three cents a bushel, May being at a discount, which was looked upon as sufficient proof that the April deal was a manipulated one.

The seed-dealers are said to be badly mixed up. The experts now confess they can't tell clover from Hungarian, sand from seed, and good from bad flax. If the appeal to the Board of Directors does them no good, they may call on the Mayor to help them out of their muddle.

CHICAGO MEDICAL SOCIETY.

A meeting of the Chicago Medical Society was held in the club-room of the Grand Pacific Hotel last evening, Dr. G. C. Paoli acting as President pro tem. A memorial on the death of Dr. Alexander Fisher was read by Dr. Bartlett, and a committee composed of Drs. John Bartlett, G. C. Paoli, R. C. Hammill, and D. W. Graham was appointed to present resolutions of condolence to the family of the deceased physician. Dr. James Kiernan read a paper prepared by Drs. Charles Fenger and E. W. Lee, upon "Aesteotomy," or the division of the bones by sawing or chiseling, citing two instances of a successful operation of this kind upon bones above the ankles of the patients.

THE CITY-HALL.

There were forty-two deaths reported in the city yesterday.

The street, water, and sewer laborers will be paid this morning at the City-Hall for the month of February.

Sergt. Bartram and Officer Tranzen left for St. Louis last evening, having in custody the bogus priest, De Rohan.

The salary of the Secretary of the Health Department has been fixed in the appropriation bill at $1,200 per annum, which is the lowest of any similar clerical position in all of the city departments, while the position is an exceedingly responsible one.

The premises No. 294 Clark street have been finally vacated by the unwholesome tenants who occupied them. Mr. William Knowlton, the agent of the property, was compelled to remove the doors and windows of the house before the people would vacate.

Several prominent Fourteenth Ward citizens came to the City-Hall yesterday to complain of the "Flying Dutchman," which has its headquarters corner of Rucker street and West Chicago avenue. Around it gather daily a large crowd of young roughs and thugs and vicious young girls, who make the place a very stench in the nostrils of the neighborhood. The police promise to suppress the nuisance.

If the people of Bridgeport are a little short of water for a day or two they should be a little patient, for the city is making connection with the large 36-inch main at Ashland avenue and Twenty-second street, which will furnish, when completed, an ample supply. This will connect the North Side with the West Side works on a cross connection at that point, so that in case of accident to any one of the mains there will be ample facilities left to supply water throughout the city.

The Committee on Streets and Alleys, West Division, met. The remonstrance against the improvement of Page street will be recommended favorably. The petitions against the improvement of Clinton street and Elston avenue were recommended to be placed on file. The petition for the improvement of Hubbard street was placed on file. The same action was taken on the petition for the improvement of North Paulina street. The orders for paving Ashland avenue, Jane street, and Erie street were recommended for passage.

The following building permits were issued yesterday: Jacob Bastik, two-story and basement dwelling, 20 by 54 feet, No. 613 Throop street, to cost $2,500; T. C. Spalding, two-story and cellar dwelling, 22 by 30 feet, No. 3112 Lake Park avenue, to cost $2,500; T. Hemecik, two-story and cellar dwelling and shop, 24 by 25 feet, No. 80 Johnson street, to cost $3,000; John Ronbeck, two-story and basement dwelling, 20 by 56 feet, No. 783 Alport avenue, to cost $3,500; Thomas Markey, one-story store, 20 by 55 feet, Wabash avenue, south of Thirteenth street, to cost $1,200; August Heinzs, three-story and basement dwelling, 26 by 54 feet, No. 50 Eldridge court, to cost $7,000; A. Bennolk, two-story and basement dwelling, 24 by 54 feet, No. 158 Loomis street, to cost $4,500; E. C. Jager, three-story and attic store, 30 by 90 feet, Clybourn avenue and Larrabee street, to cost $8,500.

There was a little tempest in a teapot in Superintendent Fogarty's office yesterday morning. Mr. Cregier, the Commissioner of Public Works, had directed that bids be informally received for cleaning certain streets in the three divisions of the city. Among the bidders was William C. Walsh, who bid $97 per mile for South Side streets, except Archer avenue and Halsted street, for which he bid $147 per mile. He supposed that he was the lowest bidder, as the bids were opened Saturday afternoon, and Mr. Fogarty told him that he could commence the work. Sunday Mr. Walsh had some of the filthy down-town alleys cleaned, but before the bids were opened Ald. Sheridan, representing one Connelly, of the Fifth Ward, bid $5 per mile lower than Mr. Walsh, and Mr. Cregier directed that the contract be awarded to him, and it was done, much to Mr. Walsh's dismay and disgust.

HE WEAKENED.

L. G. Hallberg, an architect having an office in the Ashland Block, was brought up suddenly by the Health Department yesterday. This architect has a number of large tenements under construction, one of them being on the corner of Paulina and West Jackson streets, which is to be occupied by something like a dozen or more families. On Mohawk street he has constructed a tenement wherein are six water-closets under one light shaft, and six bedrooms. He has refused to have his plans examined by the Health Officer as the law requires, and to leave a copy of his plans there. The law provides for a fine of not less than $100 and up to $200 where an architect, fails to submit his plans, and that fine is for each offense. It was claimed that Hallberg did not comply with the plainest sanitary requirements in the construction of his houses. He was arrested and taken before Justice Wallace, who held him in $300 bail for a hearing this morning.

Yesterday afternoon Hallberg, who had vowed that he would fight the law to the bitter end, came into the office of the Health Department with a small armful of plans for tenements the construction of which he is supervising. He had weakened considerably, for he promised to change the water-closets in his flats on Mohawk street, and said he would do anything which the law demanded if he only was not prosecuted. It seems that he had consulted an attorney, and that the lawyer had given him the advice to comply with and not to violate the law. It is more than probable that, under the circumstances, the prosecution will be dropped.

DEATHS IN FEBRUARY.

The report of the Registrar of Vital Statistics for the month of February was issued yesterday, and shows as follows: The total number of deaths was 978, of which 476 were under 5 years of age. In February, 1880, the deaths were 533, and in 1881, 747. The mortality report for this month is alarmingly great. The zymotic diseases predominate, and make the following showing: Cholera infantum, 2; cholera morbus, 1; croup, 32; diarrhea, 5; diphtheria, 29; enterocolitis, 4; erysipelas, 4; cerebro-spinal fever, 4; remittent-fever, 1; scarlet-fever, 18; typhoid-fever, 39; typho-malarial fever, 8; measles, 20; pyemia, 2; small-pox, 100; varioloid, 1; whooping-cough, 7.

Other diseases show as follows: Congenital syphilis, 4; chronic alcoholism, 8; inanition, 13; cancerous affections, 11; dropsy, 12; infantile marasmus, 7; rheumatism, 5; consumption, 95; tubercular meningitis, 7; cerebral apoplexy, 13; infantile convulsions, 75; congestion of the brain, 11; cerebral meningitis, 28; spinal meningitis, 5; paralysis, 5; diseases of the heart, 30; bronchitis, 54; congestion of the lungs, 17; pneumonia, 94; enteritis, 13; gastritis, 5; Bright's disease, 11; congenital debility, 19; senile debility, 28; accidents, 22. One of the accidents was a case of poisoning by Mrs. Winslow's soothing sirup. The total of deaths from small-pox was 103, acute lung diseases 162.

THE COUNTY-BUILDING.

Commissioner Clark starts tomorrow for a two weeks' trip through Michigan, accompanied by his family.

There will be a new calendar in the County Court Monday which will embrace all undisposed cases. It will be ready Saturday.

The Commissioners will in a few days advertise for bids for burying paupers for the year. The bids will be opened about the 20th inst.

James Sack and D. S. Balcom, two more of the West Side Constables recently counted out, yesterday had the decree against them set aside.

The Sheriff yesterday levied upon the lumber-yard of Louis Sands, corner of Paulina street and Blue Island avenue, to satisfy an attachment for $800 in favor of R. L. & G. W. Henry.

The Commissioners were wondering yesterday by what authority Mr. O'Neill and the County-Attorney had gone to New York at the county's expense in the Hinsdale-Doyle suit. They say they were not authorized to go by the board, and the first they knew of their going was the announcement in these columns Sunday that they had gone.

The attention of the Commissioners was yesterday called to the existence of such an institution as the Good Samaritan Home, and hereafter they will send to it a share of the large army of persons who are seeking "passes" or maintenance from the county. The institution appears to be liberally supported by private contributions, and where females are picked up on the street who are not county charges they will be sent there.

U. S. A.

The import duties on foreign goods collected at the Custom-House yesterday amounted to $30,482.

The Sub-Treasury disbursed $1,000 in gold yesterday and redeemed $20,000 in subsidiary silver coin.

Postmaster Palmer is expected to arrive home from Washington Thursday, and Collector Spalding about the 15th inst.

Yesterday's internal-revenue receipts amounted to $37,417, of which $30,320 was from the tax on spirits, $2,333 on cigars, $3,489 on tobacco, and $1,207 on beer.

There was a unanimous "kick" against the management of the Sub-Treasury yesterday by a large number of pensioners, composed mostly of laboring people, who failed to get their vouchers cashed Saturday afternoon, for which purpose most of them laid off from their regular employment. The Pension Office issued vouchers until 5 o'clock, as usual, but for some unexplained reason the Sub-Treasury was closed at 3 o'clock, and about 100 of the disappointed working people who received their vouchers after 3 o'clock were compelled to devote another half day to the collection of their stipend from the Government.

HANDLING SPIRITS.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue yesterday issued a bulletin to railroads and other transportation companies, carters, draymen, expressmen, and all other concerns or persons, calling their attention to the following revision of the statutes pertaining to the handling of spirits:

Every person who empties or draws off, or causes to be emptied or drawn off, any distilled spirits from a cask or package bearing any mark, brand, or stamp required by law, shall, at the time of emptying such cask or package, efface and obliterate said mark, stamp, or brand. Every such cask or package from which said mark, brand, or stamp is not effaced and obliterated as herein required shall be forfeited to the United States, and may be seized by any officer of internal revenue wherever found. And every railroad company or other transportation company, or person who receives or transports, or has in possession with intent to transport, or with intent to cause or procure to be transported, any such empty cask or package, or any part thereof, having thereon any brand, mark, or stamp, required by law to be placed on any cask or package containing distilled spirits, shall forfeit three hundred dollars for each such cask or package, or any part thereof, so received or transported, or had in possession with the intent aforesaid; and every boat, railroad-car, cart, dray, wagon, or other vehicle, and all horses and other animals used in carrying or transporting the same, shall be forfeited to the United States."

THE WAR ON GAMBLERS.

TWO CHOICE LETTERS RECEIVED BY MAYOR HARRISON.

Mayor Harrison yesterday received the following unique communication, the writer of which is either a myth or a crank:

CHICAGO, March 6, 1882.—*The Hon. Carter H. Harrison, Mayor of Chicago*—SIR: I am a young man who is called a poor clerk. I will say that I am a confidential clerk and handle quite a large sum of money, while my salary is but $800 per annum. I am married, and trying to pay for a small house and lot. I am now placed in such a manner by your late orders that I will soon cease to think that you are "the best Mayor," although my labor is performed for a prominent church member and a praying man—a wholesale dealer. He will not increase my salary, whilst the salaries in other houses are almost double for the same work.

You will say, Why do you not take service with other houses? My reasons are these: Were it possible, my employer would seccure my discharge, as he has done with others in the past, to my knowledge. He also attempts to control the votes of his employés. He professes to be an exemplary and very pious Christian. It is a well-known fact that a near relative of his is a notorious gambler. Not the poor dupe who always loses, but he always wins. You injure me, and perhaps others, by closing the gambling-rooms. I have been able, by discretion, to win between $40 and $50 per week at the gaming-table, while now, by your action in enforcing an ordinance which is clearly against public policy, I am placed in an embarrassing position. There has been gambling in some form since the world began. Do you think that you can prevent it? I think that you have too much sense to believe it. I opine that it has been forced upon you by sensational, whooping pulpit-pounders and lecherous deacons, who object to dancing. In fact, object to everything that they do not want to do themselves, whilst in their business are as tricky, unreliable, and exorbitant as a plumber in midwinter. If I play now I must take my chances of being pulled or of being fleeced by swindling games. My income being reduced, my expenses must be curtailed. My family must retire from that position in society which is social and enjoyable, being far from shoddy extravagance. I cannot secure my homestead or educate my children. Our expenses incidental to church, pew-rental, missionary work, and amusements, they are not a large item.

Boys are allowed to play billiards and pool, which is the first step towards gambling, and clearly against the law. "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." What right have you or the City of Chicago to say to me or to any one who has reached his majority, "You shall not play at games of chance"? I am not a capitalist, to go on the floor of the Board of Trade. I am not a fool to buy lottery tickets. Shall I embezzle money from my employer what I consider should be mine were I paid what I earn? Ask Robert Law what he paid his clerk whom he claims embezzled money and gambled it away. Is it a fact, or is Robert Law coming to the front as a candidate for Mayor? The City of Chicago can license and regulate gambling. Ald. Lawler can introduce an ordinance to regulate gambling as easily as to drive real estate and grain dealers out of business. Shall I court notoriety and shoot a President, or, like Mrs. Scoville, No. 532 West Monroe street, join the Woman's Rights Society and write open letters? Yours very truly, J. H. H.

BASE-BALL AN INCENTIVE TO GAMBLING.

"A Substantial Friend" yesterday addressed the following letter to the Mayor: "I understand the Base-Ball Association, of which Mr. Spalding is President, has occupied the Lake-Front without rent for the past two or three years. This base-ball business has created a taste for gambling, and has made more gamblers than all the gambling-houses in the City of Chicago since its commencement. I see the authorities are indicting owners of property who permit their houses to be occupied by gamblers. Now, can't the city itself be indicted for letting to the Base-Ball Petty Gambling Club the use of its property to decide gambling games."

THE LOYAL LEGION.

A DINNER TO LIEUT.-GEN. SHERIDAN ON HIS FIFTY-FIRST BIRTHDAY.

The Commandery of the State of Illinois of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States gave a very elegant dinner last evening to Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan at the rooms of the Union-League. Yesterday was the fifty-first birthday of the General, and the legion, of which he is Commander, paid him tribute by welcoming him as their guest.

The dining-room of the club was elaborately draped with flags and flowers innumerable. Baskets of rare plants were suspended from ceiling and walls, while the tables were so laden with flowers that there was scarce room for the dishes that contained the eatables and drinkables. The bill of fare was a lengthy one, and at a late hour, over the walnuts and the wine, the following list of toasts and the responses thereto were listened to and applauded at the proper moments:

"Our Guest," Gen. W. E. Strong; "Our Country," Gen. Chetlain; "The Regular Army," Lieut. R. S. Tuthill; "The Navy," Paymaster H. L. Wait; "Our Dead," recitation of the "Burial March of Dundee" by Gen. Charles Fitz-Simons; "Our Order," Maj. George L. Paddock; "The Volunteer Soldiers of the United States Army," Gen. H. H. Thomas; "The Armies of the East," Col. H. W. Jackson; "The Armies of the West," Gen. J. B. Leake; "The Late War and the Next," Gen. I. N. Stiles; "The Girl I Left Behind Me," Maj. W. Eliot Furness.

During the evening Hand's orchestra furnished appropriate music, many of the selections being from songs so popular during the War.

Covers were laid for seventy, and nearly that number sat down. There were no invited guests outside of Gen. Sheridan, all present being members of the order. Among the distinguished gentlemen present besides those who responded to the toasts, were Gens. White, Stockton, and Ducat, E. B. McCagg, John W. Rumsey, Capt. Rhodes, Maj. Huntington, Col. Eugene Cary, Capt. A. C. Harding, W. A. McLain, and Gen. J. Mason Loomis.

CHARITY'S CALL.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE ANNUAL HEBREW CHARITY BALL.

A very largely-attended meeting of the Hebrew Charity Ball Association was held last evening at Standard Hall, Mr. Jacob Newman in the chair. The object of the meeting was to make the final arrangements for the grand charity ball, which is to be held one week from tomorrow night at the armory of Battery D, on Michigan avenue, near Monroe street.

The Carriage Committee reported the following order:

Carriages will approach the armory from Monroe street, keeping to the right of Michigan avenue, stopping in front of the armory. Drivers after depositing their guests will pass out through Madison street in this way, keeping the street from being blocked. Returning, they will keep to the west side of Michigan avenue, facing east, and remain in that position until their respective numbers are called.

The Ticket Committee reported the actual sale of 1,470 tickets, and that arrangements had been made to accommodate any number of persons. The Chairmen of the various committees appointed to canvass the trades of the city and dispose of tickets were instructed to make a complete canvass.

GOV. CULLOM.

The following letter was received from Gov. Cullom, to whom an invitation had been extended:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 20, 1882.—GENTLEMEN: Your favor of the 16th inst. is received, inviting me to be present at your first annual charity ball, to be held March 15, the proceeds of which are to be devoted to Hebrew charities. I thank you for your kind invitation, and would be glad to accept it if my engagements would permit. My present expectation, however, is that I shall be very much engaged about that time, preparing for an extra session of the Legislature, and I cannot promise to be present. I have great sympathy with the movement in behalf of the sufferers from the persecution of the Russians, and I trust your charity ball will prove to be a financial as well as a social success. Very truly yours, S. M. CULLOM.

It was stated that the time for opening the ball would be 9 o'clock, and that persons desiring tickets could procure them from the Financial Secretary, A. G. Becker, No. 123 La Salle street. After the adjournment of the meeting the various committees met.

THE GAMBLERS.

A VICTORY FOR THEM IN THE JUSTICE COURTS.

The gamblers scored a victory yesterday afternoon in Justice Hammer's court, where John Dowling was up for trial on a charge of being a keeper, and where James Farren and John Johnson were up for being inmates of Dowling's place. The cases came from Justice Wallace's court Saturday on a change of venue, and were continued to yesterday. Mike McDonald and other interested members of the "fraternity" were on hand as spectators. When the cases were called no one but Capt. Buckley and Lieut. Hayes appeared to prosecute them; Col. Cameron being at the armory in another case. Then it was discovered that the transcript from Wallace's court had been made out wrong, but it was agreed that the cases should go to trial on the charges named above.

First Capt. Buckley took the stand and testified that he went to Dowling's place Friday night with a search-warrant which called for the gambling implements and paraphernalia, and also for the men in charge. He found the property, but it was not being used—everything was quiet, and the defendants were doing nothing.

The transcript, by the way, stated that the men were arrested while committing the offenses charged against them.

Capt. Buckley's testimony was short and anything but strong, and Lieut. Hayes, without taking the stand, said he could add nothing to it.

The defense said it was willing to rest the case here, and the Court said it might well afford to—no case had been made out, and the cases were dismissed.

Capt. Buckley said he would like to have the defendants tried for vagrancy, but the Court said it could not entertain that charge.

DOWLING'S GAMBLING IMPLEMENTS.

The condemnation case against John Dowling's gambling tools seized at No. 148 Clark street by the police came up at 2 o'clock before Justice Wallace, and was summarily disposed of. Dowling had gotten out a writ of replevin last Saturday before Justice Prindiville, but Superintendent McGarigle had refused to deliver the layout until the case before Wallace was disposed of, and, as the result showed, Dowling lost but little by the operation. His attorney argued that no gambling was going on at the time of the seizure, and the goods were simply being stored in the building. Dowling swore to the same facts and no evidence could be submitted to the contrary. Col. Cameron was obliged to submit, and Justice Wallace promptly decided that the case must be dismissed, as the defendant could retain possession of the tools unless the prosecution were prepared to show that the articles were being used for gambling purposes at the time the warrant was sworn out. The simple fact of their existence was not ground enough for a seizure under the statute. The police accordingly delivered over the load of tables, etc., and Dowling walked away triumphant in this case as in the charge against himself.

MISS CAVARTY'S TROUBLES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ill., March 6.—Miss Fannie L. Cavarty, the plaintiff in the recent $50,000 damage suit, was arrested today at the instigation of Mrs. H. C. Nash, wife of a clerk in the First National Bank, who charges Miss Cavarty with using abusive, insulting, and threatening language. Mrs. Nash was a witness against the prosecution in the recent trial, and the language attributed to her on the present occasion grew out of that fact. The examination is set for hearing on Thursday afternoon before Police-Magistrate Larkins.

Is your wife's health poor? Are your children sickly? Give them Brown's Iron Bitters.

THE PUMPING-WORKS.

Another Delay in the Way of This Urgent Improvement.

The Proposed Location of the Works Necessitates Raising the Canal Bridges.

The City Cannot Compel the Railroads to Raise Them—Can the Commissioners?

Unless Raised, the Location Must Be Changed, and the Work Indefinitly Deferred.

Why the Pumping-Works Must Be Put In Before the Locks Are Built.

Another chapter is to be added to the history of the delays incident to the building of the Bridgeport pumping-works, and it now looks as if a very serious obstacle had been encountered. By special appointment a conference was held at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the office of the Mayor between Canal-Superintendent Thomas, the Mayor, Commissioner Cregier, and Corporation-Counsel Frank Adams.

The conference was inaugurated by the reading of the following letter:

RAISING THE CANAL BRIDGES.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, ILLINOIS & MICHIGAN CANAL, LOCKPORT, Feb. 28, 1882.—*Samuel G. Artingstall, City Engineer, Chicago, Ill.:* It has been suggested to me that owing to the great difficulty in raising the three railroad bridges on the line of the canal south and west of Bridgeport, it would be better to open a channel from the West Branch of the Chicago River on Sec. 35, just west of the Grand Trunk Railroad bridge, and then at that point put the pumps and canal lock. This would avoid raising the water in the canal under those bridges, and thus avoid raising those bridges, which, if it is not impossible, will prove a very expensive and troublesome undertaking. The channel from the river to the canal would be a little longer, or about double the length, but would not cost much more, besides saving cutting under the four railroad tracks at Bridgeport. The Grand Trunk bridge is so near the Chicago & Alton Railroad there is no chance to get up over the bridge after it is raised four feet, to say nothing about eight feet. Nothing short of a swing bridge would answer this purpose, requiring a tender eight months—yes, twelve months—in the year. Would it not be well to look into this question now, before it is too late? The water to be pumped can just as well be drawn up the West Branch to the pumps, as to be first thrown into the canal at Bridgeport, and then forced down the canal to the same point and below. The more I think of and about it, the plainer it appears to me that it will be well to make the change in location. Respectfully yours,

WILLIAM THOMAS,
General Superintendent.

The Mayor stated that he already had had a talk with Mr. Thomas, and had learned his position, which was that the Canal Commissioners had no power to compel the railroads to elevate their bridges. If the water was turned in as proposed, it would bring the surface to within three feet of the bridges, thus

ENTIRELY CUTTING OFF ALL NAVIGATION.

The engines had been ordered for the Bridgeport location, and now it had become a serious question whether they would be allowed to work when once in position.

Mr. Thomas corroborated this view, and said he had only desired to warn the city in time to prevent future trouble. The custom had been to give the matter into his hands, and to allow the railroad bridges to be built subject to his supervision. The roads at the crossing were the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis, the Chicago Transit Company, and the Grand Trunk. When the grade had once been established, he did not see how the railroads could be compelled to raise their bridges or construct draws.

The Mayor stated that this was

AN ENTIRELY NEW QUESTION

to him. It was the first he had heard of it.

Mr. Thomas insisted that he had made the same statement at the conference of Oct. 13, but none of the gentlemen present could remember it.

His Honor said he remembered the subject of low bridges being talked over, but he never had understood that the city would be compelled to raise them. He had always supposed that the Commissioners would see to all that, and that all the city had to do was to furnish the water. His remembrance at the time was that the resolution pledged the Commissioners to look after the water when it was supplied.

Digressing from the main subject, his Honor made reference to the interview, printed in THE TRIBUNE, with Judge Glover, in which the latter denied the Mayor's assertion that the board had refused to allow the building of locks until the engines were completed. To substantiate his statements, the Mayor appealed to the Superintendent.

Mr. Thomas said he had always insisted on having

THE PUMPS IN OPERATION BEFORE THE LOCKS WERE BUILT.

It was necessary that the engines be on hand to supply water for the canal while the locks were being constructed and the coffer dams cut off the regular supply. He did not believe it would be necessary to raise the surface eight feet to receive the water needed.

Mr. Cregier explained that he had never insisted on that depth of water. All he wanted was that the water be raised eight feet at the initial point. He did not believe the canal could take 60,000 cubic feet of water in any event.

Mr. Thomas explained that, under the resolution of the Legislature, the Commissioners could take 60,000 cubic feet, or only so much thereof as was advantageous for the purposes of navigation.

This statement aroused the Mayor. He complained that the city was nevertheless bound to pay for engines with a capacity of 60,000 cubic feet, although the canal might never take more than 30,000 cubic feet. From this simple fact he branched out into a defense of his action. He wanted to get one thing before the people. He had been attacked on all sides for his supposed hostility to the measure. He acknowledged that

HE HAD ALWAYS DOUBTED

the propriety of erecting works at Bridgeport. He always had believed in dredging the canal, and still thought that was the proper solution for the difficulty. On this point he likewise appealed to Mr. Thomas.

Mr. Thomas immediately indorsed the idea, and declared his position to have always been that powerful dredges would do the work by widening the canal and not by deepening it.

The Mayor believed the whole trouble was in the fact that the prism of the canal was not right. The Commissioners had allowed the canal to fill up, and a careful dredging would do the work required. It would be a terrible mistake if the city should be forced into this thing simply through friendship for the towns along the line of the canal. It was not of especial interest for Chicago, but was simply a matter of comity for sister towns. He believed that the same amount of money put into dredging would do much more to relieve the nuisance.

Superintendent Thomas replied that it would cost more to widen the canal to a uniform width at the start of 160 feet, but

THE IMPROVEMENT WOULD BE PERMANENT

and the results would be more and more visible as the work progressed. As the length of the declivity was diminished there would be an increase of the flow.

"Let us understand you," said the Mayor. "You hold that the Canal Commissioners have no power to compel the railroads to elevate the bridges, and that the city must get their consent to lift the bridges, or go on the South Fork and the West Fork, divide the power, and erect separate works. If that is to be the case, there is one difficulty which stares us in the face. We have already appropriated $175,000, and of that $148,000 must be applied on the contract for the engines, leaving a balance of only $27,000. That will not build the locks, will it?"

"It might possibly," replied Mr. Thomas.

"Very well. Then we have to build foundations. This year we made an estimate of $100,000 for dredging, which the Finance Committee cut down to $94,000. Mr. Cregier has made a rough estimate, which, of course, is not exact, and he calculates that, outside of land damages, the amount of money would not begin to dredge out those two channels. It would require at least $500,000. That is clearly out of the question. We might just as well attempt to take wings as to raise $500,000."

"I think it better," said Mr. Thomas, "to wait two years even than to attempt the old plan without knowing whether it will work. You had

BETTER SEE WHAT THE RAILROADS WILL DO FIRST.

I do not think you had better raise the works until you find out whether they will be allowed to furnish the water."

"The Legislature," said the Mayor, "has said Chicago must do a certain thing, and yet that very thing depends on the railroad companies. We were told to erect the works by September, which was a manifest impossibility, and the Canal Commissioners so understood it. Suppose the railroads will not raise their bridges as an act of friendship. The engines will be done by July 1, and we have got to go to work at once on the foundations. If the bridges are not raised, what will be the position of the city?"

Mr. Thomas was not prepared to answer. He had merely dropped in, and simply wanted to give a timely warning to avoid future complications. He was astonished to see members of the press present, and did not know what was the purpose of the conference.

Mayor Harrison explained that the reporters were present simply to give the newspapers accurate knowledge on a point about which much was being said. It was a great misfortune that the people of Joliet and Lockport had thought themselves worse than they really were, and had rushed things through without careful thought. He was sure the city had no way of compelling the railroads to raise the bridges, as the tracks were on private ground belonging to the Canal Commissioners.

Mr. Adams expressed the opinion that the city had

NO AUTHORITY TO COMPEL THE RAISING OF THE BRIDGES.

He was not so sure, however, about the powers of the Canal Board, but would look into the matter.

Mr. Thomas was obliged to leave, as the hour had grown late, and the conference broke up without having arrived at any conclusion beyond a general understanding that the good nature of the railroads would be appealed to to help the city out of its dilema.

After the conference was over the Mayor expressed himself as of opinion that the Canal Commissioners had the power to raise the bridges if, from any cause, they should obstruct the navigation of the canal. If, from some natural cause, the water were elevated one foot it would obstruct navigation, and in that event they certainly could compel the railroad companies to conform to the new grade. He believed the board were altogether too timid, and did not exercise their own powers. What the railroads would do voluntarily he could not say.

WHY THE WORKS MUST BE PUT IN FIRST.

Superintendent Thomas, in the course of a talk with a TRIBUNE reporter yesterday, explained what does not yet appear to be clearly understood—namely: why it is necessary to put in the pumping-works before building the lock. Were the lock to be built during the spring, summer, or fall it would be necessary to dam up the canal at the mouth, which, unless the pumps were in and working, would shut off the water supply and prevent navigation. That the Canal Commissioners would clearly have no right to do. The canal must be open for navigation during the season. To dam up the mouth of the canal during the winter season, when navigation is suspended, would unless the pumps were in and working, dam up the sewage back of it, and make the last state of the Chicago River worse than the first. Were the pumps in, however, and ready to work by the close of navigation, the water would be pumped from the river into the canal during the winter season, thus relieving the former of the city sewage, while coffer dams could be built at each end of the new bed, the latter cleaned out, and the erection of the locks be carried forward to completion by the opening of the next season of navigation. The

TWO CONSTANT FACTORS IN THIS TROUBLESOME QUESTION—

the necessity of keeping the canal open during the season of navigation, and the equally urgent necessity of affording the Chicago River sewage an uninterrupted outlet into the canal—make it plain that the first thing to be done is to build the pumps and set them running at the point agreed upon—in the old canal bed near the Danville elevator—before the close of navigation, provided, of course, the location is not again changed, as is now proposed; and, in the next place, to dam up and clean out the new bed—the one used by canal navigators today—after the close of navigation next fall, build the lock, and have it finished by the opening of navigation next spring. In the meantime, between the close and the opening of navigation the pumps shall be kept working in order to pump the sewage from the river into the old bed and down the canal. In this way navigation would not be shut off during the season, nor would the river be choked up with Chicago's sewage, and the public health thereby endangered during the winter season, while the lock was building. This has been the point on which Superintendent Thomas has insisted all along, but upon which the city authorities seem to have been

SINGULARLY BLIND,

professing to understand its importance at one conference, and when another was held forgetting all about it. It was with a full understanding of the subject that Superintendent Thomas urged upon the city authorities early last summer the extreme importance of having the pumps completed and in operation by the close of navigation last fall, in which event the lock would have been put in during the winter, and now, at the reopening of navigation, the pumps would be working, the river water going into the canal at the rate of 60,000 cubic feet a minute, and navigation would proceed by way of the new lock in the new bed. Instead of that pleasing prospect, the people of Chicago are now left to contemplate the lapse of fully another year before the pumps and lock can be put in, and the improvement, which has now dragged along for three years, pass from its on-paper stage into a visible fact. Should the location now be changed on account of the bridge trouble, the completion of the improvement will be deferred indefinitly.

In order to utilize the old bed from the South Branch to the point where it meets the new bed, and the two join to make the canal, it will be necessary to do some dredging in order to deepen the channel. This has been contemplated all along, but, in view of the short memories of the city authorites, they may forget that too, and it is perhaps just as well to remind them of what is to be done.

THE CITY FORGOT TO SEE THE RAILROADS.

With reference to the question of raising the bridges, Superintendent Thomas insisted that the matter had been fully discussed with the city authorities at the conference of Oct. 13; that they fully understood that, if the pumps were placed at the point agreed upon, it would be absolutely necessary to raise the bridges; that the Canal Commissioners, having given the railroads the right to cross at certain elevations, could not compel them to raise their bridges; and that Corporation-Counsel Adams was of opinion that the railroad companies would raise them voluntarily if the matter was properly placed before them, and that he then and there promised to correspond with them on the subject in the hope of inducing them to do so.

Inquiry on this branch of the question shows that there has been no correspondence whatever with the railroad companies on the subject. Before anything else is done, therefore, it would be well to follow out Mr. Thomas' suggestion and ascertain what, if anything, the railroad companies are willing to do in the matter. In case they refuse to raise the bridges voluntarily, it might be well for the Canal Commissioners, assisted by Mr. Adams, who has volunteered for that service, to see if they cannot be compelled to do so. If that fails it will be time to consider the very serious question of changing the location of the works—serious because such a change simply means the idefinit delay of an improvement which has already dragged along for years, to the disgust of the people of Chicago and of those all along the line of the canal.

HYDE PARK.

Hyde Park is at present considerably excited over politics in general and the city-organization movement in particular. There is room for considerable interest and speculation, as the situation is about as badly mixed as is possible. Candidates for the minor offices are as numerous as the items in a plumber's bill. It is each man for himself, and cut tickets will be the rule this year. Plenty of public-spirited citizens are ready and willing to serve the village during the coming year in the capacity of Trustee.

Inextricably mixed up with the political situation is the question of city organization; and not only is this true, but it would strike the casual observer that the city-organization movement is itself decidedly tangled. The required thirty days' notice that the question will be submitted at the April election has been published. Now the interesting question comes up whether the notice was legal. It was published by the President of the board without the concurrent action of that body. It would seem that there is an intention on the part of some of the Trustees to defeat the movement, if not by one means then by another.

Hyde Park is the abiding-place of numerous luminaries of the Chicago bar, and many of them gravely shake their heads and mutter vaguely about quo warranto proceedings in case the election goes through and city officers are elected and sworn in. The public, too, are all ears to hear from the absent Trustees, and are decidedly anxious to know whether it was severe headache or obstinate colds that kept them from the meetings.

The village employés are, naturally enough, anxious to have the February pay-rolls audited and paid.

Certain contractors already at work on sewers, water-mains, etc., are quite willing to have their contracts signed by the village officials.

FITZ JOHN PORTER.

CINCINNATI, O., March 6.—Petitions are in circulation here protesting against the passage of any bill for the relief of Fitz John Porter. The movement was started by an ex-army and navy society, after listening to a paper against Porter by Gen. J. D. Cox.

A LONG FAST.

JEFFERSONVILLE, March 6.—Miss Mary Hesmann is still alive, and bids fair to last until the end of the week. There is no particular change in her condition. She still steadily refuses nourishment, and her stomach refuses to retain water. This is the fifty-fourth day of her fast.

THE GLEN FLORA SPRING COMPANY
have established their depot of supply in the Grand Pacific Hotel, 239 La Salle street, where orders can be sent by check or draft and filled promptly at the following prices: Five-gallon glass cases, $1.50 each; per barrel, $7.50; delivered to railroad depots or to customers within the city limits. Also, carbonized water in quart and pint bottles at $1.50 and $2 per dozen.

Purest Virginia and Turkish tobacco only are used in the celebrated "Opera Puff" cigarettes.

Skinny Men.
Wells' Health Renewer—Absolute cure for nervous debility and weakness of the functions. $1, at druggists. Depot, 53 Lake street, and 94 Lake street.

Over 180,000 Howe scales sold. Borden, Selleck & Co., cor. Lake and Dearborn streets, Chicago.

We recommend Eldredge sewing-machines.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Marriage licences were issued yesterday as follows:

Name and residence.	*Age.*
Fred Fischer, Chicago	[illegible]
Carolina Sgrobach, Chicago	[illegible]
Fred Weber, Chicago	[illegible]
Nora A. Hogan, Chicago	[illegible]
Henry Sues, Chicago	[illegible]
Rosie Arnold, Chicago	[illegible]
Charles E. P. Ingraham, Princeton, Ill.	[illegible]
Sarah Augusta Worth, Chicago	[illegible]
Fred Lange, 138 West Randolph	[illegible]
Lizzie Kane, Oak Glen, Ill.	[illegible]
Henry Behrens, 140 Augusta	[illegible]
Lina Pauzer, 346 Clybourne avenue	[illegible]
Nils Hansen, Chicago	[illegible]
Clara M. Sorensen, Chicago	[illegible]
Jacob Haenchen, Chicago	[illegible]
Elizabeth R. Hesley, Chicago	[illegible]
George Huff, Chicago	[illegible]
Anna C. Jacoby (nee Morge), Chicago	[illegible]
Clarence Snowden, Chicago	[illegible]
Wilhelmina J. M. Helwig, Chicago	[illegible]
Eli Draper, Marion, Ia.	[illegible]
Lucelia Sessions, Chicago	[illegible]
Andrew Berggmist, Chicago	[illegible]
Emma Peterson, Chicago	[illegible]
Andrew Martin, Chicago	[illegible]
Henrietta Sucker, Chicago	[illegible]
Joseph Gauthier, Montreal	[illegible]
Mary Louise Marcatte, Chicago	[illegible]
August Wrede, Proviso	[illegible]
Sophia Bodenstedt, Chicago	[illegible]
William Rowe, Chicago	[illegible]
Mary D. Deane, Chicago	51
David Zweifel, Chicago	[illegible]
Anna Wild, Chicago	[illegible]
Ernst Stoll, Chicago	[illegible]
Charlotta Bohn, Chicago	[illegible]

DEATHS.

EDDY—The funeral of Marian Bayliss, only child of Charles G. and Lizzie B. Eddy, will be from the residence, No. 210 Twenty-eighth-st., between Michigan and Wabash-avs., at 1 p. m. Tuesday, March 7, by carriages to Oakwood. Friends of the family invited.

ALLEN—March 5, of diphtheria, Frank W., infant son of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Allen, of 631 West Lake-st.
Battle Creek (Mich.) papers please copy.

McCARTHY—March 5, at his residence, 404 South Wood-st., after a short illness, Daniel J. McCarthy.
Funeral from above number at 10 o'clock Tuesday, 7th inst., to St. Jarlath's Church, where solemn requiem mass will be celebrated, thence by carriages to Calvary. Friends of family cordially invited.

DROUGHT—March 6, at the residence of his mother, 376 East Chicago-av., William Earnest Drought, aged 19 years.

CONE—Sunday night, March 5, between the hours of 11 and 12 p. m., of heart disease, Samuel Cone, aged 54 years and 5 months, leaving a wife and seven children to mourn his loss.
Funeral Wednesday, March 8, at 1 p. m., from his late residence, 3115 South Dearborn-st. Friends of the family invited without further notice. "Requiescat in pace."

HOGLE—Florence, infant daughter of Thomas C. and Emma Hogle, Sunday, March 5.

DAILY—Of consumption, Richard Daily, aged 31 years and 4 months.
Funeral Wednesday, at 10 a. m., by cars to Calvary Cemetery, from his late residence, 33 Brown-st.

WELCH—Funeral of the late William Welch will take place from his residence, 382 North Franklin-st., Wednesday morning, March 8, at 10 a. m., to the Church of the Immaculate Conception, and thence by carriages to Calvary Cemetery. Friends of the family invited to attend.

HOOLEY—Saturday, March 4, Rosina M. Hooley, daughter of Richard M. and Rosina T. Hooley, aged 22 years 11 months and 4 days.
Funeral from the residence of her parents, 49 Dearborn-av., on Tuesday morning, March 7, from thence to the Cathedral of the Holy Name, where requiem high mass will be celebrated at 10 a. m.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

MR. A. M. DELIGHT LEADS THE Gospel temperance meeting in the rooms of the Y. M. C. A. this evening. Mrs. D. C. Carrington, the leading soprano of the Second Baptist Church, will be present to sing. All are invited.

THE W. C. T. U. HOLDS GOSPEL TEMperance meetings at 3 p. m. in Lower Farwell Hall. Mrs. W. G. Waddell leads the meeting today. All are invited.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING of the Directresses of the Protestant Orphan Asylum will be held today at 2 p. m. at the Asylum, 2228 Michigan-av.

THE REV. T. R. STROBRIDGE, PAStor of Park Avenue M. E. Church, will conduct the noon-day meeting in Lower Farwell Hall today.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
214 and 216 Madison-st., Chicago.

REGULAR TRADE SALE
DRY GOODS,
Tuesday, March 7, 9:30 a. m.
Clothing a Leading Specialty.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

We shall on Wednesday, March 8, commencing at 9:30 prompt,
CLOSE OUT
AT AUCTION
ANOTHER LARGE SALE OF
Boots, Shoes, and Slippers.
No city or country retailer should fail to attend this sale.
GEO. P. GORE & CO.
214 and 216 Madison-st.

Thursday, March 9, at 9:30,
We shall make our Spring Trade Sale in
CROCKERY, GLASSWARE
AND LAMP GOODS.
Full lines of DESIRABLE GOODS in
English and American W. G. Ware, English Printed Ware, Decorated Chamber Sets, Table Cutlery, Silver-plated Ware, Library Lamps, Brackets, Chandeliers, and a full assortment of Glass and Bronze Lamps.
Goods packed for country merchants.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

Fire! Fire! Fire!
AUCTION!
Paints! Paints! Paints!
BY ORDER OF THE
BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS,
Thursday Morning, March 9, 10 o'clock,
In building formerly occupied by Messrs. A. T. Stewart & Co., Washington-st., between Wabash and Michigan-avs. This sale will be
POSITIVELY PEREMPTORY,
And will cover the Salvage of the late fire in the store of Messrs. C. T. RAYNOLDS & CO., 21 Lake-st. It includes PARIS GREEN, slightly damaged by water; VENETIAN RED, slightly damaged by water; PAINT BRUSHES, slightly damaged by water; CALCIMINE BRUSHES, slightly damaged by water; OIL IN BARRELS, DRY PAINTS, MIXED PAINTS IN CANS, &c., &c. Painters and City and Country Dealers will serve their best interest by attending this sale. The stock is worth over
Twelve Thousand Dollars,
And will be removed to the place herein named for the greater convenience of buyers at time of sale.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

REGULAR TRADE SALE
DRY GOODS,
Thursday, March 9, 9:30 a. m.
Embroideries—Four Thousand Pieces. Peremptory.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By POMEROY & CO.
THE SCOTT GALLERY,
44 and 46 Adams-st.,
Between State-st. and Wabash-av.
Public Sale---The Gale Collection
FINE OIL PAINTINGS,
THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, at 10 a. m. and 8 p. m.
Now on exhibition day and evening.
POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers,
78 and 80 Randolph-st.

Candy
Send $1, $2, $3, or $5 for a retail box by express of the best Candies in America, put up elegantly and strictly pure, suitable for presents. Refers to all Chicago. Address GUNTHER, Confectioner, 78 Madison-st.

Candy
KRANZ'S CONFECTIONS are famous the world over. Wholesale and retail. Special rates on large orders. JNO. KRANZ, manufacturer, 80 State-st.

Seeds
VEGETABLE, FLOWER and FIELD SEEDS of all kinds that we KNOW are fresh and good; by mail at lowest price. Cat. free. HOVEY & CO., 173 Wabash-av.

BIRDS
Talking Parrots, Genuine German Canaries, and other Singing Birds, at KAEMPFER'S, 127 Clark

Needham's Red Clover
Cures all forms of Blood diseases, which find an abundant proof. Send to D. NEEDHAM & SONS, 91 Dearborn-st., Chicago, for Descriptive Circular, which will be mailed free of charge.

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A Sheriff of Mo
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Pay Taxes.
Special Dispatch

ST. PAUL, Minn.,
Poplar River says
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FRANK SQUAIR,
corner Curtis.
L. SCHREIBER, Dr
ner of Sheldon.
F. A. DRUEHL, D
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H. F. KRAFT, Drug
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TH. SONNICHSEN,
corner of Twelfth-st.
H. C. HERRICK, Je
Goods, 720 Lake-st.
AUGUST JACOBSO
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JOHN MYERS, Dr
R. F. SILL, Druggis
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GOODRICH Q. DO
Fifty-third-st.
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157 Clark-st.

HORSES A

A GENTLEMA
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to ride will sell his f
horse American Boy
Rysdyk's Hambletoni
American Boy is 5 y
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A BARGAIN—
class business
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and suitable for any
June; owner leaving
Coachman will sell hi
in the alley between
Twelfth and Thirteen

AT JOHN M
Washington-st
buggies, and harness
prices; or will exchan

FOR SALE—
offered. I will
horse, Joe Gree, for
Kentucky $975, where
Withers, of the Fair
Ky.; sired by Almo
now living; dam Bla
old, 15½ hands high;
ing mane and tail to
good, sound feet; is
perfection in every
equals; he trotted
Stakes in 2:17¾, 2:39
show all his heats b
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vate stable in rear
WM. KELLEY, the c
sell him.

FOR SALE—
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valuable and c mple
Handsome landau, in
pair sound, 16-hand
(Addy's best), little u
rugs, livery suits, rub
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$1,200. Horses will be
be seen at Palmer Ho
DEYO.

FOR SALE—A
new top phaeto
horse good saddler a
and must sell. Stablo

FOR SALE—S
horse and ne
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rison-st., near Wabas

FOR SALE—A
horse, 7 years ol
for $150, as I have no f
of thin mares and
Harrison-st., near Wa

FOR SALE—H
of fine horses w
Inquire at new buildi
and Congress-st., one

TO

TO LEASE—F
mile west of city
all fine land; good o
immediate possessio

TO LEASE—15
State-st., 5 mile
ing and stable.

BUILDIN

FOR SALE—20
of a fine red colo
a lot of good commo
or part of them.
PETER THORSEN,

HALF-BREEDS.

A Sheriff of Montana Held Prisoner by Them Because He Wanted Them to Pay Taxes.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 6.—A special from Poplar River says: Alex Brien, Chief of the half-breeds now encamped along the Milk River, came into the agency yesterday and states that his people hold as a prisoner Sheriff Healey, of Chouteau County, Montana Territory, who recently went to the camp with a posse for the purpose of collecting taxes. It appears that the Sheriff on his arrival proceeded to levy taxes indiscriminately, his demand for cash being generally complied with, but in many cases robes were accepted by him as security, and in some instances the half-breeds themselves were held as hostages until the tax was paid by their friends. Healey had collected about $1,000, and was acting in such a way that the half-breeds began to think there was no end to his exactions, so they quietly made him and his party prisoners, and now hold them in camp under guard. The half-breeds are at a loss what to do with them, and Chief Brien has come into Poplar River for advice and counsel. The half-breed camp in question is situated in the valley of the Milk River, and extends forty miles along the banks of Milk River and its tributary, Rock Creek, and contains about 1,500 people. They are really trespassers on American soil, having come south of the line last fall in pursuit of buffalo, and, as they have also for years been more or less engaged in smuggling liquor and ammunition to Indians, Gen. Terry recently recommended that they be escorted over the border into the British possessions."

NASBY'S LECTURE ON IRELAND.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, March 6.—Nasby's lecture on Ireland, delivered Saturday evening in Music-Hall, should be sent to every newspaper in the three Kingdoms and to the members of Parliament. It was a most graphic and powerful delineation of the condition into which feudal landlordism has reduced that unfortunate people, as seen by American eyes. Nasby was on the side of the landlords when he visited Ireland, and did not believe a word of the stories of distress, and poverty, and landlord oppression, and heartlessness until he saw for himself. Then the scales fell from his eyes and he perceived the hideous, cruel truth, and he is now telling it to his American countrymen in vivid language. The English care very little for what Irishmen say about them and their actions, but they do regard what Americans say. They are quite sensitive to Yankee criticism. The Great Republic is a potential factor in John Bull's calculations and actions. Every Irishman who heard Mr. D. R. Locke's lecture should mail one or more copies of THE TRIBUNE containing a report of it to some English newspaper or member of Parliament and to any English acquaintances he may happen to know the address of; not forgetting, however, to send a marked copy to some friend in Ireland. The postage on the sheet containing the lecture is only two cents to Great Britain or Ireland; the supplement parts of the issue need not be sent, as the postage would be higher. I have sent today copies to three English members of Parliament and three English newspapers, and a few copies to friends in Ireland. Let others do likewise.

"EMMET."

Young and feeble mothers with frail children will both become strong by the use of Hop Bitters.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR numerous patrons throughout the city, we have established Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 9 o'clock p. m.:

SOUTH DIVISION.

HENRY J. BECKWITH, Druggist, 3501 Cottage Grove-av., corner Thirty-fifth-st.

J. & R. SIMMS, Booksellers and Stationers, 123 Twenty-second-st.

JUDSON S. JACOBUS, Druggist, 3037 Indiana-av., corner Thirty-first-st.

H. W. BUCHMAN, Druggist, corner Thirty-first and State-sts.

G. Q. DOW & CO., corner Oakwoo boulevard and Cottage Grove-av., Oakland.

WEST DIVISION.

FRANK SQUAIR, Druggist, 325 West Madison-st., corner Curtis.

L. SCHREIBER, Druggist, 482 West Lake-st., corner of Sheldon.

F. A. DRUEHL, Druggist, 802 South Halsted-st., corner Canalport-av.

H. F. KRAFT, Druggist, 641 West Madison-st., corner Paulina.

JAMES M. KIRKLEY & CO., Druggists, 134 South Halsted-st., corner of Adams.

J. W. WAINWRIGHT, Druggist, 572 West Madison-st., corner Ogden-av.

TH. SONNICHSEN, Druggist, 249 Blue Island-av., corner of Twelfth-st.

H. C. HERRICK, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy Goods, 720 Lake-st., corner Lincoln.

AUGUST JACOBSON, Druggist, 182 North Halsted-st., corner Indiana.

JOHN MYERS, Druggist, 1002 West Madison-st.

R. P. SILL, Druggist, 628 West Lake-st., northwest corner of Paulina.

NORTH DIVISION.

L. BURLINGHAM & CO., Druggists, 445 North Clark-st., corner Division.

F. M. WILLIAMS & CO., Druggists, 675 Larrabee-st., corner Garfield-av.

SUBURBAN.

HYDE PARK.

GOODRICH Q. DOW, Druggist, Hyde Park-av. and Fifty-third-st.

ENGLEWOOD.

ENGLEWOOD EYE OFFICE, corner Wentworth-av. and Chestnut-st.

EVANSTON.

GEORGE W. MUIR, Bookseller, Stationer, and Newsdealer.

LAKE VIEW.

C. S. WELLS, Post-Office, and Druggist, Evanston-av., near Diversey-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—A HUNTING-DOG, BROWN pointer. The owner may call at JULIUS MUELLER'S, Grand Crossing.

LOST—$10 REWARD—A LONG MOROCCO pocketbook containing $50 or $60 and notes and papers, favor of W. W. Bean & Son. The finder will receive the above reward by leaving same at U. S. Harbor office on Randolph-st., east end Illinois Central viaduct.

LOST—A SUIT OF POLICE CLOTHES in buggy by mistake. Please return to CROFT, 157 Clark-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A GENTLEMAN WHOSE BUSINESS engagements prevent him having any time to ride will sell his fast and fashionable bred road horse American Boy, sired by Volunteer, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam Lady Bonner, by Almont. American Boy is 5 years old, 15¾ hands high, is a chestnut sorrel, has flowing mane and tail to the ground; he weighs over 1,000 pounds, handsomely turned, showing his fine breeding from his dam as well as sire; he is a square level trotter, wears no boots or weighs; has had very little track work, but has shown wonderful speed for a young horse; without any training he trotted three heats in 2:28, 2:27, and 2:26¼; he is warranted to show all his heats below 2:30 or no sale, and he is warranted perfectly sound and kind, and as represented in every way; have his pedigree from breeder in Kentucky; will give thirty days' trial to responsible parties; he cost $900 last April, and now $325 will buy him. Call at private stable in rear of residence No. 1301 Michigan-av. at any time. He must be seen to be appreciated.

A BARGAIN—$160 WILL BUY A FIRST-class business work horse, 5 years old, a fine-looker, weighs 1,200 pounds, warranted sound and kind, and a good, true worker; he is a good traveler and suitable for any business wagon; he cost $275 last June; owner leaving the city, will give a week's trial. Coachman will sell him at barn No. 1234 Michigan-av., in the alley between Wabash and Michigan-avs. and Twelfth and Thirteenth-sts.

AT JOHN MITCHELL'S, 196 EAST Washington-st.—Horses of all kinds, carriages, buggies, and harness, new and second-hand, at low prices; or will exchange. Cash advances made.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN SELDOM offered. I will sell my late husband's road-horse, Joe Greg, for $325; he cost one year ago in Kentucky $975, where he was raised by Gen. Wm. T. Withers, of the Fairlawn Stock Farm, Lexington, Ky.; sired by Almont, the greatest sire of trotters now living; dam Blanche Star. Joe Greg is 6 years old, 15½ hands high; a handsome, rich bay; fine, flowing mane and tail to the ground; fine, clean limbs and good, sound feet; is free from spot or blemish; he is perfection in every way; has no superior and few equals; he trotted three heats in the Blue Grass Stakes in 2:27¾, 2:29, and 2:26½; he is warranted to show all his heats below 2:30, or no sale; he wears no boots or weights, and is warranted in every way as described and represented, and will give one week's trial and warrant him sound and kind. Call at private stable in rear of 1730 Michigan-av., or address WM. KELLEY, the coachman, who is authorized to sell him.

FOR SALE—OWING TO THE PROPOSED absence of the owner, one of the most valuable and complete establishments in the city. Handsome landau, in use about one year; stylish pair sound, 16-hand coach horses; coach harness (Addy's best), little used; handsome fur robes, lap rugs, livery suits, rubber and horse clothing, whips, etc., etc. Cost of entire outfit in 1881, $2,800; price, $1,800. Horses will be sold separately if desired. Can be seen at Palmer House stables. Inquire for MR. DEYO.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME, NEARLY new top phaeton, harness, and gentle horse; horse good saddler and driver; I have no further use and must sell. Stable rear of 379 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—SOUND, GENTLE ROAD horse and nearly new top buggy, together or separate; owner leaving town, must sell. 48 Harrison-st., near Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, SOUND BAY horse, 7 years old, 1,300 lbs.; cost $200, will sell for $150, as I have no further use; also a sound team of thin mares and harness, price $150 for team. 48 Harrison-st., near Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—HORSES—A LARGE LOT of fine horses weighing from 1,300 to 1,600 each. Inquire at new building southwest corner Fifth-av. and Congress-st., one block south of Van Buren-st.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—FARM OF 40 ACRES ONE mile west of city limits, near C., B. & Q. R. R.; all fine land; good orchard, good house and barns; immediate possession. J. H. KEELER, 163 Clark-st.

TO LEASE—150 ACRES OF LAND ON State-st., 8 miles from the city, with a good dwelling and stable. M. J. RICHARDS, 89 Randolph-st., Room 5.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

FOR SALE—200,000 PRESSED BRICKS of a fine red color and of excellent quality; also a lot of good common bricks; to be sold in the whole or part of them. For bargains apply in person to PETER THORSEN, Niles, Ill.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY WM. C. KINNEY & CO., 86 Washington-st., Room 4:

LOTS.

90x125 northwest corner Vincennes-av. and Forty-second-st., below the market.

100x171 southwest corner Vincennes and Bowen-avs.

40 feet on Drexel-boulevard, near Fortieth-st.

A very choice corner on Drexel-boulevard.

40 feet, east front, Ellis-av.; best piece on the avenue.

Large list of lots and tracts on all streets and avenues at Oakland, Kenwood, and Hyde Park.

95½x125 northwest corner South Park-av. and Thirty-second-st.

50 feet, east front, on Calumet-av., south of Thirty-second-st., under the market.

414x164 northeast corner South Park-av. and Thirty-fifth-st., very choice.

Several lots on Indiana-av., between Thirty-first and Thirty-seventh-sts.

Same on Prairie-av., including choice tract 175 feet, at bargain.

50 feet, east front, Michigan-av., near Thirty-second-st.; bargain.

Choice corner on Wabash-av.

125 feet, east front, on Calumet-av. by 134 on Gano-st., at $100; very low.

Large list on all avenues south and south of limits.

RESIDENCES.

Michigan-av., near Twenty-fifth-st., brown stone-front.

Wabash-av., near Thirtieth-st., large, fine stone-front cheap.

Indiana-av., several desirable residences, between Twenty-ninth to Thirty-ninth-sts., from $4,250 upward.

Prairie-av., very choice brown stone-front, near Twenty-fifth-st.

Prairie-av., 2-story frame near Thirtieth-st., 25-foot lot, east front.

Prairie-av., 2-story frame near Thirty-first-st., 37½-foot lot.

Forest-av., a large list, including some very fine 2 and 3 story bricks, cheap.

South Park-av., very choice marble-front near Thirty-second-st.

South Park-av., several desirable frames and bricks.

Vernon-av., 2-story and basement stone front near Thirty-fourth-st.; bargain.

Vernon-av., very elegant 2-story pressed brick; living rooms on main floor; also 2-story frame, brick basement, 4 rooms deep, very pleasant, at bargain.

Vincennes-av., several brick houses from $4,500 to $8,500.

Langley-av., very choice 2-story and basement marble-front near Thirty-seventh-st.; bargain.

Langley-av., corner Thirty-seventh-st., 65 feet, with two cottages.

Johnson-place, several brick and frame houses cheap.

Bowen-av., 2-story and basement brick, good barn, 42-foot lot; cheap.

If you do not see what suits in above list call at our office. Large lists on all avenues and streets south.

FOR SALE—BY LUMLEY INGLEDEW 142 Dearborn-st., Room 9:

Wabash-av., near Thirty-first-st., a large, fine stone-front residence, $9,500.

Indiana-av., near Thirty-fourth-st., a fine brick house, stands alone, $7,250.

Indiana-av., nice stone-front house, near Thirty-sixth-st., $5,750.

Vernon-av., near Thirty-fourth-st., a nice stone-front house, 2-story and basement, $6,500.

Ellis-av., north of Thirty-ninth-st., a fine 2-story and basement stone-front house, $7,250.

Wabash-av., near Thirtieth-st., a very fine lot and cottage house, east front, $4,500.

These are the best bargains in houses on the South Side. I have several other houses from $4,000 to $20,000.

Forest and Calumet-avs., 198 feet on each, near Thirty-fifth-st. boulevard, $47.50 per foot.

Indiana-av., near Thirty-fifth-st., $100 per foot.

FOR SALE—PRAIRIE-AV., SOUTH OF SIXTEENTH-ST., lot 33x177, east front, $400.

PRAIRIE-AV., NORTH OF TWENTIETH-ST., lot 60 feet front, $600.

CALUMET-AV., CORNER TWENTY-THIRD-ST., 150x180 feet, $250.

CALUMET-AV., SOUTH OF TWENTY-THIRD-ST., 50x135 feet, east front, $300.

MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR TWENTY-THIRD-ST., 50 feet, with house, $16,000.

MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR TWENTY-SIXTH-ST., 50 feet, vacant, $600.

MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR TWENTY-NINTH-ST., 40 feet, with dwelling, $16,000.

MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR TWENTY-NINTH-ST., 80 feet, with buildings, $500.

MICHIGAN-AV., SOUTH TWENTY-NINTH-ST., 62 feet, west front, $350.

MICHIGAN-AV., SOUTH THIRTY-FIRST-ST., 50 feet, corner, $450.

THOMAS & PUTNAM, 27 Portland Block.

FOR SALE—

431 Carroll-av.	$5,750
474 Marshfield-av.	3,000
1349 Fulton-st.	2,800
661 Walnut-st.	2,800
1341 Fulton-st.	2,800
648 Walnut-st.	2,800

All good brick residences with large lots.

M. J. RICHARDS, 89 Randolph-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—TO MANUFACTURERS—River and railroad frontage. The southwest corner Twenty-second and Grove-sts., being about 280 feet on Grove-st., 225 feet on Twenty-second-st., 203 feet on the river, and 278 feet on the south line, with brick, iron, and stone improvements thereon. Suitable for warehouse, elevator, or manufacturing purposes, with 280 feet of sidetrack. Apply to JACOB WEIL & CO., 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—$65 PER FOOT—LOTS 25, 50, or 100x165 to alley; east front on Prairie-av., between Forty-second and Forty-third-sts. This is the handsomest residence offered in the market; one block from street-cars, and only one block from Mr. W. F. Storey's elegant house, which will cost $1,000,000. Look these lots up. T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison.

FOR SALE—30 OGDEN-AV., 3-STORY, attic, and basement marble front residence, fronting Union Park. Price $8,000. Terms easy. M. J. RICHARDS, 89 Randolph-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—NO. 257 WEST FOURTEENTH-ST., frame house with brick basement; rents at $20 per month; lot 25x100 feet, $3,000. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—27 ALDINE-SQUARE, $7,000. 29 Aldine-square, $6,500. M. J. RICHARDS, Room 5, 89 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—ON WABASH-AV., 100 FT. in the Wentworth Block. Very choice. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—NICE HOME, NO. 3031 South Park-av.; lot 50x150. Price $6,000. M. J. RICHARDS, Room 5, 89 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—3156 PRAIRIE-AV., TWO-story and basement brick house and lot, $7,000. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—LOT 66 FEET FRONT ON Lake-av., between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth-sts.; also 67 feet on Ellis-av., between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth-sts., at a bargain. M. J. RICHARDS, Room 5, 89 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—TEN-ROOM FRAME COTTAGE and lot on Indiana-av., near Thirtieth-st. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 3817 INDIANA-AV., 2-story and basement brick residence; all modern improvements; lot 25x124 to alley; terms liberal. Price $4,400. M. J. RICHARDS, 89 Randolph-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—2419 SOUTH PARK-AV., fine stone-front house and lot, $11,000. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—FINE TWO-STORY AND basement brick residence, mansard roof, No. 3008 Michigan-av.; all modern improvements; lot 42 feet front by 90 deep; brick barn in rear. Price $10,500. M. J. RICHARDS, 89 Randolph-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—50 FEET, EAST FRONT, on Wabash-av., near Thirty-fifth-st., $5,000. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—FINE 2-STORY AND BASEMENT brick residence, mansard roof, southwest corner Michigan-av. and Thirty-sixth-st.; all modern improvements; lot 42 feet front by 90 deep; brick barn in rear. Price $10,750. M. J. RICHARDS, 89 Randolph-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—2517 MICHIGAN-AV., A frame house with brick basement and extension, $6,500. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE BLOCK OF THREE-story and basement marble front stores on West Madison-st., between Elizabeth and Throop-sts.; a good investment for income. Will sell two or more to suit purchasers. M. J. RICHARDS, 89 Randolph-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—577 DIVISION-ST.; $7,500. GEO. VAN ZANDT, 110 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CALUMET-AV., EAST front, near Thirty-second-st.—Two-story and basement stone-front house, brick barn, and lot, $7,500. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—236 AND 238 MARSHFIELD-av., near Van Buren-st., one block west of Ashland-av., octagon brick, 10 rooms; all modern improvements, $4,000 each. M. J. RICHARDS, Room 5, 89 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—2-STORY FRAME HOUSE of 11 rooms and lot on Forrest-av., near Thirty-second-st., $5,500. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS FOR INVESTMENT in lots and improved places on State-st. Lots and residences east of State-st. south of Thirty-first. Desirable acre tracts south and northwest. S. B. LINGLE, Room 4, 86 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—36 FEET, EAST FRONT, on Burling-st., south of Belden-av., at a bargain. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—LARGE BRICK BUILDING, 2½ acres of ground, with railroad track, desirable for manufacturing purposes. S. B. LINGLE, Room 4, 86 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY ELEGANT MODERN brick house, barn, and lot, in southeast section of city, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-ninth-sts., $8,500. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—332 FEET ON DREXEL-av., at $30 per foot; 116 feet on Cottage Grove-av., at $20 per foot; and 162 feet on Madison-av., at $15 per foot. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—2732 CALUMET-AV., A 10-room 2-story frame dwelling-house, with modern improvements, and barn, lot 26x180 feet; price $4,500; possession given April 1. Apply to JACOB WEIL & CO., 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSES—POSSESSION May 1:

3831 Johnson-place; $4,500.

3833 Johnson-place; $4,750.

3835 Johnson-place; $5,000.

3829 Langley-av., double lot; $10,000.

Easy terms. The above houses are well built and are a great bargain. JOHN JOHNSTON JR., 80 La Salle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—ON TWENTY-NINTH-ST., 2-story and brick cellar house, with lot 25x125 feet; price $4,500. Two-story frame and brick basement, $5,000. HENRY L. HILL, 142 Dearborn-st., Room 9.

FOR SALE—4739 STATE-ST.—2-STORY frame store and 25-foot lot, $4,000. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, 855 West Madison-st., if taken within a few days. H. POTWIN, 126 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN, NO. 352 BURLING-st., two-story brick house all on two floors, $3,000. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A MANUFACTURING block, centrally located, 80x100 ft, five story and basement brick, with power and elevator; can be had at a bargain. THOMAS & PUTNAM, 27 Portland Block.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—NOW IS THE TIME TO buy. I offer at reasonably low figures, on easy payments—viz.:

Ten (10) brick houses on Fulton and Walnut-sts., near Albany-av.; good location; water, sewerage, etc.; $3,000 and $3,500 each.

514 West Lake-st., 2-story and basement brick house and brick barn, $5,000.

101 Winchester-av., two-story and basement brick house; good location; near Jackson-st.; $5,000.

1102 Millard-av., frame dwelling; lot 125x125.

472 and 474 West Taylor-st., cottages with brick basements; bargain; $3,000 each.

223, 225, and 227 La Salle-av., stone-front houses, near Chicago-av., $8,000 each.

Eight 2-story and basement new brick houses, 22x60, on Bissell-st., between Webster and Garfield-avs.; fine location; $6,000 each.

392 Dayton-st., cottage with brick basement; eleven rooms; lot 25x125; for $3,300.

Lots on Bissell-st., near Webster-av., $1,000 each.

1346 Michigan-av., 2-story frame house; lot 30x170; bargain; call at once.

2942, 2946, and 2950 Prairie-av., 3-story and mansard, stone-front houses; excellent location; $12,000 each, if taken at once.

3657 Prairie-av., 2-story brick house, $7,500.

70 Bryant-av., corner Stanton, stone-front, 2-story and basement brick house; lot 22x160; $7,000.

3827 Vincennes-av., 2-story, basement, and attic brick house; 4 rooms deep; fine location; $7,000, if taken at once.

Have a number of other properties on my lists. Information given upon application.

HENRY RIEKE, 184 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 1 Grannis Block, 115 Dearborn-st.:

MICHIGAN-AV.—Octagon stone-front house, near Fourteenth-st., 3 rooms deep; one of the best built, finished, and planned houses on South Side of its size. Price, $18,000. The house cost that sum to build. The lot is worth $7,000.

MICHIGAN-AV.—Octagon brown stone house, near Eighteenth-st., heated by steam; dining-room on parlor floor. Built about four years ago; good brick barn. A first-class house.

MICHIGAN-AV.—Handsome residence, south of Twenty-second-st.; elegant dining-room on parlor floor, finished in hardwood; $25,000.

SEVERAL NEW AND FINE RESIDENCES ON SOUTH SIDE—$60,000, $63,000, $70,000, and two at $100,000 each.

PRAIRIE-AV.—Stone-front house north of Twenty-second-st.; light and ventilation on three sides; a very desirable place; $30,000.

PRAIRIE-AV.—House and 25-foot lot, near Eighteenth-st.; $18,000.

LARGE DOUBLE HOUSE with lot 60x175 feet, on one of the best corners south of Twenty-second-st. The house is in first-class order and the neighborhood is excellent. Price $22,000.

BROWN STONE-FRONT in vicinity of Twenty-second-st., dining-room on parlor floor; new about three years ago, and has all modern improvements. Price $18,000.

CALUMET-AV.—Brick house near Thirty-second-st., dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor.

FOR SALE—BY

BAIRD & BRADLEY,

GENERAL REAL ESTATE AGENTS,

90 LA SALLE-ST.

OUR MARCH LIST

is now prepared and will be sent to purchasers on application.

This list includes improved and unimproved property of all classes:

NORTH DIVISION PROPERTY.

SOUTH DIVISION PROPERTY.

WEST DIVISION PROPERTY.

MANUFACTURING PROPERTY.

SUBURBAN PROPERTY.

ACRE PROPERTY.

Send postal-card for list to BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle.

FOR SALE—

At auction.

The twenty-seventh public sale of Chicago and Cook County IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED REAL ESTATE, Wednesday, March 15, at 2:30 p. m. At the Chicago Real Estate Exchange, 116 and 118 Dearborn-st.

W. K. NIXON, Real Estate, President.

CHANDLER & CO., Mortgage Bankers, Treasurers and Trustees.

WM. A. BUTTERS, Manager and Auctioneer.

FOR SALE—NO. 49 TWENTY-SIXTH-st., between Prairie and Calumet-avs.—9 rooms, barn, etc., lot 30x131 feet, alley on side and rear; a decided bargain.

Michigan-av., east front, between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth-sts., twelve rooms, 25 feet, full depth; $12,500.

No. 2407 South Park-av., 2-story basement, and mansard roof, twelve rooms, modern improvements; very cheap.

No. 3206 Lake Park-av., 2-story and cellar, marble front, parlor, drawing-room, and kitchen on first floor, and all finished in first-class style; if you wish to buy don't fail to see this.

HOPKINSON & SILVA, 142 Dearborn-st., Room 28.

FOR SALE—MANUFACTURING PROPERTY on Canal-st., near Washington, running back to railroad, 40x150 feet, covered by 3-story and basement brick building. For particulars call on JAMES WILMOTT, 110 Dearborn-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE—$3,500—LARGE, 3-STORY, brick house, ten rooms, 38 Harvard-st.

$2,500—2-story frame, 30 Harvard-st.

$3,500—2-story brick, 1162 West Taylor-st.

$2,300—2-story brick, 25 Fillmore-st.

$1,500—2-story frame, 16 Harvard-st.

$2,500—2-story frame, 1030 West Polk-st.

Inquire at 133 Dearborn-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—BELOW THEIR VALUE if sold soon:

No. 3113 Portland-av., 12 rooms, $2,200.

No. 3239 Butterfield-st., 10 rooms and barn, $2,600.

No. 2910 South Park-av., 4-room cottage, $2,300.

Langley-av., near Forty-sixth-st., 6 rooms and barn; lot 52x187 feet to alley. HOPKINSON & SILVA, 142 Dearborn-st., Room 28.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND 40 FEET, Michigan-av., near Twenty-sixth-st., $26,000; house and 25 feet, near Twenty-fifth-st., $12,500. B. A. ULRICH, Room 7, 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—VERY FINE RESIDENCE on Michigan-av., near Thirty-third-st., with furniture if desired; possession at any time; $18,000. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 272 THIRTIETH-ST., two cottages with lot 30x94 feet, rent for $58 per month; $5,000. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 421 WEST MONROE-st., 2-story frame, 12 rooms, all modern improvements; 30-foot lot; possession May 1. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE SOME choice building lots on Calumet-av., including one corner on Gano-st., and between that and Thirty-first-st. Also three lots on Prairie-av., same location and three on Gano-st., any of which can be bought cheap as the owners wish to sell. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—A COZY cottage of 6 rooms on South Park-av. The furniture for sale, which is nearly new. Lot, 22x97. Price, $4,000; $2,000 cash, balance to suit the purchaser on liberal terms. Address C 81, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS PROPERTY,

Halsted, near Monroe, 100x120.

Halsted, near Adams, 75x110.

Halsted, south of Adams, 24x100; now rents for $65 per month; only $7,500.

Halsted, near Jackson; now rents for $80 per month; $8,750.

Halsted, near Twelfth, 24x100; improved; $4,500.

Halsted, corner Taylor, 66x100, for $12,500.

Several pieces on West Madison, $5,000 to $50,000.

GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Corner Washington and Halsted.

FOR SALE—NO. 24 WEBSTER-AV.—Large lot with two-story brick house, $3,700. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE CORNER ON Michigan-av., 100 or 200 feet front, $190 per foot; a great bargain. HENRY WALLER JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—PRAIRIE-AV., SOUTH OF Sixteenth-st., 33x179 to alley, cheap. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—242 BISSELL-ST., OCTAGON-front brick house, 9 rooms, water and gas, $4,500. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY G. G. WILLARD, 88 East Washington-st.: Dock property, North Branch, southeast corner Blanche and Fleetwood-sts., 150 feet on river, 220 feet on Fleetwood-st., 325 feet deep. Price low. Terms easy.

FOR SALE—NO. 43 HAMILTON-AV., frame house of 10 rooms and lot 50x128 feet, $4,000. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—209 WARREN-AV., JUST west of Lincoln; 2-story frame; lot 25x125; price $4,000. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—3-STORY AND BASEMENT brick dwelling, in beautiful order; No. 563 Division-st.; price $8,000. FRANCIS B. PEABODY & CO., 174 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A MANUFACTURING LOT 100x134 feet fronting Clark and Butterfield-sts., northeast corner of Seventeenth. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE STONE FRONT building on West Madison-st., 40 feet front, $40,000. HENRY WALLER JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—IN MAYWOOD, HOUSES and lots on easy terms. Some choice bargains. Prices ranging from $700 to $5,500. Call upon or address O. B. BENSON, Postmaster, Maywood, Ill.

FOR SALE—DEARBORN-AV. RESIDENCE, south of Chicago-av., with 30-foot lot, $14,000. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—THE FRAME COTTAGE No. 724 West Monroe-st., near Lincoln; lot 24x125. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—10-ROOM BRICK HOUSE on Twenty-fourth-st., near Calumet-av., with lot 34x90 feet; $5,500. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 695 WEST ADAMS-ST.; 2-story and basement brick; near Lincoln; possession May 1. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—THE FINE 10-ROOM COTTAGE and lot, 882 Monroe-st., at a bargain if sold this month. C. B. WILSON, 95 Dearborn-st., Room 11.

FOR SALE—298X143 FEET; NORTH-east corner Centre-av. and Van Buren-st.; a fine tract for improvement. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE STONE-FRONT residence on Park-av., near Union Park, $8,000; 40 lots at Tremont Ridge, in Sec. 18, 38, 14, $2,500. HENRY WALLER JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—NORTHWEST CORNER Sherman and Harrison-sts., 100x75. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—WE ARE AUTHORIZED to offer the best investment in State-st. property now in the market. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ON DEARBORN-AV., SEVERAL very choice residences, one with immediate possession. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT AND commodious octagon marble-front dwelling-house, in good order by B. L. PEASE, 112 Dearborn-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY DOCTOR S. PLACE, 147 La Salle-st., basement:

Adams-st., near Ashland-av., a very fine large stone front, deep lot; fine barn.

Adams-st., near Lincoln, fine stone front at a bargain.

Warren-av., a very fine stone front 2-story, with sub-cellar.

Warren-av., 2-story and basement stone-front, two bath-rooms, etc., brick barn, $8,500.

Washington-st., fine 2-story and basement brick, near Union Park, $7,000.

Washington-st., two-story frame, 9 rooms; lot 30x125; $4,200.

Washington-st., east of Union Park, fine stone front, $10,000.

Randolph-st., 2-story and basement stone front, $7,000.

Van Buren-st., near Robey, 2-story frame, 8 rooms, lot 25x125; $3,300.

South Park-av., near Thirty-second-st., 2-story and basement brick, 10 rooms, brick barn, $6,500.

Warren-av., 2-story brick house, 11 rooms, for two families; lot 25x125; $8,000.

Park-av., 2-story and basement brick; fine place; very cheap.

Fulton-st., fine cottage; all modern improvements; lot 25x140; $3,500.

Lot on Dearborn-av., 37x150.

Lots on Monroe-st., east of Ashland-av., 50x188.

Lot on Jackson-st., near Laflin.

Lots on Warren-av., finest corner on the street, 60x125.

Warren-av., near Leavitt, 42x125.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON BURLING, HALSTED, and Dayton-sts., between Centre-st. and Fullerton-av., $50 to $60 per foot. PHILIP MYERS, Room 13, 166 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY AND BRICK basement house, 8 rooms; all in good order; No. 92 Seminary-av., near Centre-st.; lot 25x125, for less than the house can be built. HOPKINSON & SILVA, 142 Dearborn-st., Room 28.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT WASHINGTON Heights:

1 house, 7 rooms, large grounds, $1,200.

1 house, 8 rooms, large grounds, $1,700.

1 house, 9 rooms, fine grove lot, $2,800.

2 houses, 10 rooms, fine grove lot, $4,000.

1 house, 10 rooms, fine grove lot, $5,500.

1 brick house, 8 rooms, large grounds, $1,800.

Also several others from $500 to $5,000, with or without barns; convenient to stations on both roads, on easy terms.

Avoid high taxes, high rents, and secure good schools, and pure water and air. HOPKINSON & SILVA, 142 Dearborn-st., Room 28.

FOR SALE—AT MORGAN PARK:

1 house, 8 rooms, good barn and large grounds, very cheap; terms easy.

1 house, 10 rooms and barn, fine grove lot, 200 feet front, a great bargain; on long time.

Also several others, at from $1,000 to $5,000; some rare bargains.

Now is your time to avoid high rents, and secure low taxes, good schools, and pure water and air.

HOPKINSON & SILVA, 142 Dearborn-st., Room 28.

FOR SALE—ACRE PROPERTY—

40 acres adjoining Humboldt Park.

80 acres in Sec. 20, 38, 14.

80 acres in Sec. 28, 37, 14.

80 acres in Sec. 25, 38, 13.

80 acres in Sec. 35, 38, 13.

THOMAS & PUTNAM, 27 Portland Block.

FOR SALE—AT HINSDALE—HOUSES with large lots from $800 to $5,000, on easy terms. The highest land and best railroad accommodations of any suburb. Call at 202 La Salle-st. for particulars, and the property will be shown. O. J. STOUGH.

FOR SALE—A GENTLEMAN'S HOME: a fine residence with 3 acres of ground finely ornamented with trees and shrubbery, brick carriage-house, at Park Ridge, 13 miles from the Court-House. A good bargain is offered in this property. M. J. RICHARDS, 89 Randolph-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—BY J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO.

Desirable acre property at Pullman, high land with perfect drainage, in beautiful location, at prices that guarantee good profits.

Lots and acres at Pullman a specialty.

J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO., Pullman, Ill., and Room 34, 184 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—A VERY fine 2-story house with brick basement; hot and cold water, bath-room, and water-closet; perfect sewerage, etc. Also, a nice cottage near depots and post-office. Terms very desirable. See E. N. TILLOTSON, at Tillotson's Block, Englewood.

FOR SALE—AT AUSTIN—A GOOD frame house of nine rooms, and lot 70x225 ft; plenty of shade and fruit trees. $4,250. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP HOMES AT MONTROSE—Lots, blocks, or houses very cheap; long time; two railroads; thirty daily trains; fare, 9 cents. Examine before purchasing elsewhere. GEO. C. THOMAS, 85 and 87 Fifth-av.

FOR SALE—125X135 AT SOUTH ENglewood, near the depot, for $1,100; 171x167, southwest corner Vincent and Bowen-avs., at $60 per foot; 46x150 on Vincennes-av., near Oakwood boulevard, for $3,000. B. F. HEAD, 48 Major Block.

FOR SALE—STATE-ST. BARGAIN, 50 x161 feet, southeast corner State and Forty-second-sts., $3,500. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington.

FOR SALE—THE CHOICEST 5 ACRES on the Calumet River in heart of South Chicago, with railroad connection. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—NOS. 5035, 5037, AND 5039 School-st. 2-story, 8-room brick houses, 2 blocks from C., R. I. & P. car shops. M. J. RICHARDS, Room 5, 89 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES AT CHICAGO Lawn, at a bargain. HENRY WALLER JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—AT EVANSTON, ten room house and barn; good location; large lot. HENRY WHIPPLE, 137 Madison-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES, N. E. ¼ N. E. ¼ Sec. 9, 37, 14, corner State and Ninety-fifth-sts. HENRY WALLER JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—RESIDENCES at Highland Park, Highwood, and Lakeside. PHILIP MYERS, Room 13, 166 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES ON BELT RAILroad at the crossing of the Grand Trunk. HENRY WALLER JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND 50 FEET, Cornell-av., $5,000; house and 50 feet Washington-av., near Fifty-fourth-st., $5,000. B. A. ULRICH, Room 7, 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES ONE MILE WEST of the city limits, at a bargain. HENRY WALLER JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—THREE HOUSES AT RAVENSWOOD, all in splendid location, and very cheap. Price, $3,500, $4,000, and $5,500. Two houses at River Forest, both bargains. D. W. & J. M. KEAN, 97 Clark-st., Room 53.

FOR SALE—A 2-STORY, 11-ROOM frame house on Forty-fifth-st., near Drexel-boulevard; arranged for 2 families; price $2,250. B. F. HEAD, 48 Major Block.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—FINE FARMS NEAR CHICAGO:

250 acres near station Wallworth County, Wis.

160 acres near station Kane County, Ill.

240 acres near station Livingston County, Ill.

200 acres near station Pulaski County, Ind.

130 acres near Hillsdale, Mich.

232 acres near Gundrum, Pulaski County, Ind.

300 acres Reynolds County, Mo.; very cheap.

Some fine farms to trade for goods.

R. KENNEDY, 175 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—FARM OF 520 ACRES, 18 miles from the city, all improved in plow land and timothy; can be bought at the exceedingly low figure of $60 per acre; good gravel road and railroad convenient. Must be sold. M. J. RICHARDS, 89 Randolph-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—LANDS. LANDS.—10,000 to 40,000 acres cypress, pine, and cotton lands in Louisiana; bargains for cash and good trades; title good. Address A. M. D., Washington, D. C., No. 1014 F-st., N. W.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—WE ARE HAVING SO many inquiries for houses and cottages in all parts of the city from parties wishing to purchase that we have concluded to make a specialty of supplying the demand. Owners desirous of selling please leave descriptions with us. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

WANTED—CITY PROPERTY; WILL assume incumbrances; pay difference in cash, or lend Money on same. G. W. DAWSON & CO., Room 10 Tribune Building.

WANTED—THREE RESIDENCES ON the North Side, from $3,000 to $7,000; two on the South Side, from $7,000 to $10,000; three on the West Side, from $4,000 to $6,500. W. T. BUCKLEY, Room 4 Metropolitan Block.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

N. GOOLD & SON, PIANO MANUFACTURERS, warerooms 262 State-st. Pianos and organs to rent and for sale on installments. Best instruments and lowest prices. Be sure and call before you buy or rent.

PIANOS AND ORGANS

SOLD ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

We have a number of good second-hand organs to sell on easy payments.

W. W. KIMBALL,

Corner State and Adams-sts.

PIANOFORTES—FIRST-CLASS MAKES, low prices, sold on $10 monthly payments. We have a few second-hand pianos to sell cheap. A. SCHAAF & CO., 276 West Madison-st.

PIANOS AND ORGANS OF THE BEST qualities and at the lowest prices. HORACE BRANCH, 208 State-st.

SORY & CAMP,
PIANOS AND ORGANS,
188 and 190 STATE-ST.

TO EXCHANGE.

FOR EXCHANGE—SEE HERE—ALL who cannot meet their demands and have stocks of goods in large or small amounts, and wish good real estate for them on short notice, address, in confidence, P.-O. Box 240, Chicago, Ill.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

ALL RECOMMEND MRS. FRANKS, 361 West Madison-st., best adviser on love, marriage, family, or business troubles. 9 a. m to 7 p m.

SUCCESSFUL MAGNETIC HEALER for rheumatism and nervousness. MRS. J. M. THOMAS, 191 West Madison-st.

SPIRITUAL DEVELOPING, MAGNETIC healing, clairvoyant, and test medium; the future accurately foretold. 207 Dearborn-st., corner of Adams.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—A BEAUTIFUL LITTLE brick cottage on Indiana-av., near Thirty-second-st.; bath, marble mantels and washstands, speaking-tubes, and everything convenient and cozy for a small family; would sell the carpets and possibly some of the furniture if desired; possession can be given at once. Address B C A, Tribune office.

TO RENT—THE LARGE RESIDENCE, 12 rooms, and grounds 300x165, on Indiana-av., between Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth-sts.; large barn. ALFRED W. SANSOME, Room 7, 110 La Salle.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—HOUSES—WEST SIDE.

231 West Congress-st., 10-room stone front.

219 and 221 Park-av., 2 frame houses.

Frame houses—262 West Congress-st., cottage; new flats, 77 Artesian-av.; 712 West Indiana-st.; 314 West Randolph-st.; corner Ashland-av. and Twelfth-st., 3 4-room flats, 78 South Halsted-st., and others.

All tenants holding leases under our control will please notify us by the 15th of March if they wish to remain or we shall advertise the same for rent from and after that date. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Corner Washington and Halsted-st.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—VERY CHOICE HOUSE, 2-story and basement, 9 rooms, North Side, in the most popular location; all the modern improvements that a house could have; furniture for sale, which is the best that could be purchased in Chicago nine months ago for a young gentleman and wife, and is just as good as when bought. Compulsion obliges the sale at a sacrifice. Address C 84, Tribune office.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—471 DEARBORN-av., elegant 3-story and basement building, 3 rooms deep, barn; rent, $1,300. Inquire at premises.

TO RENT—FIRST FLOOR AND BASEMENT, $55, and floor above $40 per month of 200 Cass-st. Inquire of E. S. DREYER & CO., 88 Washington-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—374 ONTARIO-ST., 3-STORY and basement pressed-brick swell-front dwelling, in good order, to A1 tenant and private family only; can give immediate possession.

3458 Prairie-av., 10-room frame dwelling, now vacant.

852 West Monroe-st., 10-room brick dwelling, standing alone, and two lots; or would sell house and one or both lots at a bargain and on easy terms.

1463 Wabash-av., 3-story brick building, size 25x80 feet, as follows: $1,800, or store and basement $800.

Offices and rooms in following buildings: 40 Dearborn-st., 118 Randolph, and 76 and 78 Dearborn.

J. & J. M. GAMBLE, 40 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED BOARDING-houses, rooms, and flats in all parts of the city. G. W. DAWSON & CO., Room 10, Tribune Building.

TO RENT—FLATS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—FLAT OF SIX ROOMS IN building 16, 18, and 20 Third-av. ALFRED W. SANSOME, Room 7, 110 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—MAIN FLOOR OF COTTAGE, six rooms, with yard, Thirtieth-st., near Wabash-av. Immediate possession. KESLER, 3112 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—1301 MICHIGAN-AV.-BOULEVARD, corner Thirteenth-st., third-story front room, nicely furnished; fire, gas, bath.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—87 DEARBORN-AV., TWO small, nicely furnished rooms, with use of bath; board if desired; gents only.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH use of parlor, suitable for sleeping-rooms or offices, $1 to $4 per week. 7 North Clark-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c

STORES.

TO RENT—NEW STORES—WEST SIDE—279, 281, and 283 West Madison-st.

314 West Randolph-st.

712 West Indiana-st., and others.

Tenants holding leases for stores under our control will please report on or before the 15th of March, if they wish to remain another year, or we shall consider said stores for rent and will advertise the same from that date. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Corner Washington & Halsted-sts.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT near corner of Franklin and Madison-sts., $2,000; two-story and basement building on East Randolph-st., $2,000; loft 40x30 near corner of Lake and Dearborn-sts., $40 per month. Room 40 Reaper Block.

TO RENT—FIXTURES FOR SALE—Meat market corner Madison and Loomis-sts.; no finer stand in city. Call at once for particulars. H. A. OSBORN, 123 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—DOUBLE STORE AND basement, northeast corner of Cottage Grove-av. and Oakwood boulevard; a very fine location for a general grocery store. GEO. M. BOGUE, 8 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

TO RENT—STORES AND FLATS, NEW block, Cottage Grove-av. and Thirty-seventh-st.; splendidly located. Inquire at 21 Times Building.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT, Thompson's Block (opposite Carson & Pirie); business centre of the West Side; suitable for any first-class business. WM. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—STORE, 3102 STATE-ST., next to corner of Thirty-first, 25x80 feet; fine stand for gents' furnishing, clothing, boots and shoes, or hardware store. Apply at BUCHMAN'S drug-store, corner State and Thirty-first-sts.

LOFTS.

TO RENT—TWO LOFTS, 100X100 EACH, at the northeast corner of La Salle and Michigan-sts. For particulars call at our office, 121 Michigan-st. MILLER & KLEIN.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—FOR MANUFACTURING purposes, the 4-story brick building 66 to 72 West Lake-st., with over 25,000 square feet of floor room, from May 1.

84 West Randolph-st., 3-story frame store, 24x100, with 2 flats over. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

TO RENT—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, property around Western-av. and Twelfth-st., by the acre or single lots; has railroad connections near by. Inquire at 133 Dearborn-st., in bank.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—DWELLINGS in all parts of the city; have daily calls by A No. 1 tenants. Rents collected. F. C. VIERLING, 114 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—WE HAVE daily calls for houses, flats, and stores, both for immediate and spring leasing. We can rent at once to good, prompt paying tenants. J. C. MAGILL & CO., 86 Washington-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—RESIDENCE with barn, good location. Rent not to exceed $100 per month. A. S. WORK, 211 East Monroe-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—AN UNFURNISHED house in a first-class neighborhood for a term of three years or more. Dining-room on parlor floor preferred. Dearborn and La Salle-avs., on North Side, or between Sixteenth and Twenty-fourth-sts., South Side. Address A P R, 84 Lake-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED room, without board, for a young lady. State location and terms. Address C 58, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—AT ONCE, AT moderate rent, either a small house, a part of a house, or a flat, unfurnished. Address B M C, 135 Randolph-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—MAY 1, BRICK house, modern improvements, north of Thirteenth-st. and east of State. X 738, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—200 DWELLINGS, 250 rooms, and thirty-five stores; rooms in all parts of the city; we have good, first-class tenants for them. Address C 82, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ALL KINDS OF ENGLISH PORTLAND cement paving; sidewalks, driveways, basement floors in private residences, stores, breweries, malt houses, etc. Figures given and contracts taken for cement paving in any part of the United States. All work fully guaranteed. Address J. B. HURLBUT, Manager, Room 10, 116 Washington-st., Chicago, Ill.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, 124 Dearborn-st., Chicago. Advice free; 15 years' experience. Business quietly and legally transacted.

ALL KINDS OF TAR AND GRAVEL roofing done and old roofs repaired, by J. WILKES FORD & CO., 91 and 93 West Washington-st.

CIGARS—JOB LOTS IN 100s AT $15, IN 50s at $16 per 1,000; sent C. O. D.; fully guaranteed. No drummers. R. W. TANSILL & CO., 55 State-st.

FRENCH CORSET-MAKER—MRS. Z. B. SINCLAIR, 188 Blackhawk-st., Chicago, Ill. Send postal and I will call for order.

FRENCH CORSET-MAKER—MRS. Z. B. SINCLAIR, 188 Blackhawk-st., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—NEWSPAPER LOCATION—A printer with some capital desires to establish a Democratic or independent newspaper in county seat, where citizens will give bonus. Reference given. Address J A C, Parvin's Advertising Agency, Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—THE ADDRESS OF RESPONSIBLE parties who enlarge photographs. Address C 60, Tribune office.

WANTED—A SEALSKIN SACQUE; state length, bust measure, and lowest cash price. C 57, Tribune office.

INSTRUCTION.

THE SECOND WINTER TERM OF the Chicago Athenæum, 50 Dearborn-st., opened Feb. 6 with increased numbers, the increase since Jan. 1 being upward of 400, making nearly 1,300 students in all its branches; the best of teachers in reading, spelling, arithmetic, penmanship, bookkeeping, grammar, and drawing; day business and grammar departments, phonograpy, typewriting, vocal music and instrumental music, French and German, at lowest rates.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—TO JOIN A good established manufacturing business with $1,800. References and security required. Address C 52, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—EITHER SILENT or active, with $25,000 to $30,000 capital in the lumber business. Trade established. Y 46, Tribune.

PATENTS.

NATIONAL SCIENTIFIC ASSOCIATION secures patents, caveats, etc. Patent litigation throughout the U. S. given special attention. "Little Book on Patents" free. Offices: 97 Clark-st., Room 21, Chicago, Ill., and 635 F-st., Washington, D. C.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL COUNTY rights in every State for patent flour box and sifter. C. B. BROWN, 142 Jackson-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

BOOKKEEPERS, CLERKS, &C.

WANTED—ENTRY CLERK AND BILL writer; none but those who have had experience need apply. WARNER BROS., 141 and 143 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A RELIABLE AND EXPERIENCED entry clerk in dry goods and millinery. Address C 85, Tribune office.

WANTED—MIDDLE-AGED MAN AS bookkeeper who is willing to make himself generally useful in stock. Apply at once to A. COX & CO., 109 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A BOOKKEEPER FOR A wholesale-grocery house; state salary expected and experience. Address C 23, Tribune office.

WANTED—SEVERAL CLERKS FOR mercantile agency; experienced hands preferred. Room 2, 104 State-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS ASSISTANT bookkeeper; must write rapidly and well, and handle figures correctly. State age, antecedents, salary expected, and references. Address C 83, Tribune office.

WANTED—AS GROCERY CLERK—A Swede who speaks German; must have experience in the trade. Call at 24 Lake-st., KIRCHOFF & NEUBARTH, between 10 and 11 a. m., March 8, 1882.

TRADES.

WANTED—PATTERN-MAKERS—4 young, active, and first-class workmen; steady work and best of wages. ALEX D. CUNNY, Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—A GOOD BRICKMAKER, one that is capable of running a small yard; must be a good setter and understand burning with coal. Reference required. Address GEORGE WITHALL, Box 1582, Ottumwa, Ia.

WANTED—A PHOTOGRAPHER WHO fully understands copying pictures; good salary and permanent situation to right party. J. W. FIEROE, 171 Randolph-st., Rooms 1 and 3.

WANTED—BLACKSMITH, A GOOD floorman, corner Forquer-st. and Blue Island-av.

WANTED—SLATE ROOFERS. APPLY to W. B. WHITE, 62 and 64 Pacific-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CUSTOM cutter to go into a large town. Apply at 9 o'clock in the morning at MEYER, STRAUSS, GOODMAN & CO.'S, corner Fifth-av. and Monroe-st.

COACHMEN, TEAMSTERS, &C.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BUGGY washer; steady job to good man. 249 and 251 State-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—GOOD SALESMEN IN ST. Paul, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Des Moines, Indianapolis, Detroit, and other cities and country towns for a new and very popular work; liberal terms; address at once, T. H. EDWARDS, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—MEN WILLING TO WORK six hours daily can have pleasant employment and 100 to 300 per cent profit on small capital handling our goods; best chance in America; $1 samples free; $30 to $50 per week guaranteed in any State; it will pay to investigate; full particulars for stamp. MERRILL & CO., 27 and 29 North Clark-st., Chicago.

WANTED—BY A WHOLESALE LIQUOR house a traveling salesman—one who has an established trade. To the right man a liberal salary will be paid. Address A 16, Tribune office.

WANTED—GOOD STRONG BOY TO sweep an hour or two mornings. Apply to JOE, fifth floor Tribune office.

WANTED—A BOY OF GOOD ADDRESS, who has had educational advantages, and who stood high in his class, for an office, where there is good opportunity for the right kind of a boy to learn a good business. References required. Address C 56, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO ACT as secretary in an established business house; must be a good penman, and one having had some journalistic experience preferred. References required as to character and experience. C 64, Tribune.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—SMART, energetic young man as traveling salesman, to introduce new six-cord spool cotton; satisfactory references from previous employers as to integrity and selling ability absolutely necessary. Address, stating age, qualifications, salary expected, etc., C 55, Tribune office.

WANTED—I WILL PAY $15 TO $20 per week to a first-class salesman. Must be a pushing, hard worker, and furnish No. 1 references. J. W. FIEROE, 171 Randolph-st., Rooms 1 and 3.

WANTED—A LARGE, STRONG BOY, living near Sixteenth or Eighteenth-st., to attend to furnace every morning. Address, stating terms, C 61, Tribune office.

WANTED—20 MEN AND BOYS. CALL early and bring 50 cents with you. 194 Clark-st., Room 7.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

DOMESTICS.

WANTED—A NICE, TIDY GIRL FOR dining-room work. 443 West Washington-st.

WANTED—AT 271 MICHIGAN-AV.—A first-rate cook and laundress. Wages $4. Family of three.

WANTED—A GOOD WASHER AND ironer and to assist in general housework; German or Scandinavian. 464 West Adams-st.

SEAMSTRESSES.

WANTED—A COMPETENT YOUNG Swedish girl that can sew. Call at 2811 Calumet-av.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

WANTED—GOOD GIRLS WITH first-class references. International Employment Bureau, 353 Wabash-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—50 GIRLS TO MAKE EGG carriers. Experienced hands preferred. Apply immediately to BILLINGS, COBURN & CO., Indiana-av. north of Fourteenth-st.

WANTED—A LADY BOOKKEEPER; one fully posted in double-entry. Apply to C. E. WISWALL & CO., 79 Madison-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A PARTY WITH $2,500, WHO UNDERSTANDS manufacturing can have our trade, stock, and fixtures; work enough for 25 hands; it will pay any one to investigate. Address C 53, Tribune office.

A 1 GROCERY ON SOUTH SIDE, cheap for cash; call today. O. M. WELLS & CO., Room 17, 162 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID CHANCE IN a thriving Western town for a practical furniture man with $2,000 or $3,000; good trade, clean stock, and no competition. Good reasons for selling. Address C 63, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS CHANCE—A fine property; a newly-finished 2-story brick store and residence on a corner, suited for a grocery and saloon. A fortune to the right man. S. E. GROSS & CO., 69 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR LEASE—GOOD PAYING HOTEL of about 100 rooms for a term of years. Furniture for sale. Favorably located. Bargain for right party. ANDREWS & BURHANS, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—SALOON AND FIXTURES. Call at 1600 State-st.

FOR SALE—ONE-THIRD OF A GOOD paying lumber-yard and planing-mill. Information given by CH. KOSTLERY, 679 South Halsted.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—A WELL selected stock of hardware. Address Box 455, Hastings, Neb.

FOR SALE—STOCK OF DRY GOODS at discount; splendid location and cheap lease; no old stock. Address P 791, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—GROCERY STOCK, NO old goods; good location and old stand. B 93, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—GROCERY STOCK ON West Madison-st.; splendid location and trade. B 92, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A PATENT FOLDING chicken-coop, recommended by merchants and express companies; best in the market. B 92, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—CIGAR AND TOBACCO stand; clean stock and good location; South Side. B 91, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—COAL AND WOOD YARD; good location; cheap; lease at a bargain. B 21, Tribune office.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE STOCK IN railroad division town in Iowa; about $6,500, $2,000 cash, balance time at 6 per cent secured; elegant corner brick store 23x80, for rent for a term of years. For further particulars address S. A. DANFORTH, 6 and 8 River-st., Chicago.

MEAT MARKET FOR SALE—FIXTURES for sale cheap if taken at once. 1031 West Van Buren-st.

MEAT MARKET FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE; horse and wagon; sickness cause of selling. WELLS & CO., Room 17, 162 La Salle-st.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND BUSINESS-men—Rock Falls, Ill., located at the junction of the C., B. & Q., C. & N. W., and R. R., I. & St. L. Railways, is the largest manufacturing town of its age in the West, and offers unusual advantages to manufacturers of almost any commodity. It has a large and enduring water-power, which, when fully developed, will support a city of 50,000 inhabitants. Its railway facilities are No. 1 in every respect.

Improved water-power for sale in large or small quantities at low figures and on easy terms. Also room and power to rent for large or small business, in new brick building, very low.

Every possible encouragement is offered to manufacturers and others to locate here.

$250,000 worth of unimproved water-power and land will be donated to parties improving the same.

Address A. P. SMITH, Rock Falls, Ill.

Refers to the management of the C., B. & Q. R. R. Company, Chicago, Ill.

TO PRINTERS—A GOOD JOB PRINTING office will be sold at a bargain, if taken this week. Call at 433 Clark-st. (basement), corner of Taylor, from 2 to 4 p. m., this week.

WANTED—PARTY WITH $25,000 IN A manufacturing business; profits sure, and greater than other staple line of manfacture; exceptional advantages and opportunities are offered. Particulars to principals at personal interview only. Address C 65, Tribune office.

WANTED—FROM $20,000 TO $25,000 IN a legitimate enterprise; business and parties unobjectionable; returns large and no risk; investigation solicited. Address C 62, Tribune office.

$2,000 BUYS AN ESTABLISHED manufacturing business in Detroit, without competition, that will clear $2,000 this year. Call on or address W. J. QUARRY, 330 West Washington-st.

STORAGE.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BUGGIES, etc., cheapest and best in city; advances at low rates. GEORGE PARRY, 158 and 160 West Monroe.

SITUATIONS—MALE.

BOOKKEEPERS, CLERKS, &C.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG married man in a wholesale jobbing house; American; speaks good German; has been six years in the employ of Washburn & Moen, Mass., as a fine-wire drawer. Can furnish good recommendation. Can make himself useful at almost anything; a good chance for anybody who is in want of a good, upright, steady, and honest man. Address C 86, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man as assistant bookkeeper, office work, or clerkship. Address J. TURNER, 148 Aberdeen-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A THOROUGHLY competent bookkeeper, now employed as such, in a leading house; is an energetic business man; rapid, accurate, and reliable; is a successful salesman and traveler 29 years of age, and will accept a moderate salary. Address C 87, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SALESMAN or assistant on books. Best of city indorsers. Address C 100, Tribune office.

COACHMEN, TEAMSTERS, &C.

SITUATION WANTED—AS A COACHMAN; competent in every respect; ten years in city; can milk. Best reference. Z 47, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG Dane; understands the care of horses, and willing to work about the house; he wants a good home. Address C 18, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-class coachman, to work in private family; city or country. Reference. Address X 99, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG gentleman well acquainted with the European commercial affairs and since nearly 2 years in this country, is desirous of a good position; he understands English, French, and German, and has worked for years with tobacco dealers, commission merchants, and bankers; he is also willing to invest a large amount of money in the business he enters. First-class references. Offers to be forwarded to Y 25, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COLORED man as porter in barbershop or sample-room, or travel with a gentleman as body servant. Address A 50, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

DOMESTICS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT girl to do general housework. Call at 188 Chestnut street.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY 2 SWISS girls to do second work in good private families. Please call or address 20 Keith-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY 2 SWEDISH girls for general housework in an American family. Call on or address MRS. NELSON, 94 Milton-av., North Side.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT girl to do general housework or cooking. 297 Twenty-third-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK IN first-class family; six year last place; German. Call or address 630 Carroll-av., first floor.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD girl to do general housework. Call or address 167 Larrabee-st., rear.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT girl as cook and laundress in an American family. Apply for two days at 2111 State-st., first floor.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SECOND girl in private family only. Good reference given. Address 1545 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GERMAN girl as first-class cook in private family. Call at 2801 South Park-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SECOND girl or light housework. Apply at 2708 South Park-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD girl in a private family to do plain cooking and housework. Please call after 9 o'clock a. m. on Tuesday at 3022 Wentworth-av., up-stairs. References given if required.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD Scandinavian girl to do second work and sewing, or as laundress in private family. 13 Warren-av.

SITUATION WANTED—TO COOK, wash, and iron, or to do general housework in a private family; North Side preferred. References. Call at 43 Menominee-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD Swede girl in American family as cook or general housework. Call today at 2836 Vernon-av.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES needing good Scandinavian and German female help supplied at G. DUSKE'S office, 158 N. Halsted-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY as assistant bookkeeper, or to do general office work. Satisfactory references given. Address C 51, Tribune office.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.

INTERNATIONAL EMPLOYMENT Bureau, 353 Wabash-av., corner Harrison-st., Chicago, Ill. The only institution of the kind in America having offices in each of the principal cities affording opportunity to locate anywhere in the United States or Canada. Business houses and families can be supplied with competent help of either sex for any grade of employment. Parties living out of the city should send stamp for circular.

FINANCIAL.

A. GOLDSMID, LOAN OFFICE, 99 EAST Madison-st. (licensed). Established 1865. Diamond broker and bullion dealer. Cash paid for old gold and silver, diamonds, pearls, etc., etc. Colorado Branch, 403½ Larimer-st., Denver.

ADVANCES ON DIAMONDS, BONDS, watches, etc., at low rates. D. LAUNDER, Rooms 5 and 6, 120 Randolph-st. Established 1854.

ANY AMOUNTS, $50 TO $500, LOANED on furniture, pianos, machinery, etc., without removal, and other collaterals; no commissions. 132 Washington-st., Rooms 19 and 20.

ANY AMOUNT LOANED ON FURNITURE, pianos, etc., without removal, and other securities. 152 Dearborn-st., Room 4.

ANY AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON FURNITURE without removal, pianos and other securities, at low rates. 79 Dearborn-st., Rooms 6 and 7.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON FURNITURE and pianos without removal. 151 Randolph-st., Room 4.

ANY AMOUNTS FROM $25 TO $1,000 TO to loan on furniture, pianos, warehouse receipts, etc., at low rates. 95 Dearborn-st., Room 11.

CHICAGO MONEY TO LOAN—At lowest rates on improved property in sums to suit; no delay.

Municipal bonds negotiated.

Mortgages bought and sold.

Estates managed; taxes paid; rents collected.

LEWIS & KNOTT, Rooms 5 and 6 Borden Block, 99 Randolph-st.

HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR STATE Savings and Fidelity Bank books, and Scandinavian National Bank certificates. IRA HOLMES, General Broker, 86 Washington-st.

I WILL GIVE LIBERAL INTEREST IN my mining property in Colorado (title perfect) to any one furnishing some money for further development. Best of reference in city. C 67, Tribune.

MONEY TO LOAN AT CURRENT rates on real estate. R. W. HYMAN, JR., & CO., 112 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED city property in sums to suit. Inquire at 133 Dearborn-st., in bank.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, without removal. PARRY, 160 W. Monroe-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL-ESTATE security; low rate; no commissions. S. M. MILLARD, 84 La Salle-st.

MORTGAGE LOANS MADE AND first mortgages bought on improved city property and Illinois farms. KIMBALL, VOSE & CO., Tribune Building.

TO LOAN—MONEY ON CHICAGO REAL estate or choice suburban. PHILIP MYERS & CO., Room 13, 166 Randolph-st.

WANTED—ALL PEOPLE WHO WISH to borrow money on city real estate at lowest rates to call on us. GREENEBAUM SONS, 72 Dearborn-st.

WE LOAN MONEY ON CITY REAL estate at lowest rates. PETERSON & BAY, 155 East Randolph-st.

WANTED—$5,000 FOR FIVE YEARS on real-estate security worth $15,000; no commission. Address Z 56, Tribune office.

$10,000 TO LOAN ON IMPROVED real estate at 6 per cent; can close without delay. H. P. CALDWELL, 125 Clark-st., Room 9.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

SOUTH SIDE.

430 WABASH-AV.—TWO EXCELLENT rooms, suitable for one or two parties in room, with board.

NORTH SIDE.

246 EAST INDIANA-ST.—1 DOUBLE room to rent, with first-class board.

HOTELS.

ANDERSON'S EUROPEAN HOTEL—163-165 South Clark-st.; rooms from 75c.

CLARENCE HOUSE, STATE AND HARRISON-sts.—In business centre. Rooms, with board, $1.50 to $2.00 per day; per week, $7 to $14. Also furnished rooms rented without board.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL, TRIBUNE Block—Is the largest and best European hotel in the city, having 162 rooms, ranging from 75c to $2 per day, according to location. Thomson's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTEN, Prop.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—AND ROOM, BY A LADY, with widow or elderly couple living alone, no other boarders. Address Z 70, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND PLEASANT ROOMS, North Side, for man and wife and child 2 years old. Address C 47, Tribune office.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—A GENT OF 28 WISHES to marry some lady with money; no objection to age or widows. Address C 54, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—ELMER: IF YOU SEE this come home at once and save your mother's life. F. E. AUSTIN, Mendota.

PERSONAL—B 29: WRITE AND EXPLAIN your absence. When can I see you? Give full particulars. LUXUS.

A. O. SLAUGHTER,

Banker & Broker.

MEMBER NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Buys and sells on commission Stocks, Bonds, and Local Securities, and makes liberal advances to responsible parties.

Many very good Bonds are now selling at prices that pay a very fair rate of interest.

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Member New York Stock Exchange.

Stocks and Bonds handled on commission.
Careful attention given to investments.
All good Local Securities bought and sold.

DAY, FIELD & COLBRON,

All securities dealt in at the NEW YORK, BOSTON, and PHILADELPHIA Stock Exchanges bought and sold on commission and carried on margin.
Interest allowed on deposits.

John H. Wrenn & Co.

80 Washington-st., corner Dearborn.

Stocks and bonds bought and sold on commission at the New York Stock Exchange, and carried on margins. New York correspondents—HATCH & FOOTE, 12 Wall-st.

JOHN H. WRENN,
WM. B. WRENN,
GEORGE H. GODDARD,
Member New York Stock Exchange.

$10 TRY IT. WHEAT. $200

$10, $20, $50, $100, $500,

Invested in our new and only safe plan of Speculating in Wheat Stocks, etc., quick and profits large. Now is the best season to take hold. Write for our pamphlet, etc., giving particulars. Sent Free. FLEMING & MILLER, Brokers, 170 Washington-st., Chicago.

$250 STOCKS. $500.

PERSONS WISHING TO OPERATE IN

STOCKS,

to the extent of $50 to $1,000 or upwards, should write to

HENRY L. RAYMOND & CO.,
No. 4 Pine Street, New York.

Refer by permission to prominent Bankers, State Senators, and leading Business Houses. References and complete information concerning Wall street operations mailed to intending investors.

CORRESPONDENTS:
MATTHEWS & JUDD, Bankers, Scranton, Pa.
R. R. SISK & CO., Brokers, Harrisburg, Pa.
CONKLING, ANDREWS & CO., Chicago, Ill.
EDWARD L. MOON, Broker, Cleveland, Ohio.

ESTABLISHED..............1859

A. M. WRIGHT & CO.,

Commission Merchants,

26 & 28 Chamber of Commerce, Chicago.

Receivers and Shippers.

GRAIN and PROVISIONS bought and sold for future delivery or carried on margins.

Our National Debt is about

$2,097,803,889. SAFE

Yet the DIEBOLD Safes guard greater values than this for the Banks and Leading Firms of Chicago.
J. W. NORRIS, Gen. Agt.,
57 State-st., Chicago.

UNCLE RUFUS

On the Outlook—Decline in Stocks—Prognostications of the Future.

New York Hour, March 4.

The recent decline in the stock market has compelled many people to realize how worthless the majority of securities are in which they have been dealing so extensively. It will be interesting to the investor to turn back and see what many of these securities on the New York Stock Exchange were worth in the market four or five years ago. Today, with short crops, with the great excess of imports over exports, in Europe as well as here, and only gold to send in return for our imports, with the cessation of the sale of all stocks and bonds based on new railroad enterprises, the shrinkage must continue. Enormous crops in 1878, 1879, and 1880, and the failure of crops in Europe, fostered the wildest schemes of railroad construction and placed us in a very unhealthy financial condition. Where in 1872 there were 52,000 miles of railroad in the United States, at the close of 1881 there were 103,000, and with the completion of the roads now in process of construction we shall have at the close of the year 1882 about 115,000 miles of railroad—with not any more business for them than we had five years ago. Vanderbilt may remodel his statement of 1877, that "there were five trunk lines and only business for two," and say in 1882, "there are ten trunk lines and only business for two."

In twenty-five or fifty years from now, when the country has grown to a population of 100,000,000 people, and these roads have been refined in the crucibles of the receiver and retainer of their assets, they may be worth bidding in at auction. Meanwhile, the lambs who are crowding forward to be shorn had better consider carefully how many more times they can afford to contribute wool to the shearers, and the merchants who have been investing on the basis of big crops here and famine in Europe should take an inventory of their stock in hand before putting up any more margin in Wall street. Brokers are beginning to realize that $10,000 saved in office expenses is equal to $10,000 made, and as there are 1,500 new offices to rent this spring, many of them will put their ideas into practical form. The sanguine landlord evidently thought that all the country people were going to move to town to speculate; but since the recent decline in gift enterprises the bank account of the majority of brokers has grown mournfully less and their customers have been cleaned out.

With the bursting and winding up of these new railroad schemes, a vast amount of labor that is now employed will not be needed, for this means a shutting down of the iron and coal mines, blast-furnaces, rolling-mills, and a sudden stoppage of the locomotive and car shops and every interest connected with railroad building, so that hundreds of thousands of men who are at present engaged in these industries will in a short time be thrown out of employment to swell the number of applicants for work in an already oversupplied labor market.

The eyes of all Europe are turned to this country—those who can read have seen the glowing accounts of our resources and are anxious to come to our shores, and those who are ignorant have friends here who send over money for their fares. It is predicted that the number of immigrants this year will be limited only by the steamship accommodations for bringing them.

We shall soon be no more a Nation of Americans, but of Irish, German, English, Scotch, French, Scandinavian, Italian, Spanish, with a few scattering Russians, Indians, Chinese, Jews, and a very few Americans.

The variations of the stock market during the past week have been wide, violent, and unsympathetic to the men on the wrong side. At one time the bulls seemed to feel bad and the bears felt good; at another the bulls felt good and the bears bad in turn. These fluctuations will continue to be produced by those who deal in other people's money and securities, and each time the fluctuations will reach a lower level than on the previous one until the bottom is reached.

RUFUS HATCH.

HOMES FOR CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 6.—The proposition to establish a soldiers' home for disabled Confederate soldiers is being discussed in some parts of the State, but no definit conclusion has been reached. A citizen of Independence County writes to the editor of the Batesville *Guard*: "I believe that two mills ought to be levied on all taxable property in the State, to be appropriated to the maintenance of a soldiers' home. I do not think it would take that amount of revenue to maintain the home, but what surplus there might be should be divided each year among those who were maimed for life by the loss of a leg or arm. Some people may object to an object of this kind on account of the tax it would require to keep it up. If there are such I would say this to them: If you are a Southern man or woman and resided in the South before the War you ought to have thought of this then. Perhaps you were urging these men to do battle for your cause; they went and returned cripples for life, and now you should open your purse and extend a well-filled hand in their behalf. And if you were a Northern man and have taken up your abode in the South since the War, then these men are your friends and neighbors, and it would well become you to help them."

We need hardly add that the proposition is not favorably received by the taxpayers.

A sure means of becoming useful and popular, in this section at least, is to keep St. Jacobs Oil on hand. Then, when people are seized with rheumatism or neuralgia, they use your remedy, get well, praise you, and buy some for future use.

BUSINESS.

Stocks Weak and Active, Closing with a Slight Improvement.

Two Boston Failures Affect the Market Unfavorably.

The Produce Markets More Active and Lower—Partly Depressed by Financial News.

Hog Products Unusually Weak, Especially Pork—Grain Drooping in Sympathy.

FINANCIAL.

Stocks were moderately active, and, as has of late been the rule, with activity, were weak. Rumors of trouble in Boston were the most potent cause of the decline, and Boston, "which frightens easily," was a free seller. Toward the close the market rallied a little, and the final quotations did not show serious losses, but the tone of the market for the day must be described as feverish and unsettled.

Good selling was reported by those who usually make the market. Sage cannot belong to the latter class, as he says he has been buying Western Union.

One of the rumors was of a forthcoming report from the Secretary of the Interior taking strong ground in favor of the forfeiture of lapsed land-grants. This was specially directed against Northern Pacific, which did not suffer much. It will take more than a manifesto from the Secretary of the Interior to disturb its land-grant.

Burlington & Quincy, Rock Island, and Union Pacific were depressed by sales on Boston account.

A Wall street paper claims to have it from the best authority—namely: the books of the company—that the Wabash road last year fell behind earning its interest $1,250,000; in addition it paid out as dividends on preferred stock $1,200,000; so that the total deficit for the year is $2,450,000.

The production of anthracite coal for the week ended Feb. 25, 1882, was 276,765 tons, against 440,808 tons the same time last year; and for the year from Jan. 1, 1882, 3,119,323 tons, against 3,495,488 tons same time last year—a decrease of 194,043 tons and 376,165 tons for the week and year respectively.

The returns of the foreign trade of the whole United States for the month of January show that the imports for that month are $11,500,000 larger than in January, 1881, while the exports are $9,370,000 less. For the first seven months of the current fiscal year the imports of goods show a gain of $39,000,000, while in the exports there is a decrease of $79,000,000. The exports (exclusive of specie), however, for that period have exceeded the imports by $73,000,000, the excess of exports for the same period of the last fiscal year being $190,000,000, so that on the seven months' trade there is a decrease of $117,000,000 in the surplus of exports over imports.

Kiernan says: "Large sums were borrowed in New England last week for the account of a prominent Wall-street operator. Some of the foreign houses think the rate of exchange will decline this week to a point which will wipe out the profit in shipments of gold. The Windsor Hotel party talk as bearish as ever, but there are indications that some of the members of that party have thought it time to stop selling, and there are said to be some large foreign orders to buy at a decline. St. Paul loaned at 3 per cent. An officer of the road says he expects to see St. Paul sell at 120 within thirty days. It is stated that the company has contracted for building about ninety miles of road in the Jim River Valley. President Baldwin, of the Louisville & Nashville, said that negotiations for the issue of the debenture bonds were progressing favorably. There is a rumor that Louisville City stock brought only 60. No one has authority to say that the Denver dividend will be passed. Some of the largest stockholders, however, have expressed the opinion that it will be better to keep the money for the dividend in the treasury. In view of this fact, the probabilities are that the dividend will be passed. There is a rumor that a pool had been formed to squeeze the short interest in Denver this week. Friends of this movement assert that if the road did not earn fully 1½ per cent the current quarter the surplus in the treasury would more than make good the deficiency. Insiders say, however, that the Denver Company has never paid a dividend which was not earned, and that it will not begin now. They say the road will earn $8,000,000 gross this year, and fully 6 per cent on the stock."

The following shows the quotations made March, 1881, and the fluctuations of the active stocks yesterday:

Stocks.	Closing Mar'h 6, 1881.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Alton	......	129	129	129	129
Western Union	115	78⅜	78¾	77⅛	78⅜
C., B. & Q.	......	130	130	128¾	128¾
Canada Southern	82¾	47	47⅛	46⅜	47
C., C. & I. C.	24⅞	10	10	9⅞	9⅞
Rock Island	136	131¼	131¼	130	130
Illinois Central	133½	133¾	133¾	133⅛	133⅛
Manhattan	41½	55	55	51½	53
New York Central	147¾	132	132	131	131¾
New York "L."	......	106	106	105	106
Metropolitan "L."	122	91	91	90	90
C., C., C. & I.	89	78¼	78¼	77⅛	77⅛
Erie	49¾	37⅛	37⅛	35⅞	36
Do preferred	90¾	76⅛	76⅛	75	75
Michigan Central	113⅝	81¾	81¾	81	81⅛
Lake Shore	128⅛	114⅛	114⅛	113⅝	114¼
Northwestern	124⅝	131⅛	131⅛	130⅝	130⅞
Do preferred	136⅝	141	141⅛	140	140⅜
St. Paul	111⅝	110⅝	110⅝	108⅞	108⅝
Do preferred	122⅝	122	122	122	122
Omaha	45⅛	32¾	33	31⅛	32
Do preferred	102⅛	100⅛	100⅛	99⅛	99⅝
Lake Erie & W.	58	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛
C., St. L. & N. O.	63	73	73	73	73
Chattanooga	91⅛	64	64	64	64
Wabash, St. L. & P.	47	33⅝	34	33⅝	33⅝
Do preferred	90⅛	57⅛	57⅛	55⅝	56⅞
Louisville & Nash.	92⅛	78⅛	78⅛	75	76⅛
Reading	70	58	58⅛	57	58
L. B. & W.	......	40	40	40	40
Union Pacific	122⅝	113⅛	113⅛	111⅛	112⅛
Ohio & Mississippi	46⅛	31⅛	31⅛	30⅛	31
H. & St. Joe, pfd.	105⅛	85⅛	85⅛	82	82
Northern Pacific	46⅛	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛
Do preferred	78⅛	71	71	69⅞	70⅛
Kansas & Texas	46⅛	30⅛	30⅛	29⅛	29⅛
Del., Lack. & W.	123⅛	123⅛	123⅛	122⅛	123⅛
Del. & Hudson	132⅛	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
New Jersey Central	107⅛	91⅛	91⅛	90⅛	91
Pacific Mail	56⅛	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛
St. L. & San Fran.	39	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛
Ontario & Western	37⅛	23⅛	23⅛	23	23
Erie seconds	100	97	97	95⅛	96
Central Pacific	......	89⅛	89⅛	88⅛	88⅛
Chesp. & Ohio	24⅛	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛
Do 1st preferred	35⅛	31⅛	31⅛	29⅛	31
Denver & R. G.	100⅛	58⅛	58⅛	56⅛	57⅛
Peoria, D. & E.	41⅛	29⅛	29⅛	28⅛	29
Missouri Pacific	......	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
Texas Pacific	......	40⅛	40⅛	38⅛	39⅛
Ohio Central	33⅛	20⅛	20⅛	19⅛	19⅛
Oregon	......	130	130	129	130
Pullman P. C. Co.	140⅛	126	126	126	126
Met. "L." bonds	......	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
Richmond & Dan.	......	125	125	120	120
Nor. & W.	......	48⅛	48⅛	48	48⅛
East Tennessee	......	11⅛	12	11⅛	11⅛
Manitoba	......	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛
Roch. & Pitts	......	31	31	30⅛	30⅛

Railroad earnings: Denver & Rio Grande, fourth week in February, $112,347, against $94,169 for the same time last year; present mileage, 1,062, and last year 551. Hannibal & St. Joseph, same time, $39,400, and in 1881 $30,700. St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba, fourth week in February, $102,200; increase, $64,400. Wabash, fourth week in February, increase, $2,150. St. Louis & San Francisco, Jan. 1 to Feb. 28, $501,000; increase, $110,400.

In reporting the clearings of week before last, the *Public* states that ten cities report smaller exchanges than in the corresponing week last year—a state of things which has not been witnessed before for a long time. The indications of declining business at some of the great centres of wholesale trade, which we then observed as likely to be followed by a shrinkage in trade elsewhere, have not proved deceptive. Prices are higher than a year ago, and transfers of like quantities of products would result in larger exchanges, but the decline of 5.7 per cent outside of New York indicates a decrease of at least 12 per cent in quantities of products transferred.

"Northwest" reports to the New York *Journal of Commerce* that before the heavy rains of March 1 all his correspondents had said that the winter wheat had had all the rain it could stand. Very fortunately the weather cleared off mild, and provided the floods recede rapidly we have this crop yet in good shape.

In regard to the petition of the McCalmonts in the United States courts for a permanent injunction restraining the issue of the Reading deferred bonds, Mr. Gowen says that if the decision of the Berks County Court, which recently declared the deferred-bond scheme legal, should be sustained by the Supreme Court of the State its ruling would be final, there being no appeal to the United States Court, because the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania is the highest authority on questions relating to corporations chartered under the State laws.

Gould, Huntington, and Stanford had a long conference Friday about the relations of the St. Louis & San Francisco Road and the Atlantic & Pacific. The amount of securities offered by the latter to raise funds to build an independent line to San Francisco was $16,500,000, and after Messrs. Gould and Huntington got control of the San Francisco stock the Atlantic & Pacific Directors declared that they would go on and build just the same, and iterated the call for $16,500,000. This afternoon, however, it was announced that "the company has reduced the amount for the present to $6,000,000," and will make allotment accordingly.

The Lancashire cotton manufactories have tired of paying more for cotton and getting no more for their prints, and have shut down for two weeks.

Government bonds were unchanged. There was a slight improvement in the demand.

Foreign exchange continues strong, with very light offerings of bills.

Chicago bank clearings were $7,000,000. Loans were not active. Rates were quoted at 6@7 per cent. New York exchange advanced between banks to 25c per $1,000 premium.

Wabash 5s sold at 84½, Chicago City Railway 4½s at 100, and West Division 6s at 107.

The following were elected officers of the Iron Silver Mining Company at its annual meeting: President, T. F. Mason, New York; Vice-President, J. S. Newbury, Detroit; Trustees, J. Houghton, T. B. Brooks, of New York; A. R. Whitney, W. H. Stevens, Detroit; Dr. Dongan, Leadville; L. H. Peirce, Chicago.

The net earnings for the twenty-three months ending Feb. 1, 1882, were $761,361.44. A dividend of 20c per share was declared payable March 25.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, March 6.—Speculation on the Stock Exchange was dull and weak today, and values are ½ to 8 lower generally than at the close yesterday. The market opened 1¾ lower for Oregon & Transcontinental, 1⅜ lower for Chesapeake & Ohio first preferred and Lake Erie & Western, 1¼ lower for Northwestern preferred and Richmond & Allegheny, 1 lower for Standard Mining and Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, and generally a fraction lower for the remainder of the list. The record of the dealings was an almost steady decline from the opening to the close, Louisville & Nashville and Missouri Pacific being the only stocks that rallied at any time above a fraction.

The money market was easy on call to borrowers on pledge of stock collateral at 4@5 per cent, closing at 4@5 per cent. Holders of Government bonds were supplied at 3@3½ per cent. Time loans are quoted at 6 per cent, and prime mercantile discounts at 5½@6 per cent.

Bonds under the 107th call to the amount of $741,000 were presented at the Sub-Treasury for prepayment today.

The sterling exchange market was dull. The nominal asking quotations are 486½ for 60-day bills and 490½ for demand. Actual business was done at 485½@485¾ for 60-day bills, 489½@480 for demand, 490¼@491 for cable transfers, and 483½@484 for commercial bills.

Railroad mortgages were active at generally declining prices. Boston, Hartford & Erie firsts sold down from 50½ to 49½. Canada Southern firsts declined from 93½ to 92, and returned to 93½. Denver & Rio Grande firsts rose from 112¼ to 113⅝, and returned to 112½. East Tennessee incomes advanced from 52 to 52¼, and sold down to 51¼. Erie consolidated seconds rose from 96⅞ to 97, and sold down to 96. Kansas & Texas consols declined from 102⅜ to 100⅝. Kansas Pacific consols advanced from 102½ to 102⅝, and reacted to 102. New Jersey Central consols rose from 112½ to 113¼. St. Louis & San Francisco seconds, Class B, advanced from 87 to 87½, and sold down to 86½. Texas Pacific incomes rose from 65 to 65½, and reacted to 64⅛. St. Louis & San Francisco seconds, class C, advanced from 85¾ to 86½; Chesapeake & Ohio, class B, declined from 79 to 78½; do currency 6s from 47 to 45; Chicago & Indiana Central incomes from 56½ to 56; Denver & Rio Grande constructions from 101 to 100½; East Tennessee consols from 74½ to 73; Erie funding 5s from 94 to 93½; Kansas & Texas general 6s from 80 to 78; do seconds from 62 to 61¼; Louisville & Nashville general 6s from 98 to 97½; Lake Erie & Western incomes from 53 to 52; New Orleans & Pacific firsts from 89 to 88; Ohio & Mississippi seconds from 122 to 121½; Ohio Central incomes from 40 to 37; Delaware, Lackawanna & Western 7s of 1907 from 130 to 127½; St. Paul & Sioux City firsts from 112 to 111½; Toledo, Delphos & Burlington incomes from 25 to 24; Richmond & Danville 6s from 103 to 101½; Alton & Terre Haute firsts sold at 119; South Carolina Railroad seconds at 85.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, March 6.—Governments were unchanged, except for extended 5s, which are ⅛ higher.

Railroad bonds were generally weak.

State securities were irregular.

Share speculation opened weak and ⅛@1 lower than Saturday's closing prices, the latter for Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, while Lake Erie & Western opened 1⅛ lower and Richmond & Danville 1 lower, at 130. In the early trade a decline of ¼@5 was recorded, in which Richmond & Danville, Louisville & Nashville, Hannibal & St. Joe preferred, Memphis & Charleston, and Denver & Rio Grande were most prominent. Succeeding this was a recovery of ⅛@1¼, the latter for Louisville & Nashville, but the market again fell off ¼@3, Richmond & Danville, Chesapeake & Ohio first preferred, Louisville & Nashville, Union Pacific, and Denver & Rio Grande being conspicuous in the downward movement. Towards noon an advance of ⅛@1¼ was recorded, Chesapeake & Ohio first preferred leading therein. Between boards a decline of ⅛@1¼ took place, the latter for Union Pacific, followed by a recovery of ⅛@1, Louisville & Nashville leading, while Memphis & Charleston sold down 5, at 54. In late dealings a decline of ⅛@1⅞ (Denver & Rio Grande, Wabash preferred, and Colorado coal being prominent therein) was followed in the final dealings by an advance of ⅛@1¼, in which Denver & Rio Grande, Wabash preferred and Reading were prominent, while Richmond & Danville sold up 5, at 125. Memphis & Charleston closed 1 lower. The market closed strong. Transactions aggregated 420,000 shares.

Money, 5@6. Prime mercantile paper, 5½@6.

Sterling exchange steady at 485¾; demand, 490.

GOVERNMENTS.

6s	100¾	4s	118
5s	102¼	Pacific 6s of 1895	125
4½s	113⅝		

BONDS.

Central Pacific	114	U. P. preferred	115¾
Erie seconds	95⅛	U. P. land grant (off)	113¾
Lehigh & W. (off'd)	105⅛	U. P. sinking fund	119
Louisiana consols	64	Virginia 6s	33
Missouri 6s	112	Virginia consols	60⅛
St. Joe	112	Virginia deferred	14
St. Paul & S. C.	111⅛	Tex. Pac. land grants	64⅛
Tennessee 6s	50⅛	Tex. Pac. (R. G. Div.)	80⅛
Tennessee new	50⅛		

STOCKS.

Adams	140	Northern Pacific pref.	70⅛
Alton & T. H.	28	Northwestern	130⅛
Do preferred	78	Do preferred	140⅛
American	92	New York Central	131⅛
B., C. R. & N.	78	Ohio Central	19⅛
Canada Southern	46⅛	Ohio & Miss.	30⅛
C., C. & I. C.	9⅛	Do preferred	[illegible]
Central Pacific	88⅛	Ontario & Western	23⅛
Ches. & Ohio	20⅛	Pacific Mail	40⅛
Do 1st preferred	31	Panama	190
Do 2d preferred	22	P., D. & E.	28⅛
Chicago & Alton	129	Pittsburg	131
Do preferred	135	Reading	58⅛
C., B. & Q.	128⅛	Rock Island	130
C., St. L. & N. O.	73	St. L. & San F.	33
Cin., San. & Clev.	48	Do preferred	38
Clev. & Col.	77⅛	Do 1st preferred	80
Del. & Hudson	106⅛	St. Paul	108⅛
Del., Lack. & W.	123⅛	Do preferred	122
Denver & Rio Grande	57⅛	St. Paul, M. & M.	111⅛
Erie	36	St. Paul & Omaha	32
Do preferred	75	Do preferred	99⅛
Fort Wayne	134⅛	Texas Pacific	39⅛
H. & St. Joe	82	Union Pacific	112⅛
Do preferred	82	United States	73
Harlem	200	W., St. Louis & P.	33⅛
Houston & Texas	65	Do preferred	56⅛
Illinois Central	133⅛	Fargo	125
I., B. & W.	40	Western Union	78⅛
Kansas & Texas	29⅛	East Tennessee	11⅛
L. E. & W.	29⅛	Do preferred	20
Lake Shore	114⅛	Caribou	2
Louis. & Nash.	74⅛	Central Arizona	2
L., N. A. & C.	65	Excelsior	1
M. & C. 1st pref.	12⅛	Homestake	14
Do 2d preferred	9	Little Pittsburg	1
Mem. & Charleston	53	Ontario	35⅛
Michigan Central	81⅛	Quicksilver	11⅛
Missouri Pacific	94⅛	Do preferred	58⅛
Mobile & Ohio	20⅛	Silver Cliff	1
Morris & Essex	122	Standard	15⅛
Nash. & Chatt.	65	Sutro	⅛
New Jersey Cen.	91⅛	Robinson	3
Norfolk & Western	48⅛	South Pacific	2 60-100
Northern Pacific	32⅛		

BOSTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, March 6.—The stock market has been pretty busy for a Monday, but lower prices are the rule. The embarrassment of Charles A. Sweet & Co. was a great surprise to the street, and this, in connection with a heavy market in New York, served to unsettle prices here, and create more or less of an uneasy feeling. In railroad bonds Atlantic & Pacific 6s sold at 93½, while the incomes declined from 33½ to 30½@30¼; Hartford & Erie 7s were weak, selling at 50½ to 48½; Mexican Central 7s were also weak, selling at 75½ to 74; Connotton Valley 7s, which were strong on Saturday at 60, sold today at 54, and the bonds of the Straitsville Division sold at 42½; Ogdensburg & Lake Champlain incomes weakened from 55 to 53; Pullman 7s sold at 104; and Eastern 4½s at 107.

In railroad stocks, New York & New England declined from 49½ to 45; Old Colony was steady at 125½; Atchison opened ⅛ lower, at 84⅛, declined at the second call to 83, and after the call to 81¼, recovering, however, to 82 on the last sales; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy declined from 131 to 129¾@129; Union Pacific sold down to 112; Little Rock lost 5, to 50, and Pere Marquette 1, to 92; do common sold at 21½; Wisconsin Central declined 2, to 15; Toledo, Delphos & Burlington held firm at 6⅛, while Connotton Valley lost 5; Bell Telephone declined from 129⅞ to 128.

BOSTON, March 6.—Stocks closed as follows:

Water Power	5⅛	C., B. & Q.	129
Boston Land	7⅛	Cin., San. & Cleve.	23⅛
A. & T. land grant 7s	112	Eastern R. R.	31
Boston, H. & E. 7s	48⅛	Flint & P. M.	21⅛
Eastern 4½s	107	L. R. & Ft. S.	46
L. R. & Ft. S. 1s	110	N. Y. & N. E.	45
N. Y. & N. E. 7s	113	Old Colony	125⅛
A. & T. R. R.	81⅛	Rutland pfd	24
Boston & Albany	165	Wisconsin Central	15
Boston & Maine	145⅛	Flint & P. M. pfd	92⅛

THE CLEARING-HOUSES SHOW AN ENORMOUS GAIN FOR THE WEEK, BUT LESS TRADE THAN LAST YEAR.

BOSTON, March 6.—From the *Post*: The following table shows the total gross exchanges at twenty-four leading clearing-houses in the United States—twenty-three being for the week ending March 4, and one (Louisville) for the week ending March 2:

New York	$1,084,843,163	Cleveland	$2,231,432
Boston	73,856,362	Indianapolis	2,314,000
Philadelphia	57,591,625	New Haven	1,217,471
Chicago	54,028,925	Memphis	899,767
Cincinnati	18,900,000	Columbus	1,261,065
St. Louis	17,784,464	Peoria	892,341
Baltimore	14,251,743	Springfield	806,718
New Orleans	9,137,496	Worcester	859,872
San Francisco	13,779,065	Lowell	489,976
Pittsburg	7,715,375	Syracuse	415,072
Milwaukee	7,582,000		
Louisville	6,720,341	Total	$1,385,493,363
Providence	4,433,400	Outside of New	
Kansas City	2,830,700	York	300,650,200

The exhibit this week is a satisfactory one as compared with that of last week, but most decidedly unsatisfactory when compared with that of the corresponding week of last year, indicating that the volume of general trade in the country in nowise compares with that of last year, but still maintains a healthy position as compared with some of the previous weeks of the current year. Outside of New York in the country at large clearings show a gain of 4.9, against a loss of 5 per cent last week and a gain of 8.5 per cent the previous week. In the West some of the larger cities continue to show enormous gains, indicating a prosperous state of trade. Chicago, with a "booming" run of trade, gained 41.6 per cent, against 23 last week. St. Louis, having recovered from the adverse influences at work the previous week, shows a gain of 12.9, against a loss of 3.2. Kansas City shows a noticeably large increase of 52.2. Milwaukee gained 32.5, against 56.6; Indianapolis 10, against a loss of 11.4; Columbus a total of $1,264,065, against $848,160 last week; and Peoria $892,341, against $722,587.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, March 6—5 p. m.—Consols—Money, 100 5-16; account, 100 11-16.

American securities—Illinois Central, 137; New York Central, 135; Erie, 38⅛; do seconds, 99; Reading, 31.

Amount of bullion gone in, £121,000.

PARIS, March 6.—Rentes, 84f.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, March 6.—Sight exchange on New York, $2.00 per $1,000 premium; sterling exchange, 486½.

MINING NEWS.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 6.—Mining stocks today were active and irregular. A very large business was done in Robinson and State Line Nos. 2 and 3. Robinson fluctuated between 365 and 405, closing at 395. State Line Nos. 2 and 3 declined from 83 to 78, closing at 80. South Pacific was steady at 270 to 260, and Chrysolite advanced to 420. Sales at both exchanges, 205,705 shares.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., March 6.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Allouez Mining Co.	2⅜	Ridge	⅛
Calumet & H.	230	Silver Islet	19
Catalpa	19-32	Osceola	31
Pewabic	11	Huron	2
Quincy	45		

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 6.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Alpha	1⅛	Martin White	7⅛
Alta	3⅛	Mexican	9⅛
Bechtel	5-16	Mono	1⅛
Belcher	1-32	Noonday	5-16
Best & Belcher	6⅛	Northern Belle	10
Bodie	4⅛	Ophir	4⅛
Bullion	1	Oro	5-16
Bulwer	2	Overman	9-16
California	7-16	Potosi	1⅛
Choliar	1⅛	Savage	1⅛
Con. Virginia	1	Sierra Nevada	11⅛
Crown Point	15-32	Union Con	11⅛
Eureka Con	12⅛	Wales	1⅛
Exchequer	9-16	Yellow Jacket	21-32
Gould & Curry	3⅛	Scorpion	25-32
Hale & Norcross	1⅛	Mount Diablo	6⅛

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Monday, March 6:

CITY PROPERTY.

West Harrison st, s e cor of Sibley, n f, 25x145 ft, dated Feb. 28 (William A. Porter to James Carraher) ....$ 2,000
Hinman st, 320 ft w of Robey, n f, 25x125 6-10 ft, dated March 6 (R. W. Hyman to H. Schwarz) 600
Butterfield st, 125 ft s of Twenty-ninth, e f, 25x100 ft, dated March 4 (W. J. Ryan to Edward McGrady) 2,000
The premises No. 150 Campbell av, dated Feb. 10 (John T. Dale to James Tubbs) 3,250
Ontario st, bet Clark and Dearborn av, s f, 18⅜x109 ft, dated Feb. 25 (A. B. Crofoot to Thomas M. Fulton) 9,720
Ontario st, near the above, s f, 18 11-12x109 ft, dated Feb. 25 (same party to same) 9,750
Sangamon st, 242 ft n of Milwaukee av, e f, 22 ft to alley, improved, dated March 2 (C. H. and L. Grau to C. Andersen) 450
Ferdinand st, 214 ft w of Leavitt, n f, 24x86 ft, dated Feb. 15 (Denis Egan to P. Duffy) 110
Archer av, 91 ft s w of Beers st, s f, 24x116 ft, dated Feb. 27 (J. A. Johnson to Jerry Murphy) 750
Thirty-first st, 85 ft w of South Dearborn, n f, 25x114 ft, dated Feb. 14 (J. and M. S. Donovan to H. S. Stebbins) 1,800
High st, 185 ft s of Fullerton av, w f, 50x128 ft, improved, dated Dec. 9, 1881 (John Kuester to Karoline Mense) 2,500
West Indiana st, 120 ft w of Paulina, n f, 24x85 ft, dated March 4 (John Harvey to C. W. Fowler) 1,500
Ellis av, near Thirty-eighth st, e f, 132x204 ft, dated Jan. 31 (E. W. and T. Brown Jr. to Charles G. Wicker) 30,000
Aldine square, 49⅛ ft w of Vincennes av, s f, 22x125 ft, improved, dated Jan. 31 (E. J. and C. G. Wicker to Emily W. Brown) 10,000
Seymour st, 342 ft s of Fulton, e f, 24x126 ft, dated Sept. 10, 1881 (W. W. Phelps to S. Wakeham) 600
West Lake st, 100 ft w of Sheldon, n f, 20x128 3-10 ft, improved, dated Feb. 16 (George S. Moulton to William S. Marshall) 4,500
Carpenter st, 110 ft s of Lake, w f, 26 4-10x117 ft, dated Feb. 8 (Alfred Ordway to Henry H. Ahle) 2,000
Mohawk st, 216 ft s of Eugenie, w f, 24x70 ft, improved, dated March 4 (F. and E. Bening to Matthias Kirch) 2,600
Hope st, 218 ft w of Blue Island av, s f, 30x70⅛ ft, improved, dated March 1 (Francis Bradley to Pieroni and Cinoci) 2,750
Bryson st, 261 ft w of North Robey, s f, 57 98-100x132 ft, dated Feb. 10 (William H. Bradley to Marie Ursin) 1,600
Loomis st, s w cor of Twentieth, e f, 28x120 ft, dated Feb. 1 (John Kralovec et al. to T. Moravec) 1,200
Loomis st, 53 ft n of Twentieth, e f, 50x120 ft, dated Feb. 6 (same party to Frank Steiner) 1,800
Van Horn st, 205 ft e of Oakley av, s f, 25x125 ft, dated Feb. 6 (J. H. Eoff to M. Wesely) 400
West Nineteenth st, 75 ft e of Hoyne av, n f, 200x125 ft, dated March 6 (R. W. Hyman to Frank Nowak) 4,000
Ashland av, 125 ft n of Jane st, e f, 44x130 ft, dated March 6 (John G. Glaser to Jacob May) 2,525
Michigan st, 100 ft w of North Clark, n f, 20x100 ft, dated Feb. 7 (William Bamcard to Laura A. Monaghan) 2,500
Belden av, 188 ft w of Hurlbut st, n f, 48x124 ft, dated March 3 (F. and E. Becker to George A. Misch) 5,000
Forest av, 25 ft n of Thirty-eighth st, w f, 50x124 ft, dated March 2 (M. A. and S. E. Brown to James Hannman) 2,500
Blue Island av, n e cor of Thirteenth place, triangle of 35x67x52 ft, dated March 4 (Michael Shinnars to C. F. Schumacher et al.) 2,300
Hurlbut st, 214 ft n e of Clybourn av, s e f, 28⅜ ft, dated March 6 (C. and J. Becker to E. Wilhelm) 1,000
The premises No. 649 Walnut st, dated March 3 (Charles W. Farnham to Elizabeth Barton) 4,000
North Wells st, n e cor of Whiting, w f, 30 ft to alley, dated Oct. 5, 1881 (Richard McCleevey to James Sullivan) 3,500
Blue Island av, 151 ft n e of Lincoln st, s f, 24x100 ft, dated Sept. 21, 1881 (estate of A. Sutton to Luke Coyne) 1,000
West Twenty-first st, 50 ft w of Robey, s f, 25x125 ft, improved, dated March 6 (C. and W. Ahlgrim to C. Weir) 2,000

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Dummy road, near Walsh st, e f, 25 ft to alley, dated Feb. 20 (Simon Florsheim to Jacob Wolf) ....$ 750
Racine av, 286⅛ ft n of Wrightwood av, e f, 25x124⅛ ft, dated March 6 (Albert Wisner to R. S. Walsh) 750

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Wentworth av, 25 ft n of Fifty-second st, e f, 25x124 ft, dated March 2 (P. J. Flynn to J. McAuliffe) 665
Ashland av, 175 ft n of Forty-eighth st, e f, 25x121 ft, dated March 3 (R. Berger to L. Koch) 300
Fifty-first st, near Bissell, s f, 100x125 ft, dated March 3 (Jacob Kettner to A. J. Thomas) 3,200
Hanover st, 100 ft s of Fifty-second, e f, 200x125 ft, dated March 3 (A. E. Guild Jr. to A. J. Thomas) 2,000
Paulina st, 131 ft north of Forty-eighth, w f, 25x125⅛ ft, dated Feb. 27 (S. E. Gross to H. Bohua) 250
Paulina st, adjoining the above, 25x124⅛ ft, dated Feb. 27 (Same to J. Bohua) 250
Washington av, 100 ft s of Fifty-eighth st, e f, 100x150 ft, dated Feb. 8 (I. E. and W. T. Lindley to Marcus Levie) 2,500
Gordon st, n e cor of Marshall, s f, 50x126⅛ ft, dated March 6 (John Callaghan to Michael Lynch) 3,200

WEST OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Fairfield av, 98⅛ ft s of Cortland st, w f, 25x126 ft, dated June 8, 1881 (C. J. Hambleton to F. Oest) ....$ 350
Fairfield av, 73⅛ ft s of Cortland st, w f, 25x126 ft, dated June 6, 1881 (same party to John Oest) 350
Mozart st, 50 ft s of Wabansia, e f, 38x100 ft, dated Feb. 27 (R. W. Stoddard to Hans H. Winger) 1,400
Palmer av, 684 ft w of California, s f, 25x100 ft, dated Jan. 10 (John Johnston to J. and A. C. Flynn) 250

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of leading articles of produce in the city during the forty-eight hours ending at 7 o'clock Monday morning, and for the corresponding time a year ago:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS. 1882.	RECEIPTS. 1881.	SHIPMENTS. 1882.	SHIPMENTS. 1881.
Flour, bris	16,152	4,391	16,670	930
Wheat, bu	10,430	4,536	9,845	43
Corn, bu	42,487	5,291	78,300	12,800
Oats, bu	52,878	1,493	23,721	9,282
Rye, bu	1,946	1,392	4,000	
Barley, bu	17,321		10,838	509
Grass-seeds, lbs	186,527	54,520	523,704	74,128
Flaxseed, lbs	547,910		497,411	76,070
Broom-corn, lbs	32,000	12,000	39,363	
Cured meats, lbs	198,420	48,500	2,028,973	1,657
Beef, tcs			65	
Beef, bris			9	
Pork, bris		402	1,549	166
Lard, lbs	120,500		899,890	24,000
Tallow, lbs	32,950	11,225	179,830	52,000
Butter, lbs	129,240	4,745	124,800	
Dressed hogs, No.	230		565	
Live hogs, No.	5,004	1,298	3,337	3,098
Cattle, No.	1,836	1,316	2,632	2,292
Sheep, No.	366	307	398	1,577
Hides, lbs	107,400	44,192	108,600	24,700
Wool, lbs	136,996		100,091	
Potatoes, bu	16,929		4,077	
Coal, tons	7,766	4,715	491	537
Hay, tons	161	20	182	10
Lumber	1,132	211	2,552	135
Shingles	1,880		357	
Salt, bris	1,210	308	2,864	82
Eggs, pkgs	1,336	5	280	
Cheese, lbs	3,722		1,864	
Green apples, bris		1,526	337	

The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 3 cars winter wheat, 21 cars No. 2 spring, 25 cars No. 3 do, 23 cars low grades (72 wheat); 70 cars No. 2 and high mixed corn, 67 cars rejected, 24 cars other grades (131 corn); 20 cars No. 2 white and mixed oats, 69 cars low grade do (89 oats); 3 cars No. 2 rye, 19 cars No. 3 barley, 38 cars low grade do. Total, 352 cars or 185,000 bu. Inspected out: 8,695 bu wheat, 23,123 bu corn, 2,500 bu oats, 2,862 bu rye, 1,200 bu barley.

The leading produce markets were active and weak yesterday. There was a very heavy feeling in provisions, and grain was lower, with few buying orders in either department. Pork and lard went down because the majority of operators had slowly worked round to the conclusion that there are no big men under the deal, and were half afraid that capital is interested in forcing a decline. The chief point about wheat was a further widening of the discount on futures after April, though Chicago was not so weak as some other points were in that respect. It was supposed that the clique was buying for April and selling further ahead. Corn was easier in sympathy with wheat, though radically firm, being quoted higher in England. Other grain tended downwards. The receipts of grain were light, but the arrivals of No. 2 wheat showed an increase. Mess pork closed 45c lower at $16.05@16.07 for April and $16.32½@16.35 for May. Lard closed 20c lower, at $10.17½@10.20 seller April and $10.32½@10.35 for May. Short ribs closed 15c lower, at $8.95@8.97½ for May. Wheat closed ⅝c lower, at $1.26¼@1.26⅜ for April and $1.23⅞@1.23¾ for May. Corn closed ⅛c lower, at 58½@58⅝c for March and 63⅛@63¼c for May. Oats closed ⅛c lower, at 39⅞@40c for March and 43¼@43⅜c for May. Rye closed 1c lower, at 79c nominally for March, and 80c for April. Barley closed ½c lower on No. 2, at $1.02½ cash, and 2c lower on No. 3, at 78c, with seller April offered at 76c. Hogs were dull and easy at $5.90@6.30 for light and at $6.00@7.00 for heavy. Cattle were quiet and unchanged, with sales at $2.60@6.75.

The market for staple and fancy dry goods was without specially new features. A good and increasing demand is reported and the tone of the market remains healthy and firm. Boots and shoes continue to show an improving demand, and a steadily increasing inquiry for clothing, hats and caps, and millinery goods is also noted. Prices of groceries averaged firm, sugars, sirups, and coffees being specially strong. No changes were developed in the market for domestic and foreign dried fruits, trade continuing good at firm prices. Fish were active, firm, and unchanged. Dairy products sold at about last week's prices. Oils were steady. Only a moderate business was doing by dealers in pig-iron. Coal remains dull.

Trade in broom-corn is steady at last week's prices. There was a fairly active demand for green fruit at unchanged quotations. Eggs were firmer, selling generally at 18c per doz. There is no improvement to note either in hides, wool, or tallow, the former being about as inactive as they possibly could be. Metals and tinners' ware are reported active and unchanged. A brisk trade is being done in potatoes, choice foreign stock being sold as fast as it arrives, and good home-grown finding a ready market at last week's figures. Wool is unchanged. In timothy seed there were light offerings, and the market was firm at $2.45@2.47½ for prime seed. Clover seed was steady at $4.75 for prime; and flaxseed was a shade weaker at $1.20@1.30 for poor to good. The hay market was firm, but no changes in quotations were made.

Rail freights were quoted firm at the recent advance on the basis of 30c per 100 lbs of grain to New York, and 25c per 100 lbs of provisions to do. Grain to Liverpool was about 32@33c per 100 lbs. An advance of 5c per 100 lbs will occur a week hence.

The receipts of wheat at Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Toledo, and Detroit, reported yesterday, aggregated 41,000 bu. The shipments from the same ports were reported at 129,000 bu. The shipments reported from New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore were 170,000 bu.

The receipts and shipments of wheat at the leading grain markets East and West during last week were as follows:

	Received for the week.	Shipped for the week.
Chicago	82,000	56,000
Milwaukee	73,000	4,000
St. Louis	152,000	108,000
Toledo	46,000	122,000
Detroit	13,000	7,000
New York	213,000	649,000
Baltimore	34,000	198,000
Philadelphia	12,000	104,000
Total	632,000	1,238,000

The following were the exports from the four leading cities of the Atlantic seaboard for the dates named:

	Week end. Mar 4, 1882.	Since Jan. 1, 1882.	Week end. Mar 5, 1881.	Jan. 1 to March 5, 1881.
Flour, bris	115,297	931,350	142,788	1,414,440
Wheat, bu	688,000	5,856,433	1,882,159	10,899,853
Corn, bu	701,000	9,434,676	1,332,155	6,731,543
Oats, bu	2,931	46,108	1,875	23,130
Rye, bu		178,020	71,658	377,214
Barley, bu		6,075		
Pork, bris	4,124	53,991	7,316	66,282
Lard, lbs	4,088,219	52,947,574	11,209,996	82,176,276
Bacon, lbs	8,621,222	101,268,844	20,349,361	194,979,848

The following shows the receipts of several articles of produce in this city from Jan. 1, 1882, to the close of last week: 234,055 brls flour, 1,463,866 bu wheat, 8,026,622 bu corn, 4,053,128 bu oats, 229,452 bu rye, 1,488,021 bu barley, 35,753,855 lbs flaxseed, 26,244,765 lbs hog meat, 12,236,825 lbs lard, 5,861,402 lbs butter, 1,229,275 hogs, 256,591 cattle, 130,976 sheep, 11,798,093 lbs hides, 6,733,948 lbs wool, 533,553 tons coal, 44,950,000 feet lumber, 103,063 brls salt.

Milmine, Bodman & Co., of Baltimore, wrote last Saturday as follows:

There has been considerable wheat bought for export now awaiting shipment, and next week's statement of outward movement will probably show larger than this week. All markets seem now to have a scalping character, which is liable to change front suddenly any day for any conceivable cause, especially while dealers generally have no well-defined views as to future values. The country seems to be letting the deal severely alone, and there is really nothing to give markets decided character either way.

A St. Louis trader, who was here last week, writes thusly to a friend in this city:

I look at the blackboard $16.75 (for pork), and think of $17.47½, and calculate how many silk dresses I lost by not being as wise and full of faith as you were. There are 6,000 sacks of wheat here today en route from California to Richmond, Va., and more to come. The St. Louis grain market is as weak as bilge-water.

The condition of the growing winter wheat is a point on which all are not agreed. Opinions vary all the way from "no better" to "100 per cent better" than a year ago. The wheat is undoubtedly spotted with poor places, and the indications are that insects will be unusually pestiferous the coming summer.

A something which the boys called McGeogh's pocketbook made the circuit of the floor yesterday. There was nothing in it—neither the pocketbook nor the joke.

Edward S. Ewen, of New York, has issued a chart giving statistics of cotton production and movement, with prices of the leading grade, for sixteen years past both in New York and Liverpool. It is a valuable compilation for those who deal in cotton.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were active and unusually weak. The market dropped heavily under larger offerings on outside account. Some operators had advised their customers Saturday that certain parties who had been regarded as under the deal were certainly not there, but rather had the deal under them. This wakened up a fire of selling orders, and the result was a regular break, pork dropping about 3 per cent. There was little change in the tone of foreign advices, but the local hog market was called weak, and that helped the downward movement in product. The trading was almost entirely in futures.

MESS PORK—Declined 45@50c per brl from the latest prices of Saturday, and closed tame at about the inside prices of the day, at $16.00 spot and $16.27½@16.30 seller May. Sales were reported of 150 brls spot at $16.00; 500 brls seller March at $16.15; 45,000 brls seller April at $16.05@16.55; 42,000 brls seller May at $16.27½@16.85; 4,500 brls seller June at $16.50@16.80; and 2,250 brls seller the year at $15.50. Total, 115,430 brls. The following gives the range of the day, including Call Board transactions:

	Closed Saturday, bid.	Range yesterday.	Closed do, bid.
March	$16.40	$16.00 @16.15	$16.05
April	16.32½	16.05 @16.35	16.10
May	16.75	16.27½@16.85	16.32½
June	17.00	16.50 @16.80	16.47½

LARD—Declined 27½@30c from the latest prices of Saturday, and closed tame at the inside, at $10.12½ for round lots spot or seller the month and $10.32½@10.35 seller May. Sales were reported of 22,000 tcs seller April at $10.17½@10.40; 21,000 tcs seller May at $10.32½@10.55; and 24,000 tcs seller June at $10.50@10.57½. Total, 67,000 tcs. The following gives the range of the day, including Call Board transactions:

Lard.	Closed Saturday, bid.	Range yesterday.	Closed do, bid.
March	$10.50		$10.12½
April	10.37½	$10.17½@10.40	10.17½
May	10.52½	10.29½@10.55	10.32½
June	10.62½	10.40 @10.57½	10.42½

MEATS—Declined 15c per 100 lbs, and closed tame. Sales were reported of 50,000 lbs short clears at $9.25; and about 2,750,000 lbs short ribs at $8.92½@8.97½ seller April, $8.97½@9.10 seller May, $9.10@9.12½ seller June, and $9.17½@9.20 seller July. The prices of cut meats were as follows at 2:30 p. m.:

	Short ribs.	Shoulders.	L. & S. clears.	Short clears.
Loose, part salted	$8.80	$6.25	$8.90	$9.15
Do, boxed	9.05	6.20	9.15	9.40
March, loose	8.80	6.00	8.90	9.15
April, loose	8.85	6.00	8.90	9.25

Short ribs closed at $8.82½@8.85 seller April and $8.95@8.97½ seller May. Long clears were quoted at $8.75 loose and $9.00 boxed; Cumberlands, 9@9½c boxed; long-cut hams, 10½@10¾c; sweet-pickled hams quoted at 10½@10¾c for 18@16 lb averages; green hams, same average, 9@9½c.

Bacon quoted at 7½@7¾c for shoulders, 9¾@10c for short ribs, 10@10¼c for short clears, 11½@12c for hams, all canvased and packed.

BEEF—Was quiet at $10.50@11.00 for mess, $11.50@12.00 for extra mess, and $20.50@21.00 for hams.

BREADSTUFFS AND SEEDS.

FLOUR—Was dull and nominally unchanged. Sales were limited to 220 brls and 200 sacks springs, partly at $6.25, and 200 sacks low grades at $3.25. Total equal to 500 brls. Buyers were understood to be holding off for lower prices, while sellers were asking former figures. Winter flours were quoted at $5.25@7.00; shipping springs, $5.00@6.50; the low-grade springs, $3.25@4.50. Rye flour at about $5.25@5.60; and buckwheat at about $5.00@5.50 for Western.

OTHER MILLSTUFFS—Were in moderate supply and quoted firm. Sales were reported of 25 cars bran at $17.00@19.50; 6 cars middlings at $19.00@19.75; 1 car shorts at $19.00; 1 car wheat screenings at 60c per bu; 1 car coarse corn-meal at $22.50 per ton on track; 1 car do at $22.50 free on board; 1,700 brls corn-meal, partly at $2.85@2.90 per brl.

SPRING WHEAT—Was more active, and rather weak. The market for May declined 1⅛@1⅜c, and closed 1⅛c lower than on Saturday, while April closed at a decline of 1⅛c. London reported a drop of 9d per quarter in red winter, but was otherwise quoted steady. New York and Baltimore were quoted lower. our receipts of No. 2 were larger, and St. Louis was quoted down to about $1.14 for June, while there were rumors of financial troubles in Boston and stock weakness in New York. All this considered, it was rather a wonder that our wheat market did not decline more. The parties who are believed to be under the deal were supposed to be selling for May, and surmised to be buying for April. Outside of that there was little doing for next month, the trading being mostly in the longer futures. Spot wheat was dull. Car lots of No. 2 closed at about $1.25¼. No. 3 was quoted at $1.04@1.05, and rejected at 70@76c. Spot sales were reported of 17 cars No. 2 at $1.25½@1.25¾; and 24 cars by sample at 75c@$1.17. Total about 17,000 bu. Seller May opened at $1.24½@1.24¾, improved to $1.25, fell off to $1.23, advanced to $1.23¾, and closed at $1.23 bid. Seller April ranged at $1.26½@1.27¼, and June at $1.18¼@1.20¾, the latter closing at $1.18⅞. March was quoted at $1.25½@1.26¼, July at $1.12@1.13, and the year at $1.00@1.01½, all closing with the inside nominally bid. The following shows the range of the day on the principal deals, including transactions on the Call Board:

	Closed Saturday, bid.	Range yesterday.	Closed do, bid.
Fresh receipts	$1.26½	$1.25½@1.26½	$1.25¼
Seller March	1.26½	1.25½@1.26¼	1.25¼
Seller April	1.27¼	1.26½@1.27¼	1.26¼
Seller May	1.24¾	1.22¾@1.25	1.23⅞
Seller June	1.19⅞	1.18¼@1.20¾	1.18⅞

WINTER WHEAT—Sale was limited to 1 car rejected at 97c free on board.

CORN—Was more active and easier. The market advanced ⅛c early, then declined 1⅛c, and closed ⅛c lower than on Saturday. London reported an advance of 6d per qr on cargoes to arrive, and our receipts were not large for Monday, while the threatening of stormy weather tended to stiffen prices. But shippers held off for lower figures, and their attitude helped to turn futures down in sympathy with wheat. They (shippers) took hold more freely near the bottom. Fresh receipts of No. 2 closed at 58½c, and rejected at 56c. Spot sales were reported of 7 cars high-mixed at 60½@61c; 28 cars No. 2 at 58½@59½c; 2 cars do regular, at 58½c; 4 cars new-mixed at 58½c; 35 cars rejected at 58c; 27 cars by sample at 57@59c on track; 10 cars do at 59@60c free on board; and 2 cars do at 51@52c. Total about 105,000 bu. Seller May opened at 63⅞c, improved to 64c, and declined to 63⅛c, closing with the inside bid. Other futures were little better than nominal at 63½@63⅞c for June, 63½@64⅛c for July, 58⅛@59½c for April, and 58@59c for March. The following table shows the range of the day on the principal deals, including Call Board transactions:

	Closed Saturday.	Range yesterday.	Closed do, bid.
Spot, fresh receipts	58⅝	59½@59⅝	58½
Seller March	58⅝	58 @59	58
Seller April	59⅛	58⅝@59½	58⅝
Seller May	63⅞	63⅛@64	63⅛
Seller June	63⅞		

OATS—Were quite active early in the day, the market sympathizing with other grains, and declining ½c on the early deliveries and ⅛@¼c on the remote futures. Cash transactions were light. No. 2 regular being quotable at 40c and gilt-edged at 42c. Seller April was little dealt in, being quotable at 40@40¼c at the close. May opened at 43⅝c, declined to 43⅛c, advanced momentarily to 43⅝c, and closed at 43¼@43⅜c. Seller June ranged from 41⅝c to 42⅜c, closing weak at 41⅛c. Samples were in fair demand and a shade easier. Cash sales were made of 2 cars at 42c for gilt-edged No. 2 and 40c for rejected in store; 21 cars by sample at 42@43c for rejected mixed, 43⅛@44c for rejected white, 43½@44c for No. 2, and 45@45½c for No. 2 white on track; 61 cars at 42@43c for rejected mixed, 43½@45c for rejected white, and 45@47½c for good to choice No. 2 white free on board. Total equal to about 63,000 bu. The following were the closing prices of Saturday, together with the range yesterday:

No. 2 oats.	Closed Saturday, bid.	Range yesterday.	Closed do, bid.
Spot	40¼	40 @40¾	40
Seller March	40¼	40 @40¾	40
Seller April	40¾	40 @40¾	40¼
Seller May	43¾	43¼@43¾	43⅜
Seller June	42¾	41⅝@42⅜	41¼

RYE—The market was almost lifeless. No. 2 spot being quotable at 80c, with March nominally at the same figure and April at 81c. Samples were a shade easier. Cash sales were made of 6 cars by sample at 84@85c for No. 2 on track; 5 cars at 85c for No. 2 free on board. Total equal to about 5,500 bu.

BARLEY—Was dull with a weaker feeling. No. 2 selling at $1.02 for gilt-edged and No. 3 at 78c—a decline of 2c from Saturday. No. 3 seller March was held at 75½c and seller April at 76c. Canada barley is still freely offered in the sample market, the sales yesterday ranging from $1.08 to $1.10. This barley is going out steadily to both Eastern and Western markets, and it is now thought there will be very little left by the opening of navigation. Home-grown samples were quiet and a shade easier. Cash sales were made of 4 cars at $1.02½ for No. 2 fresh and 78c for No. 3 in store; 16 cars by sample at 70@90c for good to choice No. 4, and 85c for No. 3 on track. Total equal to about 10,000 bu.

SEEDS—Timothy-seed was stronger, the offerings being light and the demand quite active. Prime seed was quotable at the close at $2.45@2.47½. Clover-seed was steady at $4.75 for prime. Flaxseed was a trifle weaker, the range being $1.20@1.30 for poor to good. Sales were made of 222 bags clover-seed at $4.25@5.15, the latter for mammoth; 7 cars and 509 bags timothy seed at $2.30@2.60 for poor to choice; 14 cars flaxseed at $1.20@1.30; 25 bags buckwheat seed at 75c.

TWO O'CLOCK BOARD.

Wheat closed ⅛c higher, at $1.26½@1.26⅝ for April, $1.23⅞@1.23¾ for May, $1.18⅞@1.18⅞ for June, and $1.00⅜@1.00⅝ for the year. Sales were made of 600,000 bu at $1.26½@1.26⅝ seller April, $1.23⅞@1.23¾ seller May, $1.18⅞@1.18⅞ seller June, $1.12½@1.12⅞ seller July, and $1.00@1.00⅜ seller the year. Corn closed ⅛c higher, at 58@58½c for March, 59@59⅛c for April, 63⅛@63⅜c for May, 63⅞@63⅝c for June, and 63⅞@63⅞c for July. Sales were made of 580,000 bu at 58½c seller March, 58⅞c seller April, 63⅛@63⅜c seller May, 63⅞c seller June, and 63⅞c seller July. Oats closed ⅛c lower, at 39⅞@40c for March, 40¼@40⅜c for April, 43¼@43⅜c for May, and 41⅜@41½c for June, with sales of 135,000 bu at 43¼@43⅜c seller May and 41⅜@41⅜c seller June. Rye closed 1c lower, with sales of 25,000 bu at 80c seller April. Mess pork closed unchanged, at $16.00@16.05 for March, $16.05@16.07½ for April, $16.32½@16.35 seller May, and $16.47½@16.50 for June. Sales were made of 11,500 brls at $16.07½@16.10 seller April, $16.30@16.35 seller May, $16.47½@16.50 seller June, and $15.35 seller the year. Lard closed unchanged, at $10.17½@10.20 for April, $10.32½@10.35 for May, $10.42½@10.45 for June, $10.50@10.52½ for July, and $10.10@10.12½ for the year. Sales were made of 8,500 tcs at $10.20 seller April, $10.32½@10.35 seller May, and $10.10 seller the year. Short ribs closed unchanged, at $8.77½@8.80 for March, $8.82½@8.85 for April, $8.95@8.97½ for May, $9.05@9.10 for June, and $9.15@9.20 for July, with sales of 300,000 lbs at $8.82½@8.85 seller April and $8.97½ seller May.

GENERAL MARKETS.

BROOM-CORN—Trade is fairly active at quotations:

Choice hurl and carpet	9½@10
Green, self-working	9 @ 9½
Red-tipped, self-working	9
Inferior and common	7 @ 8
Crooked	5 @ 7
Whisk-brush corn	10 @15

BEANS—Are steady, good to choice selling at $3.00@4.00, with common stock selling at $2.00@2.50.

BAGGING—There was a steady and unchanged market. We quote:

Stark	23	Burlaps	11 @12
Otter Creek	19	Gunnies, single	13½@14
Lewiston	22	Gunnies, double	22 @23
American	19	Wool sacks	35 @40

BUTTER—Remained about as last quoted. Creamery continues very scarce, the manufacturers of bogus butter securing the bulk of it direct from the factories. There is a plenty of poor butter, and not much demand for it. We quote:

Creamery, fancy	38@41	Common grades	22@25
Do, fair to choice	38@40	Packing stock	16@18
Dairy, choice	35@38	Inferior	13@15
Dairy, fair to good	28@32	Grease	8@10

CHEESE—The market remains firm for choice full cream. It is dull and weak for skims. Of the former there is only a very limited supply. We quote:

Full cream	12½@13½
Part skim, Cheddar, choice	10 @10½
Part skim, flat, choice	9 @ 9½
Part skim, common to fair	6 @ 7½
Low grades	2 @ 4

COAL—Was reported unchanged. There was a light demand at the following quotations:

Anthracite, egg	$ 7.25	Piedmont	$ 6.00
Do, range and nut	7.50	Indiana block	5.50
Erie	6.50	Illinois	4.00@4.50
Baltimore & Ohio	6.00	Minonk	4.00
Balt. & Ohio nut	5.00		

COOPERAGE—Was dull at 80@85c for pork barrels and $1.07½@1.10 for lard tierces.

DRESSED HOGS—Were in light supply and demand, quotable nominally at $6.75@6.87½.

EGGS—Were firm and active at 18c per doz for fresh.

FISH—The market was as previously quoted, an active demand existing and prices remaining very firm:

Whitefish, per ½-brl	$ 6.75 @ 7.00
Whitefish, family, ½-brl	3.75 @ 4.00
Trout, per ½-brl	5.50 @ 5.60
Mackerel—No. 1 shore, ½-brl	10.00 @ 10.50
Mackerel—No. 1 bay, ½-brl	6.50 @ 7.00
Mackerel—No. 2 shore, ½-brl	6.00 @ 6.25
Mackerel—Large family	5.00 @ 6.25
Mackerel—Fat family, ½-brl	4.75 @ 5.35
Halibut, smoked, per lb	12 @ 12½
Codfish—George's, per 100 lbs	6.00 @ 6.25
Codfish—Grand Bank	5.25 @ 5.50
Codfish—Dressed	8 @ 8¼
Herring—Labrador, split, brls	7.50 @ 8.00
Herring—Holland, per keg	1.00 @ 1.15
Herring—Scaled, per box	30 @ 35
California salmon, ½-brl, new	9.00 @ 9.50

FRUITS AND NUTS—There was a fairly active and generally firm market. Quotations were as follows:

FOREIGN.

Dates	$ 6¼ @ 7
Figs, layers	10 @ 12
Turkish prunes, new	6 @ 6½
Raisins, layers	2.70
Raisins, London layers	2.70 @ 2.95
Raisins, Valencia	11¼ @ 11½
Raisins, loose Muscatel	2.75
Zante currants	5¼ @ 6
Citron	15 @ 16

DOMESTIC.

Apples, Alden	13½ @ 14
Apples, evaporated, boxes	13 @ 13½
Apples, Eastern, quarters	6 @ 7
Apples, Southern	5 @ 6
Peaches, unpared, halves	6¼ @ 6½
Raspberries	30 @ 31
Blackberries	14 @ 15
Pitted cherries	19 @ 20

NUTS.

Filberts	11 @ 12
Almonds, Tarragona	19 @ 20
Naples walnuts	12 @ 13
Brazils	10 @ 11
Pecans	[illegible]

PEANUTS.

Wilmington	[illegible]
Virginia	[illegible]
Red Tennessee	[illegible]

GREASE—A quiet trade is reported at quotations:

City white	[illegible]
City brown	[illegible]
City yellow	[illegible]
Country white "A"	[illegible]
Country white "B"	[illegible]
Country yellow	[illegible]
Country brown	[illegible]

GREEN FRUITS—The week opened with a fair demand at quotations:

Apples, fair to choice, per brl	[illegible]
Cranberries, per brl	[illegible]
Lemons, per box	[illegible]
Oranges, Valencia, per case	[illegible]
Oranges, Florida, per box	[illegible]
Oranges, Messina, per box	[illegible]

GROCERIES—Sugars were active, in light supply and strong. Coffees also were moving freely at strong rates. Sugar sirups are very scarce, and are higher. The general market was fairly active:

RICE.

Carolina	[illegible]
Louisiana	[illegible]

COFFEE.

Java	[illegible]
Java, choice Mandaling	[illegible]
Maracaibo	[illegible]
Rio, fancy	[illegible]
Rio, prime to choice	[illegible]
Rio, fair to good	[illegible]
Rio, common	[illegible]
Rio, roasting	[illegible]

SUGARS.

Patent cut-loaf	[illegible]
Crushed	[illegible]
Powdered	[illegible]
Granulated, standard	[illegible]
Granulated, not standard	[illegible]
A standard	[illegible]
A No. 2	[illegible]
Extra C	[illegible]
No. 1	[illegible]
Yellow	[illegible]

SIRUP.

Corn	[illegible]
Sugar	[illegible]
Blackstrap	[illegible]
New Orleans molasses, new	[illegible]

SPICES.

Allspice	[illegible]
Cloves	[illegible]
Pepper	[illegible]
Cassia	[illegible]
Nutmegs	[illegible]

HAY—There was light inquiry, prices remaining firm at Saturday's figures. We quote:

No. 1 timothy, per ton	[illegible]
No. 2 timothy, per ton on track	[illegible]
Mixed	[illegible]
Upland prairie	[illegible]
No. 1 prairie	[illegible]

HIDES—Dealers report a very dull market. We quote:

Green-cured, light, per lb	[illegible]
Green-cured, heavy	[illegible]
Part cured	[illegible]
Damaged hides	[illegible]
Green salted, bulls	[illegible]
Calf, per lb	[illegible]
Dry-salted, per lb	[illegible]
Dry flint, No. 1	[illegible]
Damaged, dry	[illegible]
Sheep-pelts, wool estimated	[illegible]

Branded and horn-hooked 15 per cent off from these prices. Long-haired thin kips are classed as damaged hides.

HOPS—A light trade at steady prices is reported. We quote:

Pacific coast	[illegible]
New York choice	[illegible]
New York prime	[illegible]
Wisconsin prime	[illegible]
Wisconsin common	[illegible]
1880	[illegible]
Old olds	[illegible]

METALS AND TINNERS' WARE—Dealers report an active trade in all descriptions. We quote:

Tin-plates, 10x14, IC., per box	[illegible]
Tin-plates, 10x14, IX	[illegible]
Tin-plates, 14x20, IC., roofing	[illegible]
Tin-plates, 20x28, IC., roofing	[illegible]
Pig-tin, per lb	[illegible]
Bar-tin	[illegible]
Solder	[illegible]
Bar-lead	[illegible]
Lead-pipe	[illegible]
Copper bottoms, per lb	[illegible]
Sheathing, copper-tinned, 14 and 16 oz	[illegible]
Planished, copper-tinned, 14 and 16 oz	[illegible]
Planished, cut to size	[illegible]
Sheet-zinc, per lb	[illegible]
Sheet-iron, Nos. 21	[illegible]
Sheet-iron, Nos. 25 and 26	[illegible]
Sheet-iron, No. 27	[illegible]
Common bar-iron rates	[illegible]
Russia iron, Nos. 8 to 13	[illegible]
American planished iron, "B"	[illegible]
American do, "A"	[illegible]
Galvanized iron, Nos. 14 to 28	[illegible]

Discounts on galvanized iron is 30 per cent on Juniata and 35 to 40 on charcoal.

NAILS—Were firm at $3.50 rates and $3.40 by the lot.

OILS—There was nothing new to note under this head. Trade was fair at the following quotations:

Carbon, Elaine	[illegible]	Linseed, boiled	[illegible]
Carbon, 175 test	[illegible]	Whale, winter	[illegible]
Carbon, 150 test	[illegible]	Sperm	[illegible]
Carbon, 110 test	[illegible]	Neatsfoot, pure	[illegible]
Carbon, snow white and W. W. 150 test	[illegible]	Neatsfoot, extra	[illegible]
Carbon, Wis., W. W.	[illegible]	Neatsfoot, No. 1	[illegible]
Carbon, Wis., P. W.	[illegible]	Bank	[illegible]
Carbon, Mich., W. W.	[illegible]	Straits	[illegible]
Carbon, Mich., P. W.	[illegible]	Turpentine	[illegible]
Lard, current make	[illegible]	Miners'	[illegible]
Lard, No. 1	68	Naphtha, deo.	[illegible]
Lard, No. 2	56	Gasoline, deo. 74 deg	[illegible]
Linseed, raw	61@62	Gasoline, deo. 87 deg	[illegible]

POTATOES—A steady trade is reported in all varieties. The demand for Canadas and other imported stock continues good, and prices remain firm at $1.[illegible] per bu by the car-lot. Good to fancy Wisconsin early rose are quotable at $1.00@1.10, and the smaller variety can be had at $1.00. Choice peachblows are quotable at $1.00@1.05 and mixed at 95c@$1.00, all by the car-lot on track.

POULTRY AND GAME—The supply of poultry was light and the market firm at 11@13c for turkeys, 8@11c for chickens, 10@12c for ducks, and [illegible] geese—all dressed. Live geese were held at $5.00@6.50 per doz and live ducks at $4.00. Mallards were in good supply at $1.50@1.75 per doz, with small ducks at $1.00.

SALT—There was a steady trade at quotations:

Fine salt, Saginaw and New York, per brl	$ [illegible]
Coarse salt, per brl	[illegible]
Dairy, with bags	[illegible]
Dairy, without bags	[illegible]
Ashton dairy, per sack	[illegible]
Ground alum, in bags	[illegible]
Liverpool fine, brown sacks	[illegible]

TALLOW—Is slow at [illegible] for city and [illegible] for No. 1 country rendered, with No. 2 country at [illegible].

WHISKY—Finished goods are quoted steady on a basis of $1.18 per gallon.

WOOL—A fair business is being done at quotations:

Good to choice medium tub	[illegible]
Coarse and dingy tub	[illegible]
Fine and unwashed fleece	[illegible]
Coarse and unwashed fleece	[illegible]
Medium and unwashed fleece	[illegible]
Medium and washed fleece	[illegible]
Fine washed fleece	[illegible]
Coarse washed fleece	[illegible]

Hallowell & Coburn's (Boston) Circular, March [illegible]: "During the week we received the following telegram from London: 'Auctions open with spirited competition at November rates. Average unwashed Port Philip, 18d.' Another telegram reports an advance of a half-penny (one cent) in price of crossbreds. These encouraging dispatches have infused some strength into a market that was on the verge of a decline. It is quite certain that the present supply of wool here cannot be profitably increased by imports of foreign wool, and, as the supply is not excessive, dealers have no reason to anticipate lower prices on account of an overstock. We understand that most woolen goods command a fair profit at the present value of wool, and that the mills are running full time. To what extent they are supplied is a matter of conjecture, but so far as can be ascertained very few of them are carrying more wool than every well-managed mill should hold at any one time, and many of them will of necessity soon enter the market. A fair demand for good pulled wool, and some large sales of unwashed and foreign wool, enable us to report an increase of 700,000 lbs in amount of sales as compared with those of the previous week, but unwashed fleece wool continues to be neglected, and dullness is still the chief feature of the general market. Prices are fairly steady, and, with scarcely an exception, we repeat last week's quotations. The sales for the week consist of 380,900 lbs washed; 884,100 lbs unwashed; 155,500 lbs scoured; 473,400 lbs pulled and noils. Total domestic, 1,891,800 lbs; foreign, 510,200 lbs. Total foreign and domestic, 2,400,000 lbs."

LIVE-STOCK.

CHICAGO.

CATTLE—Received during Sunday and Monday, 4,800; same time last week, 4,885; total last week, 28,776; shipped last week, 19,216. The demand from shippers was chiefly centered in fat pony and medium weight cattle. For such they were willing to pay about last week's closing prices. Heavy and rough lots generally were to a great extent neglected, and only by freely shading prices were holders enabled to effect sales. New York was reported low and heavy, to which fact must be ascribed the weakness in shipping cattle, for the number on sale was not in excess of the average for a Monday. In quality the supply was not up to the recent average. There were a few scattering lots of prime steers which went at $6.25@6.75, but the offerings consisted for the most part of common to good droves of from 1,050 to 1,450 lbs average, for which the prevailing prices were $5.00@5.85. In the class usually sought by canners and butchers there was but little if any change. The feeling continued weak for the poorer grades, but fat cows and fair to good mixed lots sold as well as on Friday and Saturday of last week, thanks to a moderate supply. There was not much call for stockers, but offerings very moderate. Prices were sustained at $3.50@4.50 for very common to good thrifty lots. There was a quiet and steady closing at the following

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Steers weighing 1,500 lbs and upward	[illegible]
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, and well-formed steers, weighing 1,300 to 1,500 lbs	[illegible]
Good Beeves—Well-fattened steers, weighing 1,250 to 1,350 lbs	[illegible]
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1,050 to 1,250 lbs	[illegible]
Butchers' Stock—Poor to common steers and common to choice cows for city slaughter, weighing 800 to 1,050 lbs	[illegible]
Stock Cattle—Common steers, weighing 850 to 1,000 lbs	[illegible]
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scalawag steers	[illegible]
Veals—Per 100 lbs	[illegible]

CATTLE SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
12	[illegible]	$6.75	17	[illegible]	[illegible]
15	1,641	6.75	102	[illegible]	[illegible]
11	1,481	6.25	18	[illegible]	[illegible]
11	1,415	6.00	19	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	6.00	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	6.10	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	6.00	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	5.90	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	5.90	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	5.85	19 bulls	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	5.85	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	5.80	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	5.65	21 stockers	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	5.65	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	5.65	29 stockers	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	5.60	15 calves	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	1,241	5.60	14 stockers	[illegible]	[illegible]
27	1,185	5.55	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	5.50	10	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	5.50	22 cows	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	5.45	17 stockers	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	5.40	28 stockers	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	5.40	[illegible] cows	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	5.40	[illegible] cows	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	5.40	15 cows	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	5.35	42 stockers	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	5.30	17 cows	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	5.25	24 cows	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	5.25	30 stockers	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	5.20	28 stockers	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	13 cows	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	44 calves per head	[illegible]	[illegible]
31	[illegible]	[illegible]	22	[illegible]	[illegible]

HOGS—Received during Sunday and Monday, [illegible]; same time last week, 14,000; total last week, [illegible]. The market was in much the same stupid condition throughout last week. There were few buyers, few at least who were inclined to invest, and, although the supply was exceptionally small, sellers had hard work to close out at Saturday's prices. Indeed, not a few lots of poor mixed and inferior light were left over unsold, buyers not wanting them except at lower figures. It was a slow and unsatisfactory trade at $5.70@6.30 for poor to prime light (a few choice fetched $6.35), and at $6.00@7.00 for inferior to choice heavy. Of the latter class there was only a limited number, and but little trading was done above $6.70. The bulk of the light went at $6.15@6.25 and of the heavy at $6.25@6.50. The market closed tame.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
[illegible]	[illegible]	$7.00	[illegible]	[illegible]	$6.40	[illegible]	[illegible]	$6.25
[illegible]	[illegible]	6.90	[illegible]	[illegible]	6.35	[illegible]	[illegible]	6.20
[illegible]	[illegible]	6.85	[illegible]	[illegible]	6.35	[illegible]	[illegible]	6.20
[illegible]	[illegible]	6.85	[illegible]	[illegible]	6.35	[illegible]	[illegible]	6.10
[illegible]	[illegible]	6.80	[illegible]	[illegible]	6.35	[illegible]	[illegible]	6.10
[illegible]	[illegible]	6.75	[illegible]	[illegible]	6.30	[illegible]	[illegible]	6.15
[illegible]	[illegible]	6.75	[illegible]	[illegible]	6.30	[illegible]	[illegible]	6.15
[illegible]	[illegible]	6.70	[illegible]	[illegible]	6.30	[illegible]	[illegible]	6.10
[illegible]	[illegible]	6.70	[illegible]	[illegible]	6.30	[illegible]	[illegible]	6.05
[illegible]	[illegible]	6.70	[illegible]	[illegible]	6.30	[illegible]	[illegible]	6.05
[illegible]	[illegible]	6.70	[illegible]	[illegible]	6.30	[illegible]	[illegible]	6.00
[illegible]	[illegible]	6.65	[illegible]	[illegible]	6.25	[illegible]	[illegible]	6.00
[illegible]	[illegible]	6.65	[illegible]	[illegible]	6.25	[illegible]	[illegible]	6.00
[illegible]	[illegible]	6.65	[illegible]	[illegible]	6.25	[illegible]	[illegible]	6.00
[illegible]	[illegible]	6.60	[illegible]	[illegible]	6.25	[illegible]	[illegible]	6.00
[illegible]	[illegible]	6.60	[illegible]	[illegible]	6.25	[illegible]	[illegible]	6.00
[illegible]	[illegible]	6.55	[illegible]	[illegible]	6.25	[illegible]	[illegible]	5.95
[illegible]	[illegible]	6.55	[illegible]	[illegible]	6.25	[illegible]	[illegible]	5.95
[illegible]	[illegible]	6.50	[illegible]	[illegible]	6.25	[illegible]	[illegible]	5.95
[illegible]	[illegible]	6.50	[illegible]	[illegible]	6.20	[illegible]	[illegible]	5.90
[illegible]	[illegible]	6.45	[illegible]	[illegible]	6.20	[illegible]	[illegible]	5.85
[illegible]	[illegible]	6.45	[illegible]	[illegible]	6.20	[illegible]	[illegible]	5.85
[illegible]	[illegible]	6.45	[illegible]	[illegible]	6.20	[illegible]	[illegible]	5.85
[illegible]	[illegible]	6.40						

SHEEP—Received, 2,500; same time last week, 2,273; total last week, 15,855. There was a quiet and steady market, with sales of poor to extra at $4.00@6.00 per 100 lbs. The following were noted:

SHEEP SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
63	151	$6.00	164	88	$5.85	80	93	$5.10
166	112	5.75	109	98	4.10	100	82	5.00
263	122	5.80	101	91	4.55	23	103	5.00
200	119	5.65	161	103	4.35	84	88	4.90
128	118	5.00	95	104	5.50	100	61	4.62½
83	101	5.00						

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 6.—CATTLE—Receipts, 4,730, making 11,700 for the week; trade slow, with a number of car-loads to sell at a late hour; extremes, $9.00@12.00; general sales at $9.75@11.25; exporters used 700, and paid $11.00@11.50 for fair to good steers; shipments since Saturday, 2,325 quarters beef, 448 carcasses mutton; shipments for the week ended Saturday, 575 live cattle, 5,295 quarters beef, 1,450 carcasses mutton.

SHEEP—Receipts 10,100, making 30,200 for the week; dull and depressed, with forced sales at ¼@½c reduction on all grades except choice export wethers; extremes, 4½@7¼c for sheep; 6½@8½c for lambs; general business at $6.00@6.75 for sheep; $7.00@7.25 for lambs.

HOGS—Receipts 11,700, making 34,100 for the week; live hogs dull and easier at $6.00@7.00, the outside figure for picked pigs.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N.Y., March 6.—CATTLE—Receipts today, 2,700; consigned through, 138 cars; market dull at a decline of 15@20c; extra steers, $6.00@6.25; choice, $5.75@6.00; good shippers, $5.40@5.65; fair to medium, $5.00@5.35; light steers, $4.90@5.25; fat cows, $4.00@4.40; mixed butchers', $3.50@4.00; stockers in good demand at $4.00@4.50.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 3,200; consigned through, 15 cars; market dull; prices a shade lower; fair to good Western sheep, $5.25@5.75; choice to fancy, $6.00@6.65; Western lambs, $6.00@6.75.

HOGS—Receipts, 6,500; consigned through, 51 cars; dull and lower; Yorkers, good to choice, $6.35@6.50; light do, $6.10@6.20; good medium weights, $6.65@6.70; no choice heavy here; pigs, $5.75@6.00; a number of cars unsold.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, March 6.—CATTLE—Receipts, 500; shipments, 600; demand good; prices firm but transactions small, owing to light supply; interior shippers and butchers quite urgent in their demands; light to good shipping steers, $5.00@5.70; heavy do, $5.75@6.10; exporters would bring $6.00@6.40; medium to choice butcher steers, $4.50@5.50; do cows and heifers, $3.50@4.75; stockers, $4.00@4.40; feeders, $4.50@5.00.

SHEEP—Receipts, 200; shipments, none; scarce and wanted; fair to fancy, $4.00@6.50.

HOGS—Quiet; light to good Yorkers, $6.00@6.30; packing, $6.20@6.70; butchers' to fancy, $6.75@7.20; pigs, $5.00@5.50; receipts, 2,000 head; shipments, 450 head.

KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, MO., March 6.—CATTLE—The *Price Current* reports: Receipts, 308; shipments, 234; market steady; native shippers, $4.50@5.00; native stockers and feeders, $3.25@4.00; native cows, $2.50@4.25.

HOGS—Receipts, 2,703; shipments, 1,716; there was a little more life in the market today, but prices no better; choice heavy, $6.00@6.25; mixed heavy, $5.60@5.85; light shipping, $5.50@6.00.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, March 6.—CATTLE—Receipts, 2,720 head; market very dull; prices 25@40c off from this time last week.

HOGS—Receipts, 7,290 head; market slow; Philadelphias, $7.25@7.35; Yorkers, $6.30@6.50.

SHEEP—Receipts, 3,800 head; market very dull; prices ¼c off from last week.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 6.—HOGS—Nominally unchanged; best heavy shipping, $6.50@6.75; common light and bacon, $5.75@6.40; receipts, 700; shipments, 500.

CATTLE—Strong; shipping $5.25@5.65; butchers', $2.50@5.00; stockers and feeders, $3.00@5.00; receipts, 140; shipments, 20.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, March 6.—HOGS—Quiet; common and light, $5.25@6.75; packing and butchers', $6.40@7.00; receipts, 460; shipments, 142.

LUMBER.

Trade at the yards is still very active for the season. We quote:

First, second, and third clear, 3@4-inch.....$	55.00
First and second clear, rough, 2-inch	51.00
Third clear, rough, 2-inch	42.00
First and second clear, dressed siding	22.00
Common dressed siding	20.00
Flooring, second common, dressed	28.00
Box boards, 13-inch	40.00
A stock boards, 12@16-inch, rough	40.00
B stock boards, 10@12-inch	35.00
C stock boards, 10@12-inch	29.00
Fencing flooring	17.50
Fencing, first quality	15.50
Fencing, No. 2	13.50
Common boards, 18@20 ft	17.50
Common boards, 10@20 ft	16.50
Dimension stuff	16.00
Dimension stuff, 26 to 30 ft	[illegible]
Timber, 4x4 to 8x8, inclusive, 18 ft	15.50
Pickets, flat, rough, and good	15.00
Lath	2.75
Shingles, clear	3.70
Shingles, extra A	3.20
Shingles, standard	3.10
Cedar posts, 4 to 11-inch, round	12@ 15
Oak, first and second clear, 1 to 4-inch	35.00
Third clear	30.00
Maple, clear, 1 to 4-inch	40.00
Maple, common	25.00
Maple, clear flooring	40.00@43.00
Cherry, first and second, 1-inch	75.00
Cherry plank, first and second clear	80.00
Black walnut, first and second, inch	90.00
Black walnut, common	65.00@70.00

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LIVERPOOL, March 6—11:30 a. m.—FLOUR—No. 1, 12s; No. 2, 10s.

GRAIN—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 10s 8d; No. 2, 9s 8d; spring, No. 1, 10s 4d; No. 2, 9s 4d; white, No. 1, 9s 10d; No. 2, 9s 8d; club, No. 1, 10s 2d; No. 2, 9s 11d. Corn—5s 11d.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 77s. Lard, 53s 9d.

LIVERPOOL, March 6.—Lard—Prime Western dull at 53s 9d. Turpentine—Spirits steady at 42s 6d. Wheat—Winter dull at 10s 6d. Receipts: Wheat—Atlantic ports, 1,000 bu; Pacific, 8,950 bu; other sources, 1,900 bu. Corn, 13,500 bu.

LIVERPOOL, March 6.—Evening—COTTON—In fair demand at 6 9-16@6⅝d; sales, 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 500; American, 6,900.

PROVISIONS—American lard, 53s 6d.

LONDON, March 6.—PETROLEUM—Refined, 6s.

TALLOW—Fine American, 48s 9d@49s.

TURPENTINE—Spirits, 41s 6d.

ANTWERP, March 6.—PETROLEUM—18@18¼f.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

LIVERPOOL, March 6.—Wheat quiet but steady; red winter, 10s 6d; No. 2 spring, 10s 5d; No. 3 do, 9s 6d. Corn steady. Cargoes of coast—Wheat not much doing. Corn, none offered. To arrive—Wheat not much doing; red winter (at London) declined 9d. Corn firm and a shade higher; American mixed advanced 6d. Pork, 76s; lard, 53s 9d; bacon, L. C., 45s; S. C., 45s; tallow, 48s 6d; cheese, 62s; beef, 115s. Country markets firm.

LONDON, March 6.—LIVERPOOL—Wheat quiet but steady. Corn steady. MARK LANE—Wheat inactive. Corn, none offered. Cargoes on passage—Wheat quiet. Corn a shade dearer; fair average quality of American red winter wheat for prompt shipments by sail 48s 9d. Fair average quality of American mixed corn for prompt shipment by sail, 2s. Country markets for wheat—English firmer, French quiet. Farmers' deliveries of English wheat during the past week, 30,000@35,000 qrs. Arrivals off coast for orders—Wheat moderate. Corn none. PARIS—Wheat and flour steady.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, March 6.—GRAIN—Winter wheat dealings again on a very moderate scale, the speculative interests showing very little spirit, while from shippers and millers the demand has been extremely light. Prices unsettled, but generally indicative of increased depression, the grade of No. 2 red on the option list receding during the day about ¾@1¼c per bu under somewhat freer and more urgent offerings. Near the extreme close the market for No. 2 in the option line hardened slightly, but ruled tame. Other grades and qualities of winter wheat also exhibited more or less heaviness and irregularity on a very slack trade. Spring wheat very dull, and quoted altogether nominal. Sales of 183,300 bu No. 2 red, new and old rules, at respectively $1.31¼@1.32 and $1.33@1.33¾, closing at $1.31¾ new rule bid and $1.32 asked; March, $1.31½@1.32, closing at $1.31½ bid; do April, $1.33¼@1.34⅛, closing at $1.33½; do May options at $1.33¾@1.34 5-16, closing at $1.33¾; do June, $1.30¼@1.31⅜, closing at $1.30¾ bid; do July, $1.28@1.29¼, closing at $1.28¾; ungraded red at $1.15@1.31½, as to quality, with New York No. 2 spring quoted at $1.25, and New York No. 3 spring at $1.15 asked; other sales of winter wheat for prompt delivery were rumored, but without reliable particulars. Corn comparatively tame, in the option list unusually dull, at a further reduction for the day of about ⅛@⅜c a bu on an irregular market, closing, however, rather more steadily. Sales of 401,000 bu mixed Western ungraded at 65@66c, as to quality and condition; No. 2 white, 500 bu at 76c; New York steamer mixed, 67@67¼c, chiefly at 67¼c, closing at 67c bid; steamer yellow at 70½@70⅝c; steamer white at 71c. Oats further depressed, about ¼@½c per bu on a restricted business, even on speculative account. Sales of 187,000 bu white Western ungraded at 49@54½c, as to quality; car-load of choice Michigan went at 54½c; mixed Western ungraded at 47@48c; white State at 51@55c, as to quality; mixed State at 49½@51¼c. Rye lower on a very moderate movement; car-loads sold at 82@85c; prime State went at 88@90c for export. Barley weak and tame, with No. 1 Canada quoted at $1.19; No. 1 Canada bright, $1.11@1.12; ungraded Canada, about equal to No. 2, sold at $1.07½.

PROVISIONS—Hog products generally lower and irregular on an active speculative movement in Western steam lard, but otherwise a tame market. Western mess pork in very moderate demand today for early delivery, but quoted firm at $16.50@16.75 for old ordinary to choice brands, and $17.50 for new; other kinds were dull and unsettled here, and in the option line Western mess pork without movement of interest. A decline is noted at the West of about 40c. March options quoted here; nominal; April, nominal. Cut meats unchanged. Bacon continues inactive; long clear quoted nominal at 9¼c, and short clear at 9¾c. Western steam lard in less request for early delivery at reduced prices, with contract grades leaving off at $10.55, and in the option line inactive movement reported, but at lower prices under free and urgent offerings, with March leaving off at $10.42½@10.45; April at $10.45; May, $10.52½@10.55; June, $10.60@10.62½; July, $10.65; August, $10.65@10.70; and seller the remainder of the year, $10.40@10.45.

TALLOW—Has been quoted lower and in slack request, closing at 7⅝@7¾c for prime, with sales in lots at 7 13-16@8c, as to quality.

SUGARS—Raw in fair request and strong on the basis of 7 5-16c for fair refining muscovado. Refined in less request, but held firmly, with cut-loaf quoted at the close at 9¾c; crushed, 9¾@9⅞c; powdered, 9⅛c; granulated, 9⅛c; standard A, 8¾c; off A, 8½@8⅝c; white extra C, 8⅜@8½c; yellow extra C, 7¾@8⅛c; C, 7½@7¾c; yellows, 7@7⅞c.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, March 6.—COTTON—Quiet but steady at 11¾@12c; futures dull; March, 11.78c; April, 11.9c; May, 12.09c; June, 12.22c; July, 12.41c; August, 12.55c; September, 12.29c; October, 11.61c; November, 11.45c; December, 11.48c.

FLOUR—Dull; receipts, 28,300 brls; exports, 375 brls; super State and Western, $3.65@4.25; common to good extra, $4.40@5.10; good to choice, $5.15@8.50; white wheat extra, $7.00@8.50; extra Ohio, $4.45@8.00; St. Louis, $4.40@8.50; Minnesota patent process, $7.50@8.25.

GRAIN—Wheat unsettled and heavy; ¾@1c lower; receipts, 25,000 bu; exports, 35,000 bu; No. 2 spring, $1.31; ungraded red, $1.15@1.31; No. 2 red, $1.31½@1.32 for new; $1.33@1.33¾ for old; mixed winter, $1.23; ungraded white, $1.23@1.29; No. 2 do, $1.28; No. 1 do, sales of [illegible] bu at $1.29@1.29½; No. 2 red, March, sales 48,000 bu at $1.31½@1.32, closing at $1.31½; April, sales 523,000 bu at $1.33@1.33⅞, closing at $1.33½; May, sales 480,000 bu at $1.33¾@1.34 5-16, closing at $1.33¾; June, sales 184,000 bu at $1.30¼@1.31⅜, closing at $1.30¾; July, sales 128,000 bu at $1.28@1.29¼, closing at $1.28. Corn dull and heavy; ⅛@⅜c lower; receipts, 64,575 bu; exports, 44,000 bu; ungraded, 65@66c; No. 2, 66½c; steamer, 67@67¼c; No. 2, 68¼@68⅞c for new; 69@70c for old; No. 2 white, 76c; No. 2 March, 66¾c; April, 67¼@67¾c, closing at 66½c; May, 70⅛@70⅝c, closing at 70¼c. Oats ⅛c lower; receipts, 63,000 bu; exports, 97 bu; mixed Western, 47@49c; white do, 49@55c.

HAY—Dull and weak at 65@70c.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet and unchanged. Sugar quiet but firm; fair to good refining quoted at 7 5-16@7 7-16c. Molasses steady with a fair demand. Rice—Demand fair and market firm; Rangoon $4.60 in bond.

PETROLEUM—Quiet and weak; United, 80¼c; crude, 6⅞@7¼c; refined, 7½c.

TALLOW—Dull and lower; 7⅝@8c.

RESIN—Firm; $2.25@2.40.

TURPENTINE—Firm; 52½c.

EGGS—Western fresh heavy and lower; 16@17c.

PROVISIONS—Pork easier; new mess, $17.50. Beef quiet but steady. Cut meats dull and easier; long clear middles, 9¼c; short do, 9¾c. Lard lower; prime steam, $10.55@10.65.

BUTTER—Dull and weak; 18@44c.

CHEESE—Quiet but steady; 7@12½c.

MILWAUKEE.

To the Western Associated Press.

MILWAUKEE, March 6.—FLOUR—Dull and unchanged; spring extras, $4.25@6.25.

GRAIN—Wheat dull; closed stronger; No. 2 Milwaukee hard nominal; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.23; March, $1.23; April, $1.24½; May, $1.28¾; June, $1.29½; July, $1.17½; year, $1.02; No. 3 Milwaukee, $1.05; No. 4 and rejected nominal. Corn quiet; a shade weaker; No. 2, 59½c bid. Oats quiet and unchanged; No. 2, 41c. Rye weaker; No. 1, 86½c. Barley inactive; none in market; No. 2 spring, cash, nominal; No. 3 spring extra, 77c.

PROVISIONS—Declining. Mess pork, $16.65 cash and March; $16.80 April. Lard—Prime steam, $10.12½ cash and March; $10.22½ April.

HOGS—Easier; $6.00@6.40.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 6,000 brls; wheat, 10,000 bu; barley, 12,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 7,000 brls; wheat, 850 bu; barley, 12,000 bu.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, March 6.—FLOUR—Quiet; low grades, $3.00@4.25; Ohio extras, $4.75@5.00, f. o. b.; unsound spring for export, $5.00@5.25 f. o. b.; Minnesota extras clear, $6.75; do straight choice, $7.00; prime extra family, good, $5.75; do choice, $6.00; Ohio extra families, $6.25@7.00; Minnesota patent process, $7.50@8.25; winter patents, $7.50@8.60. Rye flour quiet; $4.25@4.75.

GRAIN—Wheat active, unsettled, and irregular, opening ½c higher, later declining ½@¾c; good speculative demand, but no export inquiry; No. 2 red, elevator, $1.31½; No. 2 red, March, $1.31½@1.32¼; April, $1.33¼@1.34; May, $1.33½@1.32¾; June, $1.29¾@1.29¾. Corn demand active for local lots; options opened a shade higher, but dropped ½c at the close; sail mixed track, 70c; steamer, track, 69c; steamer, elevator, 70c; No. 3, grain depot, 66c; sail mixed, March, 68½@69c; April, 69@69½c; May, 68½@69c; June, 70@70½c. Oats in good demand; No. 2 white, 51c; No. 3 do, 50½@51c; No. 2 mixed, 49½c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet. Beef—Mess, $13.50; India mess, f. o. b., $22.50@23.00. Mess pork, $18.25@18.50. Hams smoked, 11½@12½c. Lard easier; kettle, 11½c; steam, 10¾@11c.

BUTTER—Dull and weak; creamery, 38@44c; dairy, 28@43c.

EGGS—Dull and weak; 18@18½c.

CHEESE—Quiet and easy; creamery, 12@12½c; fair to good, 11@12c.

PETROLEUM—Quiet; 7¾c.

WHISKY—Quiet; $1.20.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 6,000 brls; wheat, 3,500 bu; corn, 6,000 bu; oats, 1,700 bu.

SHIPMENTS—None.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Md., March 6.—FLOUR—Active and steady.

GRAIN—Wheat—Western opened firmer, declined, and closed easier; No. 2 winter red spot, $1.28⅝@1.28⅞; March, $1.29 asked; April, $1.31¾@1.31⅞; May, $1.32¾@1.33; June, $1.30@1.30¼; July, $1.18¾@1.19; August, $1.16@1.18. Corn—Western dull; mixed, spot, 68¾c asked; March, 67¾@68¼c; May, 70¼c; June, 70@70¼c; steamer, 64½c bid. Oats higher; Western white, 51@52c; mixed, 49@50c; Pennsylvania, 48@52c. Rye a shade better, at 95@98c.

HAY—Dull at $15.00@17.00.

PROVISIONS—Quiet. Mess pork, $17.50@18.25. Bulk meats—Shoulders and clear rib sides, packed, 7¼@10c. Bacon—Shoulders, 8¼c; clear rib sides, 11c. Hams, 12@13½c. Lard—Refined, 11¾c.

BUTTER—Firm; Western packed, 18@46c; rolls 25@32c.

EGGS—Dull; 15@15c.

PETROLEUM—Nominal; refined, 7⅜c.

GROCERIES—Coffee firm; Rio cargoes, 9@10c. Sugar firm; A soft, 9¾c.

WHISKY—Quiet; $1.17@1.18.

FREIGHTS—Quiet.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,622 brls; wheat, 930 bu; corn, 6,916 bu; oats, 750 bu; rye, 156 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 125,867 bu; corn, 6,545 bu.

SALES—Wheat, 34,110 bu; corn, 20,729 bu.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, March 6.—FLOUR—Steady, with a fair demand; XX, $3.12½@5.50; XXX, $5.75@6.00; high grades, $6.00@7.37½.

GRAIN—Corn scarce; mixed firm at 72c; white, higher; fancy, 70c. Oats quiet; seedy, 57c; St. Louis No. 2, 59c.

CORN-MEAL—Quiet and weak; $4.50.

HAY—In fair demand; common quoted at $17.00@18.00; prime, quarter bales, $24.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork in good demand; $18.37½@18.50. Lard firm; refined, tierce, $11.25@11.50; keg, $11.75. Bulk meats scarce; in request; shoulders, loose, $6.75; packed, $6.80; clear rib and long clear, $10.12½@10.25; clear sides, $10.37½. Bacon scarce and firm; shoulders dull; quoted at $7.75; clear rib and long clear, $10.87½; clear, $11.25. Hams—Sugar cured firm; canvased, 12@13c.

WHISKY—Higher; Western rectified quoted at $1.05@1.20.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet but steady; Rio cargoes, ordinary to prime, 8¾@11¼c. Sugar—Demand active; common to good common, 6@6½c; fair to fully fair, 6⅝@7¼c; prime to choice, 7¾@8c; yellow clarified, 8¼@8⅝c. Molasses dull and lower; common, 45@50c; centrifugal, 40@46c; prime to choice, 60@70c. Rice in fair demand; Louisiana, 5¼@6¼c.

BRAN—None here.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, MO., March 6.—FLOUR—Choice a shade firmer; other grades quiet.

GRAIN—Wheat lower, with free sellers, few buyers; No. 2 red, $1.21⅞@1.21¾ cash, $1.22⅝ April, $1.22⅝ May, $1.13 June, $1.15 July, and $1.12 year; sales at $1.22⅛@1.23¾ April, $1.21½@1.24 May, $1.13@1.16 June, $1.15@1.16¼ July. Corn—Cash higher; options lower; 58¾@59½c cash, 60¾@61½c April, 62⅝@63¾c May, 63½@65c June, 64½c July. Oats dull, at 44¾@45c cash, 44½c May. Rye lower; 87½c asked. Barley quiet, at 75c@$1.05.

LEAD—Quiet at $4.90.

BUTTER—Unchanged.

EGGS—Unchanged.

WHISKY—Steady at $1.17.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and lower; $16.75 bid cash, $16.65 bid March. Lard nominally lower at 10½c. Dry salt meats lower, at $6.30@9.20@9.25@9.50. Bacon steady, at $7.25@10.10@10.21¼@10.50.

CALL—Wheat a fraction better, but inactive; $1.21¾ March; $1.23 April; $1.22¾ May; $1.13½ June. Corn very slow; 58¾c March; 60¾c April; 62¾c May.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., March 6.—FLOUR—Dull; Western superfine, $4.00@4.75; common extras, $4.75@5.50; Wisconsin do, $5.00@6.00; Minnesota do, $5.00@7.25; winter wheats, $6.25@7.00 for Ohio, Indiana and Michigan; $6.75@7.50 for St. Louis and Illinois; patent spring wheats, $7.50@9.00; winter patents, $7.00@8.00.

GRAIN—Corn firm; prices well sustained, with a good demand. Rye, 97c@$1.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork—Demand fair and market firm; prime, $14.50@15.00; mess, $18.00@18.50; clear and extra do, $19.00@21.50. Beef steady.

BUTTER—Firm; choice grades scarce; choice creameries, 43@45c; fair and good, 38@42c; fresh made ladle packed, 30@35c.

CHEESE—Quiet and unchanged.

EGGS—Dull and unsettled; 20@21c.

Others unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,300 brls, 1,500 sacks; corn, 22,000 bu; wheat, 4,000 bu; oats, 1,600 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 930 brls; corn, 49,000 bu.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., March 6.—COTTON—Steady at 11⅜c.

FLOUR—Easier; family, $5.70@6.00; fancy, $6.50@7.00.

GRAIN—Wheat firmer; No. 2 red winter, $1.28. Corn unsettled; No. 2 mixed, 62½@62¾c. Oats in good demand; No. 2 mixed, 46@46½c. Rye dull; 94c. Barley quiet; 98c@$1.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull; $17.50. Lard dull and lower; $10.12½. Bulk meats dull; lower to sell; shoulders, 6⅛c; clear rib, 9¾. Bacon in good demand; shoulders, 7¼c; clear rib, 10¼c; clear, 10⅝c.

WHISKY—Active and firm at $1.16; combination sales of finished goods, 710 brls on the basis of $1.16.

BUTTER—Easier; choice Western Reserve, 31c; choice Central Ohio, 33c.

LINSEED OIL—Easier at 59@60c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., March 6.—GRAIN—Wheat quiet but steady; No. 2 red, spot, $1.25⅛; April, $1.25; May, $1.24⅛; June, $1.21⅞; July, $1.13¾; August, $1.13. Corn quiet but steady; high mixed, 64c; No. 2, spot, 62½c; March, 61½c bid; May, 64⅛c bid; June held at 65c. Oats dull and nominal.

CLOSED—Wheat dull and easier; No. 2 red, April and May, $1.25; June, $1.21⅛; July, $1.12⅛. Corn easier; No. 2, spot and March, 62@62¼c; April, 63⅛c bid.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 22,00 bu; corn, 5,000 bu; oats, none.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 3,500 bu; corn, 14,000 bu; oats, none.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 6.—PROVISIONS—Dull. Mess pork nominal. Bulk shoulders, 6⅛@6½c; clear rib, 9¾c; clear, 9⅞c. Bacon—Shoulders, 7½c; clear rib, $10.20@10.30; clear, 10⅝c. Hams—Sugar-cured, 11½@12½c.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Slightly improved demand; prices tending downward. Wheat—No. 2 red winter, $1.30. Corn—No. 2 white, 72½@73c; No. 2 mixed, 63@63½c. Oats—No. 2 white, 48½c; mixed, 46½c. Barley—No. 2 fall, nominal.

COTTON—Dull and nominal.

PEORIA.

PEORIA, Ill., March 6.—GRAIN—Corn—New firm; high mixed, 58¾@59c; new No. 2, 58¾@59c. Oats firm and inactive; No. 2 white, 45@45½c. Rye irregular; No. 2, 80@83c.

HIGHWINES—Unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, none; corn, 53,000 bu; oats, 11,650 bu; rye, 3,300 bu; barley, 3,300 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, none; corn, 35,000 bu; oats, 18,375 bu; rye, 3,000 bu; barley, none.

KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, MO., March 6.—GRAIN—The *Price Current* reports: Wheat—Receipts, 3,220 bu; shipments, 13,705 bu; slow and weak; No. 4, cash, 79c; April, 78c; No. 3, cash, 88c; April, 89½c; No. 2, cash, $1.05; April, $1.12. Corn—Receipts, 4,857 bu; shipments, 14,150; slow and weak; No. 2, cash, 60½c; March, 60c.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Mich., March 6.—FLOUR—Unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet; cash, March, $1.23; April, $1.23½; May, $1.25¾; June, $1.22½; July, $1.19½; receipts, 3,000 bu; shipments, 6,000 bu.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 6.—GRAIN—Wheat dull and nominal. Corn quiet; car-lots new mixed Western at 64@65c, according to quality. Other grain neglected.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 6.—GRAIN—Wheat steady; $1.25@1.26. Corn firm; 61@61½c. Oats steady; 43½@46½c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, N.Y., March 6.—GRAIN—Wheat dull. Corn quiet; Western mixed, 72c.

TOBACCO.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 6.—Twenty-one sales of leaf tobacco for the past week were 1,707 hhds, against 1,632 for the corresponding week of last year; for the month 1,851, against 1,447 the same period in 1881. The sales of the last three crops to date and in comparative periods of crop years were as follows: 1881-'82, 13,134 hhds; 1880-'81, 9,199 hhds; and 1879-'80, 1,695 hhds; receipts were 1,630 hhds, against 1,630 last, and 980 in the corresponding week of last year; receipts from old Burly districts fell off in February 703 hhds in Louisville compared with February, 1881. The Burly crop was short—probably more so than the trade has been generally willing to believe. The market has been active at very firm prices generally. Dark and heavy leaf has been in better demand, and prices have ruled fuller for all grades of new, while redried is comparatively neglected. Lugs were without quotable change. Burly tobacco has been active, with prices in sellers' favor except for low grades and mongrel stuff, without decided character. The premium on color is still increasing by reason of a surfeit in offerings in which that merit is wanting. Generally speaking, the demand has steadily equaled the supply on offers.

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, March 6.—Jobbing trade larger than usual; agents have had an irregular demand, and no general activity reported. Cotton goods in very good order request for many assortments; prints in some demand for specialties; dress goods doing well at second hands, with a steady renewal of assortments of agents; underwear and hosiery in good distribution, but moderate new request; Kentucky jeans and cottonades in light inquiry and business; woolen goods in moderate inquiry and order request. Considering the unpleasant weather, trade has been up to expectations.

COTTON.

GALVESTON, March 6.—COTTON—Firm; middling, 11⅜c; low do, 11⅛c; good ordinary, 10⅝c; net receipts, 1,703 bales; gross, 2,003; exports to Continent, 775; sales, 725; stock, 52,845.

NEW ORLEANS, March 6.—COTTON—Quiet; middling, 11⅝c; low do, 11⅛c; good ordinary, 10⅝c; net receipts, 4,800 bales; gross, 5,745; exports, Great Britain, 5,780; sales, 3,000; stock, 354,420.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 6.—COTTON—Quiet; receipts, 648 bales; shipments, 1,851; stock, 83,987; sales, 550; middling, 11⅝c.

ST. LOUIS, March 6.—COTTON—Firm; middling, 11⅜c; sales, 1,500 bales; receipts, 703; shipments, 2,300; stock, 63,300.

PETROLEUM.

BRADFORD, Pa., March 6.—PETROLEUM—Market weak and sensitive to lower prices, with heavy selling by prominent brokers; opened at 81¼c, declined to 80c, advanced to 80⅞c, closed at 80½c; sales, 1,001,000.

TITUSVILLE, Pa., March 6.—PETROLEUM—Opened at 81¼c; highest, 81⅝c; lowest, 80⅛c; closed at 80⅝c; shipments, 25,246; charters, 8,416; runs, 91,800.

PITTSBURG, Pa., March 6.—PETROLEUM—Active; United certificates opened at 81¼c; refined, 7⅜c, Philadelphia delivery.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ELGIN, Ill., March 6.—Butter, as expected, showed a big drop in price on the Board of Trade today, selling at 40c—10c less than two weeks ago. Regular sales, 12,000 lbs creamery at 39@40c; skim cheese at 6@8¾c; cheese very dull.

TURPENTINE.

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 6.—SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Quiet; steady at 49c; yellow dip, $3.50; virgin inferior, $2.80.

MISS FLETCHER.

An Educated Lady Spends a Winter with the Omaha Indians for the Purpose of Archæological and Ethnological Study—General Allusions as to Results.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OMAHA, Neb., March 6.—The return of Miss A. C. Fletcher from a sojourn of nearly half a year among the Indians of Northern Nebraska and Dakota was made the occasion of an interview by THE TRIBUNE correspondent last evening. Though Miss Fletcher set out unannounced for the reservations that any undue publicity might not defeat her ends, her visit has not escaped the notice of scientists. To people generally the spectacle of a white woman, brilliant and educated, turning her back upon civilization for a winter to live among the tribes of the Sioux was something not wholly to be understood. To the Indians themselves the coming of such a woman, related neither to missionaries, Government officials, nor post traders, but bent on being one of them for the time, and taking the liveliest interest and sympathy in their condition, was, as the Omahas expressed it in the name they gave her, *Mashathe*—the dawning of a new day.

Fortified with letters from officials of the army and of the Interior Department, but using neither, except in cases of emergency for transportation, Miss Fletcher secured her own interpreter and avoided the ordinary modes of approach to the heart of the reservations. She gained the confidence of Sitting-Bull and the love of the Sioux women, and it was touching to see a mother loosening the blanket in which her infant was held against her shoulders, drawing forth one of its little hands, and holding it out to Miss Fletcher to take, saying to the wondering little one: "She is our friend!" Miss Fletcher was assigned to a tent set apart for her and attended by an Indian woman wherever she was; and describes her entertainment after the Indian fashion as being full of courtesy, etiquet, and generous hospitality.

Regarding her precise object in going among the Indians Miss Fletcher—who is not a stranger in scientific circles of Chicago, Boston, and the East—said: "I felt confident that the only means of solving some of the archæological and ethnological problems was by the study of existing races, particularly the home life, with especial care to the woman's share of it, as there we find the strongest conservatism and consequently more traces of the past. That is what brought me out here, and I found that the Indian had been prejudged. I found that the white man had looked at his own shadow with the Indian standing in the nebulous background. I found that the books I had studied were full of these shadows. I found many generally accepted ideas of these Indians as foreign to them as they are to our own lives. I found, for example, that they knew nothing of the *tribal relation* beyond what they had been told by us, and that they supposed it was the way in which we lived. I had to explain to them this tribal relation, which we have been told must be broken up among the Indians. Nothing was held in common by the Indians that I visited—except by order of the Government. Their own heredity has been the cause of mistakes and misunderstandings. The Indian never thought of owning the land any more than he did the air or the showers. He hunted upon it, ate off of it, lived upon it, just as we breathe and enjoy the landscape. The Indians who sold their lands had no idea of what we call a sale. They received some money for removing off from it.

"There are two parties in the tribes—the advanced, called the citizens, because they are looking forward to becoming citizens, and the party which clings to old customs and is called the old Chiefs' party. The leaders of the citizens' party prefer the title of "Councilman" to "Chief." Sitting-Bull realizes the condition of affairs and is eager that his young people should be fitted for "the new life," as they call it. He said to me: "My young men can learn. It would be difficult for the old men. For my young men I see a future. For my women I can see nothing. You are here. You trust us; you are a woman and have compassion upon us. Can you do nothing for us?"

During her stay at the Omaha reserve, Miss Fletcher was instrumental in organizing two night schools, in forming an industrial society among the women, and has taught a class of picked young men herself, besides engaging in other measures for the improvement of the condition of the Indians.

While she was there a memorial meeting was held—the first for a white man that the Indians are known ever to have met in—for the late Delano C. Goddard, editor of the Boston *Advertiser*, who was a warm and judicious friend of the Indians and particularly of the Omahas.

Miss Fletcher goes East soon to put her notes and the other results of her studies and observations into form.

A COTTON-MILL.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., March 6.—Work started in the Adams cotton factory today. It is the first cotton-factory venture in this city, and the event caused great enthusiasm. The capacity of the mill is about 1,500 bales of cotton.

Eyes brighten, cheeks become rosy, muscles gain strength by using Brown's Iron Bitters.

MARINE NEWS.

Vessels Repaired at Miller Bros.' Dry-Docks During the Winter.

Notable Gathering of Veteran Lake Captains—The Union Tug Line—Dock and Other Notes.

Miller Brothers' Dry-Docks.

The following vessels have been in the dry-docks of Miller Brothers the past winter, and received a rebuild or repairs: The schooner Lizzie A. Law, new frames, ceiling, keelson, centre-box, stem and stern posts, and decks, at a cost of $30,000. The barge Nojuebay, new frames, ceiling, stern, coveringboard, stanchions, and rail, and thoroughly overhauled; cost, $15,000. Barge Mantenel, new frames, ceiling, stern and rail, and general overhauling; cost, $10,000. Schooner Ellen Spry, new deck, deckframes, keel, and stand forward, and recalked; cost, $4,000. Schooner Daniel E. Bailey, new deck, deckframes, and recalked; cost, $2,500. Schooner S. B. Pomeroy, new decks and keelsons and general overhauling; cost, $2,500. Schooner M. J. Wilcox is having new frames forward and ceiling; cost, $1,000. Schooner Iver Lawson has had new ceiling, frames, keelsons, and clamps; cost, $4,000. Tug A. B. Ward, whose boiler exploded last fall, has been thoroughly rebuilt at a cost of $2,500. Propeller City of Fremont, new keelsons and otherwise restrengthened; cost, $3,000. Lake tug Boscobel is having her machinery removed twelve feet forward and a new engine and wheel at a cost of $8,000. Schooner Lumberman has had new stanchions forward, rail, covering-board and bowsprit, new stern, cabin, and general overhauling; cost, $1,000. Schooner Pathfinder has been recalked, had five streaks, plank outside, and general overhauling; cost about $3,000. Barge Fayette and her consort, the Windsor, have been recalked, had new keelsons, and general overhauling; cost about $10,000. Steam-barge W. H. Barnum has had new decks forward, covering-board, stanchions, and rail, and general overhauling; cost, $1,000. Schooner Maj. N. H. Ferry, new keelson, stern, and general overhauling; cost $1,000. Schooner Harvy Bissell is having new mainmast, stanchions, rail, and covering-board; cost $600. Schooner Yankee Blade is getting new mainmast and general overhauling; cost $500. Schooner Mozelle, new frames and ceiling all over, new mainmast, stanchions, and rail; cost $5,000. Propeller Joseph L. Hurd is to have a new stern and general rebuilding. The firm are also doing general repairs on the schooners B. F. Wade, George L. Wren, Jenny Mullen, Levi Grant, H. Rand, Brunette, Rockaway, Delaware, C. C. Trowbridge, Schuylkill, Annie Laura, and Oak Leaf. The dry-docks of Miller Brothers are among the most commodious around the lakes, and will dock the largest vessel on the lakes. About 300 men have been employed during the winter.

The Union Tug Line.

The Union Tug Line has been fully reorganized for the season of 1882, and those of the boats not now in commission are being rapidly fitted out for service. The fleet will comprise the following fine tugs: Commodore, Constitution, Mary McLane, J. G. Campbell, R. Prindiville, Tom Brown, J. H. Martin, Success, O. B. Green, Alert, and Monitor. Capts. William Harman and Henry W. Blue will look after the business of the line, the same as last season. The boats will be officered as follows:

Commodore—Captain, Fay Nyman; engineer, Thomas Morley.

Constitution—Captain, Richard Terrill; engineer, John Gorey.

Mary McLane—Captain, Richard H. Brewster, engineer, George McLane.

J. H. Campbell—Captain, Andrew Green; engineer, J. Nicholson.

R. Prindiville—Captain, Joseph Everett; engineer, Willett Homer.

Tom Brown—Captain, John Sweeney; engineer, Patrick Ryan.

J. H. Martin—Captain, Silas Sinclair; engineer, John Gleason.

Success—Captain, James Mellody; engineer, Joseph Hogan.

Monitor—Captain, John Sample; engineer, Eugene Howard.

O. B. Green, Alert, and Triad—Appointments under consideration.

Dock and Other Notes.

The schooner Fleetwing sails for Horn's Pier today.

The water was let into the Illinois & Michigan Canal yesterday.

The tugs Mary McLane and Triad are having new steel boilers built.

The tug A. H. Miller, of Dunham's Line, went into commission yesterday.

The regular weekly meeting of the Sailors Union will be held this evening.

The schooner William Jones cleared yesterday for Grand Haven for a load of sla bs.

The schooner Charles J. Smith arrived yesterday with a cargo of lumber from South Haven.

The sails are being bent on the schooner Paragon, and she will clear for the east shore as soon as ready.

The steam-barge Albert Soper went into the South Side dock of the Chicago Dry-Dock Company yesterday for repairs to her machinery.

Thomas Williams, the traveling reporter of that sprightly marine journal, the Cleveland *Marine Record*, is in the city looking up marine matters.

The United States Inspectors of Steamboats have completed the inspection of the river tugs A. H. Miller and A. S. Allen, and pronounce them in first-class condition for service.

Capt. Frank Butler, who was seriously injured by the explosion of the boiler of the tug A. B. Ward last summer, has fully recovered, and will again command the Ward, which has been entirely rebuilt.

The schooners Young America and Morning Light have been chartered to carry lumber from the Straits of Mackinaw to Buffalo at $4 per 1,000 feet. The Young America is engaged for six trips and the Morning Light for four.

The following masters have been appointed to the command of the steamers owned by the Escanaba & Lake Michigan Transportation Company: Steamer Escanaba, Capt. J. Q. Owen; steamer Inter-Ocean, Capt. George E. Merritt; steamer Argonaut, Capt. Robert W. Hays.

The outfits of the schooners Resumption, Ford River, and Winnie Wing were taken out of the sail-lofts of J. A. Hetland yesterday; those of the schooners Apprentice Boy and Lookout from Dunham and Holt's; and those of the schooners W. H. Brown and C. L. Johnston from Davison & Son's.

Capt. William Johnson's fine fleet of lumber vessels—the schooners Alice, Olga, Clara, and Ida—is being fitted out for the season's business. A third mast has been put into the Clara, adding greatly to her beauty, and makes her one of the handsomest and neatest three-masters sailing the Great Lakes.

The barge Agnes L. Potter, the consort of the steam-barge Charles Reitz, has been completely rebuilt from her water-line up during the winter, and as soon as a coating of paint can be put on will be ready to go into commission. Her owners, the Reitz brothers, superintended the repairs personally.

The ship-chandlers have a "boom." The immense fleet at this port is the prime factor. Visits to the prominent establishments of John Davison & Son, Dunham & Holt, Finney Brothers, Channon & Co., and Gilbert Hubbard & Co., will convince the most skeptical that Chicago outranks every other port in this country in the magnitude of her marine interests. Inquiries as to the outlook of business bring forth the universal answer: "The greatest season we ever had."

A notable gathering of veteran lake navigators happened in the office of the Union Tug Line yesterday. Six men who sailed vessels into this port as early as 1836—forty-five years ago—met together and talked over old times, when they sailed up the river to the mouth of the canal, then just begun. All of them are still vigorous and hearty, and bid fair to live many years to come. They were Capts. Ira H. Owen, Nick Zimmer, Charles Harding, William Harman Sr., John Reed, and Robert Clidesdell.

United States Master in Chancery Bishop was engaged yesterday in taking testimony in the suit of the Escanaba & Lake Michigan Transportation Company against the City of Chicago for obstruction of the Chicago River and its branches by means of the bridges and piers and through the enforcement of the bridge ordinance. Several Captains of vessels were examined for the prosecution, all of whom agreed that the city had materially interfered with commerce by placing bridges across the river and keeping them closed at certain hours of the day.

Holland, Mich.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

HOLLAND, Mich., March 6.—The first departure of the season is the schooner Norma, and the first arrival from across the lake the schooner D. A. Wells. Lightning struck the schooner Joses here yesterday morning, shattering her topmast.

Navigation Open at East Tawas, Mich.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

EAST TAWAS, Mich., March 6.—The light at the point was put up for the first time this season last night. Navigation is open. The propeller Peter Smith arrived at Tawas City from Bay City this evening. Shore boats commence tomorrow.

Milwaukee.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, March 6.—Contractor Dennis, of Buffalo, who has the contract for building the new harbor of refuge, has arrived from Buffalo, and will immediately commence the work of building cribs. The propeller Wisconsin arrived for the first time, since her mishap, from Grand Haven today. The steam-barge Starke was chartered today to carry lumber from Black River to Chicago at $2.75 per thousand, and back freight at $2 per ton. This is a season charter.

Kingston, Ont.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KINGSTON, Ont., March 6.—The ferry steamer Pierrepont succeeded in forcing a passage through the ice today as far as Garden Island. Tomorrow she will proceed thence to Cape Vincent, after which regular daily trips will probably be made.

The First Clearance from Erie, Pa.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ERIE, Pa., March 6.—The first clearance from this port was made today. The steamer Beckman cleared and departed for Cleveland.

WEST SIDE PARKS.

Annual Meeting of the Board of Commissioners—Election of Officers.

The annual meeting of the West Park Board was held yesterday afternoon. The new Commissioner, Harvey L. Thompson, presented his credentials, and was duly admitted a member of the board.

The retiring Commissioner, Emil Wilken, made a short speech thanking the board for their kindness to him while a member.

Commissioners McCrea, Carter, and Woodard also spoke kind words for Mr. Wilken, and on motion of Commissioner Woodard a resolution was unanimously adopted complimenting Mr. Wilken for his uniform courtesy, independence, and honesty while a member of the board.

Singer & Talcott's contract for laying sidewalks on Washington boulevard was read and approved.

A communication from the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company submitting the specifications for the construction of the viaduct on Central boulevard was read. The company want seven months' time to complete it, and it was suggested by President McCrea that an agreement might be reached by which the company would finish it within five months. No action was taken beyond placing the communication on file.

A communication was received from Gen. Smith, the attorney of the board, relative to the proposed boulevard east of Douglas Park. Gen. Smith said he considered it unwise to abandon the project now, as the matter was before the Supreme Court.

Gen. Smith also submitted an opinion relative to the power of the board to regulate and control the sale of liquor on grounds contiguous to the parks and boulevards. His opinion was that the board had exclusive jurisdiction within the parks and boulevards, and the city outside of them. The board's power did not extend even to the 400 feet adjoining said parks and boulevards. Additional legislation would be needed to give the board more power in this regard.

Both communications were placed on file.

PRESIDENT M'CREA

read the thirteenth annual report. It was a brief review of the work accomplished during the past year. Many improvements had been made in Garfield Park that added much to its beauty. Future efforts should be made to enhance its beauty still further, as it was the most central of the parks and easiest of access. In Humboldt Park 20,000 small trees had been set out the past year, and were now doing well. New buildings should be erected to match those in the other parks. In Douglas Park several thousand trees had been transplanted. The lake had been enlarged, so that the park now contains the largest body of water in the West Parks. He recommends new buildings for the care of horses, sprinklers, etc., as a matter of economy as well as humanity to the horses. He would like to see a line of phaetons on the boulevards to communicate with the parks, so as to make them still easier of access. Pavilions and boat-houses should be erected, so that additional income would be derived for the maintenance of the parks. He regretted the failure of the law imposing a tax of two and a half mills for the maintenance of the parks, as the board is at present cramped, and will be more so in the future, for money to make needed improvements. The President also recommended the employment of a competent man to oversee the parks and boulevards, and thus relieve the President of work which the latter has not always time to properly attend to—this Superintendent to receive his orders from the board. The boulevards were said to be in fair condition, and the roadways excellent. He recommended the completion of the boulevard on Diversy street to connect with Lincoln Park. He also recommended that barbed-wire fences be used to protect the trees from the herds of city cattle on the prairies adjacent to the boulevards. The history of Washington boulevard was given. It was stated that there was $14,000 in the Treasury above the present estimates to the credit of the boulevard, so that the property-owners had a guarantee that the work would be done within the assessment. Allusion was made to the untimely death of Commissioner Wilcox last June, and a tribute paid to his faithfulness as a Commissioner and friend. The report closed with an expression of thanks to the members of the board for their courtesy and kindness towards the President.

The report was adopted and ordered printed.

THE ANNUAL REPORT

of the Treasurer was submitted. The balance on hand March 1, 1881, was $19,205.10. The total receipts, including the above balance, was $141,593.31, and the disbursements $135,383.75, leaving a balance on hand Feb. 28, 1882, of $6,209.56.

The receipts and disbursements on account of the Washington street assessment were as follows: Receipts, $101,461.85; expenses, $68,852.20; balance on hand, $32,609.61.

The Committee on Finance, to whom was referred the matter of arranging with Amberg & Co. for continuing the improvement on Washington boulevard, reported that they had met with the contractors, and the latter agreed to insure the completion of the contract on or before June 15, 1882. The contractors also agreed to place at once not less than fifty yards of granit west of Ashland avenue, and on or before March 10 to put on sufficient material to complete said street to its full width, and 425 lineal feet in extent during each and every week from said March 10 until the whole work is fully completed. The committee agreed to the extension of time.

The report was approved.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION

of officers then took place. The first ballot for President was an informal one, and was as follows: Carter, 3; Brenock, 2; Woodard, 1; blank, 1. On the formal ballot the result was the same.

Commissioner Carter then moved for a recess of ten minutes, and the motion prevailed.

Some of the Commissioners stepped into the other rooms, and had a quiet talk with one another. At the expiration of the ten minutes another ballot was taken, which resulted as follows: Brenock, 4; Carter, 2; Woodard, 1. The President announced Commissioner Brenock duly elected President of the Board for the ensuing year.

Commissioner Lawrence was elected Auditor, and John Buehler and Thomas J. Studdard Treasurer and Secretary, respectively.

The thanks of the board were then voted to the retiring officers, who were present and made their little speeches, and the new President said he would do the best he could to please, was gratified for the trust reposed in him, etc., and in mutual admiration all around the board adjourned.

MYSTERIOUS POISONING.

A Family of Six Persons the Victims of Arsenic—One of the Children Already Dead.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KOKOMO, Ind., March 6.—About one week ago the family of George W. Cass, living near Tampico, this county, were suddenly taken violently ill. The symptoms indicated arsenical poisoning. The family consisted of the father and mother and four children, ranging from 5 to 15 years. Last night a little girl aged 5 died, and this morning several doctors and the Coroner from this city went over and held a post mortem. The result of the autopsy showed the presence of arsenic, and the doctors pronounce the whole family poisoned with that drug. The mystery is how the poison was administered. The father claims that enemies maliciously put arsenic in the well. It is, however, hinted that had the family eaten their own meat they would have escaped the calamity that has befallen them. From the best information I could get the head of the family has not the best reputation for honesty, and it is generally thought this sickness is the result of a visit to a neighbor's smoke-house. Since the death of the child the excitement is increasing, and steps are being taken to discover the bottom of the whole affair.

AN INDIAN BATTLE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 6.—A Glendive, M. T., special says: "Charles Shaffer, returning from the Grosventre trading camp, reports great excitement there. Some Sioux Indians stole several horses from the camp, and the Grosventres followed and came up with them on Cracker-Box Creek. They succeeded in recovering the stock and killing three of the thieves, but at a loss to themselves of one dead and three seriously hurt. There was only one of the Sioux armed."

Tight boots made comfortable. Use Curealine on your corns, 25 cents. Morrison, Plummer & Co.

Blancard's Pills.

The remedy best adapted for all complaints resulting from a vitiated state of the blood. They possess the tonic properties of Iron, the alterative qualities of Iodine, and are especially recommended in diseases of a scrofulous nature, as swellings of the glands, loss of color, and the various complaints peculiar to females, which can be traced to a weakened state of the system. They are sold by all respectable druggists, and are daily prescribed by the best physicians.

A RRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

For Maps, Time-Cards, Sleeping-Car Accommodations, apply at 62 Clark-st., Grand Pacific, Palmer House, and depot corner Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	*12:30 p m	* 2:15 p m
Omaha Night Express	‡ 9:30 p m	§ 7:00 a m
Denver Express	*12:30 p m	* 2:15 p m
Denver Fast Express	* 9:30 p m	* 7:00 a m
Sioux City & Yankton	*12:30 p m	* 2:15 p m
Sioux City & Yankton	‡ 9:30 p m	§ 7:00 a m
Des Moines Day Express	*12:30 p m	* 2:15 p m
Des Moines Night Express	‡ 9:30 p m	§ 7:00 a m
Marshalltown Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cedar Rapids Express	*12:30 p m	* 2:15 p m
Cedar Rapids Night Express	‡ 9:30 p m	§ 7:00 a m
Rockford & Elgin—Special	[illegible]	[illegible]
Freeport, Rockford & Dubuque	[illegible]	[illegible]
Freeport & Rockford	[illegible]	[illegible]
Freeport, Rockford & Dubuque	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul & Minneapolis, via Milwaukee and Madison	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pierre & Deadwood Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Minnesota & Central Dakota	[illegible]	[illegible]
Minnesota & Central Dakota	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Madison Sunday—Special	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee Special—Sundays	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mil. Green Bay & Marquette	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee & Green Bay	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Waukesha Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Waukesha Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dodgeville & Galena, via Milwaukee and Madison	[illegible]	[illegible]
Green Bay, via Janesville	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oshkosh, via Janesville	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lake Geneva	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lake Geneva & Elgin	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elgin & Rockford—Special	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elgin Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elgin Sunday Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elgin Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elgin Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elgin Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

For Maps, Time-Tables, Sleeping-Car Accommodations, apply at 59 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, Palmer House, Canal and Sixteenth-sts., and General Passenger Depot, on Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
bGals'bg,Ott'wa,Stre'tor&R'kfrd	8:00 a m	b 7:25 p m
bNebraska Express	10:30 a m	b 2:20 p m
bDubuque, R'ckf'rd& Sio'xCity Ex	10:30 a m	b 2:45 p m
bAmboy, Rock Falls & Sterling Ex	10:30 a m	b 2:45 p m
bDowner's Grove Accommodat'n	12:05 p m	b 1:45 p m
bMontana & Pacific Express	12:05 p m	b 3:45 p m
bSt.Joseph,Atchison& Topeka Ex	12:05 p m	b 3:45 p m
bKansas City & Denver Express	12:05 p m	b 2:20 p m
Aurora Sunday Passenger	1:00 p m	10:15 a m
bAurora Passenger	3:15 p m	b 6:40 a m
bMendota & Ottawa Express	4:30 p m	b10:30 a m
bRockford & Forreston Express	4:30 p m	b10:30 a m
bAurora Passenger	5:30 p m	b 8:55 a m
bAurora Passenger	6:20 p m	b 7:45 a m
cDes Moines, Omaha & Lincoln Night Express	9:15 p m	d 6:55 a m
dSouthern Pacific Express	9:25 p m	d 6:55 a m
cTexas Express	9:25 p m	d 6:55 a m
dKansas City & St. Joe Night Ex.	9:25 p m	d 6:55 a m
bFreeport & Dubuque Express	9:30 p m	b 7:00 a m
Wed. & Sat. Theatre Train	11:25 p m	10:10 p m

a Daily. *b* Daily, except Sunday. *c* Daily, except Saturday. *d* Daily, except Monday.

Dubuque, Amboy, Rock Falls, and Sterling trains leave and arrive from Central Depot, foot of Lake-st.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

Union Depot, Corner Madison, Canal, and Adams-sts. Ticket Offices, 61 and 63 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee Fast Mail	* 7:30 a m	* 2:30 p m
Milwaukee Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Waukesha & Oconomowoc Ex	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Express trains	[illegible]	[illegible]
Green Bay, Menasha, and Appleton Express trains	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee, Madison, Prairie du Chien, Iowa, and Dakota Ex.	* 5:00 p m	* 7:00 a m
Stevens Point and Ashland Ex.	* 5:00 p m	* 7:00 a m
Milwaukee, Madison, and Prairie du Chien Express	*10:45 a m	[illegible]
Libertyville Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rockford & Janesville Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elgin Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dubuque & Cedar Rapids Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dubuque & Missouri River Ex	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elgin & Rockford Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elgin Special Fast Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elgin Sunday Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Itasca Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

Trains for Humboldt and North Chicago leave 6:55 a. m. and 6:30 p. m.; arrive 6:00 and 7:30 a. m. daily, Sunday excepted.

Baltimore & Ohio.

Depots, Exposition Building and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Depot (Exposition Build'g).

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Express	* 8:25 a m	* 5:50 a m
Fast Express	§ 5:10 p m	§ 9:10 a m
Night Express	§ 8:50 p m	* 7:15 p m

§Daily. *Sundays excepted.

All the B. & O. trains run via Washington City, and the only line running its entire trains through from Chicago to New York without change.

The new and elegant B. & O. Sleeping-Cars between Chicago and New York daily at 5:10 and 9:40 p. m.

Kankakee Line.

Depots, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices at Depots and 121 Randolph-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville Day Express	* 8:00 a m	* 7:35 p m
Do night Express	§ 8:00 p m	§ 7:00 a m

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.

(Danville Route.)

Depot, Twelfth-st., near State. Ticket Offices, 101 Clark-st., 59 State-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific, Brink's Express (cor. State and Randolph-sts.).

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	† 9:00 a m	§ 4:15 p m
Nashville & Florida Express	§ 8:00 p m	§ 7:15 a m

Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railway Company, "Monon Route."

Office, 122 Randolph-st. Depot, Twelfth-st., near State. Ticket Offices, Palmer House & Grand Pacific Hotel

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	9:00 a. m.	8:30 p. m.

☞ For explanation of reference marks (* † ‡ § etc.) see head of the time-table.

A RRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

Chicago & Alton.

Union Depot, West Side, corner Madison and Canal-sts., between Madison and Adams-st. bridges, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Offices, at Depots, 89 South Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City, Denver, Pueblo Ex.	*12:30 p m	* 2:55 p m
Kansas City, Santa Fe, New Mexico, Arizona & California Fast Ex	‡11:00 p m	§ 7:45 a m
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	* 9:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:45 a m
St. Louis Ex., via Jacksonville	‡11:00 p m	§ 7:45 a m
Mobile & New Orleans Express	* 9:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington Fast Express } via Chenoa	* 9:00 a m ‡11:00 p m	* 3:30 p m § 7:45 a m
Pekin & Peoria Ex., via Joliet	* 9:00 a m	* 3:30 p m
Streator, Lacon, Washington Ex.	*12:30 p m	* 2:55 p m
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 5:00 p m	* 9:10 a m

†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark, Grand Pacific Hotel and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 8:40 a m	* 7:20 a m
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	§ 8:30 p m	§ 8:50 p m
Cairo & New Orleans Express	* 8:40 a m	* 7:20 p m
New Orleans & Texas Fast Ex.	§ 8:30 p m	§ 6:30 a m
Springfield Express	* 8:40 a m	* 7:20 p m
Springfield Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
bPeoria, Burlington & Keokuk	* 8:40 a m	* 7:20 p m
cPeoria, Burlington & Keokuk	§ 8:30 p m	§ 6:30 a m
Pontiac & Chatsworth Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chatsworth Express	* 4:25 p m	*10:30 a m
Gilman Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	*10:00 a m	* 7:15 p m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	§ 9:30 p m	§ 6:45 a m

b—On Saturday night to Gilman only.
c—On Saturday night runs to Peoria only.

Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway.

Union Depot, State and Twelfth-sts. All State-st. cars run to the Depot, and Wentworth-av. cars pass within one block. Ticket Offices, 65 South Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Gulf Express	* 8:45 a m	* 7:10 p m
St. Louis & Gulf Fast Line	§ 9:00 p m	§ 6:50 a m
Kansas City & Denver Fast Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk Ex	* 8:45 a m	* 7:10 p m
Peoria & Pekin Special	[illegible]	[illegible]
Springfield & Hannibal Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]

§Daily. *Daily except Sundays.

NOTE—Pullman Sleeping Cars from Chicago to St. Louis, Kansas City, and Peoria. Parlor Day Coaches, with revolving chairs, Chicago to St. Louis, and Reclining-Chair Sleeping Cars, Chicago to Hannibal and Kansas City. No change of Day Coaches Chicago to St. Louis or Kansas City.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket Offices, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House, Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and 75 Canal, corner Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Davenport & Peoria Express	*10:00 a m	* 6:30 p m
Council Bluffs Fast Express	*12:05 p m	* 2:45 p m
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Fast Express	*12:05 p m	* 2:45 p m
Minneapolis & St. Paul Express	*12:05 p m	* 2:45 p m
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p m	*10:20 a m
Council Bluffs Night Express	‡ 9:15 p m	§ 7:25 a m
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Night Express	‡10:00 p m	§ 6:15 a m
Minneapolis & St. Paul Fast Ex.	‡ 9:15 p m	§ 6:50 a m
Blue Island Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Blue Island Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Blue Island Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Blue Island Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Blue Island Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Blue Island Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
South Chicago Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
South Chicago Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Theatre Train	[illegible]	[illegible]
Church Train	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Daily except Sundays. †Daily except Saturdays. ‡Daily except Mondays. ¶Thursdays and Saturdays only. §Sundays only.

Michigan Central Railroad.

Depots, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main and Air Line)	* 7:00 a m	* 6:50 p m
New York & Boston Ex.	* 9:00 a m	* 7:40 p m
Special New York Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kalamazoo Accommodation	* 3:40 p m	*10:20 a m
Atlantic Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Night Express	‡ 9:10 p m	§ 6:40 a m
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
eGrand Rapids & Muskegon Ex	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Sunday excepted. §Daily. †Saturday excepted. eSaturdays leave at 5:15 p. m.

Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad.

(Cincinnati and Kokomo Air-Lines.)

Depot, corner of Adams and Canal-sts., West Side. Ticket Offices at Depot and 121 Randolph-st., 65 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati & Indianapolis Ex	* 8:15 a m	* 7:40 p m
Logansport Accommodation	* 3:30 p m	*11:25 a m
Cincinnati & Columbus Express	§ 8:00 p m	§ 7:00 a m

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

Ticket Offices at depots, Van Buren-st., head of La Salle, Twenty-second-st., and Forty-third-st. Ticket and freight offices under Sherman House, and ticket offices in the Grand Pacific Hotel and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main Line)	* 7:35 a m	* 7:40 p m
Special New York & Boston Ex.	* 9:00 a m	* 7:40 p m
New York Fast Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Atlantic N. Y. Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p m	§ 8:00 a m
aNight Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Michigan Express (daily)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elkhart Accommodation	[illegible]	*11:10 a m

eSaturdays leave at 11:30 p. m. §Daily. *Sundays excepted.

Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railroad.

Depot corner Adams and Canal-sts. Ticket Offices 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 7:55 a m	* 7:10 p m
N. Y. and Chicago, limited Ex	* 5:00 p m	* 10:00 a m
Local Express	* 5:25 p m	* 6:20 a m
Atlantic Express	§ 6:35 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Fast Line	§ 9:00 p m	§ 6:40 p m

Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway.

Depot corner of Twelfth and State-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express (exc'pt Sunday)	* 8:10 a m	* 8:55 p m
Night Express (daily)	§ 8:30 p m	§ 8:25 a m
Valparaiso Express (daily)	§ 4:45 p m	§ 8:40 a m
Blue Island Accommodation (daily)	§11:45 a m	§ 7:20 p m

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THE THEATRES.

Consulting as to the Best Way of Stopping Sunday Performances.

The Presbyterian Association Condemns Prof. Swing's Article on Dr. Johnson.

The First Step in the Effort to Shut Up the Sunday Theatres.

The joint committee of ministers to consider the closing of theatres on Sunday met yesterday morning in the preachers' room over the Methodist Book Concern, Judge W. C. Grant in the chair. There were present Bishop Fallows, the Revs. G. C. Lorimer, E. O. Taylor, R. H. Bosworth, Arthur Little, John Williamson, R. B. Pope, Eavis Walker, and Messrs. W. C. Grant and A. T. Hemingway.

The report of the committee appointed at the last meeting to draft a call for a public meeting to be held shortly at Farwell Hall was called for, and the Rev. Arthur Little stated that no meeting of the committee had been held, as the members of it had been too busy during the week. He thought the other members of the committee might have drawn up a call.

Dr. Lorimer stated that he had left the matter entirely to the Rev. Mr. Little, the Chairman of the committee.

The Rev. Mr. Little moved that a public meeting to advocate the closing of the theatres on the Lord's Day be held under the auspices of the committee.

Dr. Lorimer was in favor of this meeting conditionally. He thought they themselves might get about 200 good, pious people together at such a meeting, but its effect would be ephemeral. If they could get a number of solid business men of Chicago to lend their names to a call for such a meeting he thought it would have more weight. He believed that they should take hold of this matter in a spirit of kindness, and leave out the discussion of the theatre per se. Those principally interested in the opening of the theatres on Sunday nights should be interviewed on the subject and pleaded with, and he thought this course would be much better than letting the managers hear from them in a partially denunciatory manner from the platform of a public meeting. He declared himself in favor of asking Mr. Hemingway to make out lists of names of prominent business-men and give them to the members of the committee to procure their signatures to a call.

The Rev. C. M. Gilbert thought, as Dr. Lorimer did, that they should not begin

A CRUSADE AGAINST THEATRE MANAGERS.

Their intrepid brother Johnson had done his work, and he hoped he would do more, but they wanted to enlist the assistance of the representative business-men of the city.

The Rev. Mr. Walker said they were starting out in the usual American way, with a mass-meeting, and would end in the usual way, with the mass-meeting and in smoke. He did not think a mass-meeting would do any good. They wanted the help of the business-men and their money to back them, and then they could close up the theatres. There was a law against opening the theatres on Sunday nights, and with money and good men to assist them they could go as citizens, enforce the law in the courts, and close the theatres. They would be caricatured and howled at for a while, but they would be repaid by seeing the theatres closed. The only use of a mass-meeting was to get the public sentiment with them, and in this matter they had the public sentiment.

The Rev. Mr. Gilbert differed with Mr. Walker. It was true the public sentiment was with them, but the managers did not know this, and a mass-meeting such as was proposed would call their attention to it.

Bishop Fallows said he favored a mass-meeting if the movement would not stop at that. Agitation was what was needed, and he was in favor of endeavoring to close the theatres without recourse to the law if possible. If this plan did not succeed, and the managers refused to listen to their appeals, they could then obtain the sinews of war, and go into the courts. The theatres must be closed in one way or another.

Dr. Pope thought they could get the representative business men of Chicago to

SIGN AN APPEAL TO THE MORE REPUTABLE MANAGERS

of the theatres to close their places on Sunday night. If this plan did not succeed they could try other ways. To a certain extent the church-going people of the city were participes criminis in this Sunday theatre matter. If they would put their foot down and refuse to patronize any theatre that opened its doors seven nights in the week, these places would be closed on Sundays.

Dr. Williamson did not think the persuasive plan would work. It could be tried, however, with the petition from business men, but he did not think such a petition would be granted by the managers. Before they took any step he thought they should see what could be done ultimately if the managers refused to grant their request and close. He thought they would have to resort to forcible means finally, and should they be compelled to do so they should first know what ground they could stand on.

The Rev. Mr. Tuttle thought a mass-meeting would be a good thing. The meetings to protest against polygamy had had a good effect on the people of the city and State. He believed first in personal visitation in a kindly way; second in a mass-meeting; and third in the law. It was his impression that the law on the matter was very weak. The managers were all ingenious men, and in court they might ask the ministers why they had pounced on them while so many other places were opened on Sunday in violation of the law.

Dr. Lorimer was in favor of having the law on every phase of this Sunday question before they took a step, and this appeared to be the sentiment of the meeting.

The Chairman, as a lawyer, was asked his opinion of the State law on the matter, and he stated that the Sunday law of Illinois was not very strong, but he had not examined it carefully very recently. He thought there was in existence a city ordinance regulating Sunday amusements, and if there was the Mayor could close the places.

Mr. Hemingway said that the Mayor had been questioned upon this matter, and had stated that public opinion was in favor of keeping the theatres open Sunday nights, and he could not oppose public opinion.

"That's his public opinion," said Dr. Williamson.

The Rev. E. O. Taylor stated that the church-going people were largely to blame for this Sunday theatre matter. Some of the best people on the North Side were so thoughtless in regard to the Sunday theatres that their children were allowed to stray away from their homes on Sunday and visit the theatres. He thought it wise for the ministers of the city to circulate petitions among their congregations. He had understood that some of the performers were opposed to Sunday theatres, and their names would add weight to a petition.

The Rev. Mr. Little said he would withdraw his first motion and move that a committee be appointed to visit the managers of the theatres which were opened on Sunday evenings, and reason with them.

The motion was carried, and the Chair appointed a committee of five, consisting of the Revs. G. C. Lorimer, Arthur Little, John Williams, Bishop Fallows, and Mr. Hotaling, to appoint and secure a committee of business-men and clergymen to visit the theatre-managers and labor with them. The Chair was added to this committee, and the meeting adjourned to meet upon the call of the Visiting Committee.

The Presbyterian Ministers Sustain Dr. Herrick Johnson.

At the meeting of the Presbyterian Association yesterday, after certain routine business had been disposed of, the Rev. Herrick Johnson called attention to an article published in the *Alliance*, over the signature of "D. S.," stating that the Presbytery was not in sympathy with the position of Dr. Johnson on the theatre question. He thought the article should be contradicted, as it had been copied in some of the daily papers. The Rev. Dr. Worrall said he was in hearty sympathy with Dr. Johnson on the question of the theatres, and the association had gone on record in support of the Doctor. He offered a resolution that the Clerk send to the *Alliance* a notice that the article was a misstatement of facts, and that the association heartily supported the position taken by Dr. Johnson on the theatre question.

Dr. Swazey hoped the notices would not be sent. It would do no good. Besides, he could not indorse all that the Rev. Mr. Johnson said about the theatres. There were two sides to the question, and the resolution covered too much ground. It was the Doctor's fight, and not the association's.

The Rev. Dr. Johnson said there were two dogs in the case, and asked Dr. Swazey which one he was in favor of. Dr. Swazey immediately answered, "Johnson," while some one else said, "The under dog."

The Rev. Mr. Walker wanted nothing more done in the matter. There were differences of opinion as to Dr. Johnson's methods, and it would be best to let the matter rest.

Dr. Kittredge was averse to indorsing everything said by Dr. Johnson, though agreeing with him in the main. In reply to a question by Dr. Johnson as to where Dr. Kittredge differed with him, the latter replied that it would take too much time just then to give his views on the subject.

After some further discussion the resolution was amended so as to instruct the Clerk to send a notice to the editors of the *Alliance* that the article over the signature of "D. S." referring to the association's lack of sympathy with Dr. Johnson's crusade against the immorality of the theatres, was an utter misrepresentation, and asking that it be corrected.

The resolution was passed, the Rev. Dr. Swazey and the Rev. J. H. Walker voting in the negative.

The Russian Mulberry Tree in Nebraska.

BOWER, Neb., March 1.—As the subject of silk culture is receiving considerable attention in the United States, I thought a few items from this section might prove interesting to your readers. I live near a colony of Russian Mennonites—a class of Russians who formerly resided in Germany. Their religious convictions were such, however, that they could not serve in the army. About the year 1860 the German Government insisted that they should serve or leave the country. The Czar of Russia then offered them a tract of land in Russia, and offered to exempt them from military duty. They accepted his offer, and have lived in Russia up to the time they emigrated to the United States, which was about seven years ago. Many of them are still in Russia, but several colonies can be found in this country—in Kansas, Nebraska, and Dakota. The mulberry was introduced into their colonies in Russia by the Czar for the purpose of silk culture and to facilitate rainfall. He compelled his subjects to buy these trees of the Government—each landholder must plant a certain number. After cultivating them until they learned their value, they voluntarily propagated them very extensively, and learned that silk culture was not the only consideration in raising them. They found the timber very desirable for fuel. It also furnished the finest material for cabinet work, and fence-posts made from it would outlast those made from any other timber. The tree soon became the most highly-prized of any Russian timber tree. It also bore edible fruit which was marketable in Russia. When the Mennonites came to this country they brought the seed of this tree with them. They also brought the seed of several other trees, but planted these more extensively than all others combined. Many trees that we pay extravagant prices to obtain were left in Russia by these people, and the few they brought are new trees to nurserymen here. The mulberry grows quite rapidly. Trees the seed of which was planted six years ago are now twenty feet high, and large enough for fence posts. The tree resembles the apple tree in its habit of growth. The Russians say they grow quite large, frequently reaching a hight of fifty feet, and from three to five feet in diameter. They bear fruit very young, frequently commencing when two years old, and bear every year. Last season the trees were densely loaded with fruit, and farmers came several miles to purchase it for dessert. It varies in flavor from sub-acid to sweet; color, jet black and reddish white, 90 per cent being black. As the tree is different from any mulberry we know of in this country, we called it "Russian mulberry." The bark is grayish white, and branches drooping. Prof. Budd, of the Iowa Agricultural College, says it is propagated more readily from cuttings than any mulberry with which he is acquainted. The Mennonites have interested themselves in the silk business to some extent since they have been in this country, and have some cocoons for sale. If parties are sufficiently interested to make further inquiries, they can address G. F. Clark, Bower, Jefferson County, Neb.

CORRUPTERS OF YOUTH.

An Address by Anthony Comstock—The Completion of His First Ten Years of Work for the Society for the Suppression of Vice—Its Work and Methods.

New York Tribune.

"The Corrupters of Our Youth" was the subject of an address delivered at Association Hall, last evening, by Anthony Comstock, Secretary of the New York Society for the Suppression of Vice. The occasion was the close of Mr. Comstock's first ten years' work with the society. In that time 582 arrests have been made, 251 persons have been sentenced, and the fines imposed amount to $63,931. Of books and sheet stock Mr. Comstock has seized and destroyed 27,584 pounds, and of obscene pictures and photographs 203,238 pounds. Mr. Comstock's address was in part a recital of the work of the society, with a spirited defense of its methods, and an attack upon the existing evils of "flash" literature, policy shops, and the opponents of the society. Samuel Colgate, President of the Society, occupied the chair, and the Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby, John Paton, and W. F. Lee also sat upon the platform. After a prayer by Dr. Crosby, Mr. Colgate in introducing Mr. Comstock to the large audience said in part:

"Ten years ago Mr. Comstock was a clerk in a dry goods store, and was so pained and shocked by the immoral traffic he discovered about him that he wanted to suppress it. Under the auspices of the Christian Association $600 was raised, and in the first year 25,000 pounds of this literature were destroyed, and the Society has worked until this class is completely destroyed. Mr. Comstock is an eminently suitable agent, entering with heart and soul into the work, and all we officers do is to aid him. There are other things, such as lotteries and policy-shops, for us to contend against. We have been at this work for ten years and never before held a public meeting on this subject."

Mr. Comstock then spoke, in substance, as follows:

I wish, first, to deal with evil reading, of which there are many grades, and I ask you to look at facts as they are and to consider the influences that surround your children. Take love stories and sensational stories. I see many of you smile; but these affect the mind of the child, captivate his fancy, and, although they may be free from indecency, make him a day-dreamer. Take the weekly publications which run a muck-rake through the slums, picturing all that is most vile, and flaunting it in flaming colors in the faces of the children. The owner of one of the worst says that nearly everything in his paper is culled verbatim from the daily press. Children can hardly go from home to school without being debauched by the sight of these things, which are sold at every news-stand. They have been prohibited from being taken over the line to Canada. All evils here are not reached by law or public sentiment, although, I think, common law would reach some.

Take the weekly papers for boys and girls, filled with stories of reeking crime and sold everywhere. Through reading them boys and girls are ruined and become criminals and vagrants, and I have documents here to prove it. On Jan. 12 two girls, one aged 10 and the other 11, ran away from home to become gypsies, and were away one night—the result of reading yellow-covered literature. A few days ago our energetic Inspector Byrnes, second in ability to none, arrested a young man, aged 19, for murder, whose first remark was: "I'm a 'tough' now, ain't I?" His imagination had been fired by reading of his disreputable heroes. On Feb. 7 a young girl crazed by this kind of reading committed suicide. In November last four boys, not over 16, were arrested in Wilkesbarre, Pa., who had formally organized themselves into a band of robbers, and prided themselves on being bandits. A young man I arrested in South Framingham, Mass., for sending out the vilest kind of literature said, pointing to a pile of boys' and girls' papers in his closet: "That's what brought me to this," and from a similar cause a young man in Buffalo set about robbing his employers' safe, meaning to seek adventures in the West. In Brooklyn I found that a boy, crazed by such reading, had led his younger brothers on till they had robbed their mother of over twenty-five articles. There are three publishers of blood-and-thunder literature here today, and they advertise 670 publications. A few weeks ago a young man read the details of a railroad catastrophe. He thought he would like to see one and tied a log on the track while he lay in wait, but he was arrested. In a Western State two boys, one aged 13 and one 15, wrecked a train, killing the engineer. This literature transfers the knife and bludgeon from our hardened criminals to our boys and girls.

Last year I gathered the accounts of boy and girl criminals under 20 years of age. Thirty-three between the ages of 8 and 23 were guilty of larceny; twenty-five between 7 and 21 of burglary; seven between the ages of 9 and 21 were guilty of murder; eleven, the oldest 16, committed highway robbery; twenty-nine under 20 were arrested for gambling; and two boys and girls committed suicide. It is a fine employment for our stalwart policemen to clutch a club in one hand and a schoolboy in the other. The figures for February, this present month, more than bear out what I say. There have been thirty-four arrests, the eldest only 21, for larceny, five murders by boys between 9 and 14, and one girl shot her father, and four suicides are under eighteen. And these are not all poor boys, but often from some of the best families, like the son of a wealthy Judge, who ran away, stabbed an adversary, and afterwards died in prison, confessing that he used to spend his time reading books of adventure.

There are other dangers to children, and one of the chief is that hydra-headed monster, the lowest kind of literature, which breeds lust. When your boy or girl's name appears in the catalog of the school, it becomes so much merchandise, to be bought by scoundrels who send misery and death through the United States mails. The evil cannot be overestimated. The head of a female seminary told me that some one had surreptitiously obtained fifteen or twenty catalogs. I tracked them to a dealer in addressed envelopes, and when I demanded them he brought out a great pile containing the names of thousands of boys and girls. I wrote to all the principals, warning them, and replies came from two female seminaries that the grossest matter had been introduced there, and before the year closed evil circulars and advertisements were sent back to me from the other.

Does it pay to have this society? I say it does, and all honor to the men here of the Board of Control, who have suffered abuse in silence for so long. When I began, 165 of the vilest books were published; and while a child could get them we called no attention to them. We believed in deeds, not words, and today these publications are destroyed. [Applause.] If polygamy were here among us I believe we could suppress it; not by talk, but by enforcing the law of the land. Twenty-four tons and more of pernicious literature have been destroyed. In our possession at one time we had ten tons of books and plates, the latter going to locomotive works after being broken up, and the former being torn up and converted into pulp in a paper-mill in my presence; this sale bringing us a pittance hardly enough to pay the charges for their conveyance.

Another evil exists here with the permission of the police, and that is lottery and policy gambling. These twin evils have beggared women and made young men dishonest, and there are men here who know the truth of what I say. On Feb. 2, a mother who had been investing large sums, hoping to help her boy pay off a mortgage, was ruined. A young married woman with a babe was recently convicted of burglary committed in order to get money for policy. A woman told me the other day she had spent $800 in this gambling, and I recently was consulted by a wife whose husband, employed in a well-known house here, was neglecting her and his child and spending all his money on lotteries. A defaulter to the amount of $40,000 confessed that he had spent $500 in a day in a Broadway gambling hell, which was kept open a year afterward and closed only by this society. I found a policeman there in charge of the house, who had been thus protecting it for six weeks. All these dangers are not alone to the poor and obscure. The foulest reading matter ever seized in this city was in the possession of a French Professor who taught in some of the best schools, and some of the worst pictures were manufactured in the room of the janitor of a school-house. In Washington, before a Congressional committee, a man, claiming to be a physiological student, said he hadn't seen any such vile literature, and therefore denied its existence. He is here before me tonight, and I hope I have convinced him that it exists.

The extent of the gambling business here is not understood. There are enormous revenues to one or two men who control courts, officials, and politicians, and can do almost anything. The lottery sales of one year from twenty cities, copied from their books, amounted to $1,755,000.87, of which the net profits to the owners were $444,706.63. And in six years the receipts from six cities were $5,160,414.61, of which the profits to the owners were $1,442,426.78.

Policy is the meanest and most unscrupulous gambling scheme known. A year ago 600 of these dens were open publicly, and at one a police officer marshaled publicly a line of buyers rushing in to break the law. The society has closed about fifty, and driven away the lotteries, although there were $10,000,000 of capital against us. [Applause.] I will tell you what policy is: A woman goes into a shop where a man sits with his manifold book, and says, for example, "Give me 4—11—41." He asks her how much, and she says: "$10." He charges 10 cents, and virtually this is a bet of "$10 to 10 cents against the combination being drawn. Before the drawing all the policy books are taken to headquarters. These used to be in the Bowery; then at No. 198 Mercer street, where they got into a building owned by one of our managers, and were speedily ejected; and now the headquarters of the policy dealers are at No. 599 Broadway. Don't tell the police, for they don't know anything about it. [Laughter.] When the books are all in the drawing is made with a care that no combination on which there are any large bets shall be drawn. The only chance for a person investing to win is, that the printer in printing the list may make a mistake in the number. The only chance for an investor is through a blunder of the inside operators. Meanwhile the proprietor rolls in millions under official protection. A man here tonight can tell you that a friend of his was given notice that if he did not give his policy books to Simmons he would be "pulled" by the police.

THE JEWS IN RUSSIA.

Denials and Explanations of Madame de Novikoff—The Trouble Not on Account of Religion, but Usury and Cheating.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—*To the Editor of the London Times*: Will you kindly permit me before returning to Moscow to make a few parting observations on the agitation which the Jews have been clever enough to get up in this country, and which seems now to be dying out? That agitation, no doubt, does great honor to the warm hearts of your countrymen. Whether it improves the estimate of English intelligence is not for me to decide. The clever Jew seems to find it as easy to impose upon the English public as upon our poor peasant; but while he makes the former only a little bit ridiculous, he ruins totally the latter. The Jewish agitation for us is more serious than it is for you.

The agitation of which I have been a half-amused, half-indignant spectator, was based on misrepresentations so gross, so absolutely unsupported by any impartial authority, or even by any English testimony, partial or impartial, that Russians who do not know the extent to which Russophobist legends have prejudiced many Englishmen against their country can only impute their acceptance to faction or bad faith.

That there have been outrages directed against the property of the Jews in Poland, Odessa, and the Ukraine is, unfortunately, quite true. Our Emperor publicly deplored them as long ago as last May. The strictest orders were issued in that month to repress, even with artillery, any renewal of the riots. The disturbers of the peace have been punished by thousands, and at the present time the precautions taken against renewed outbreaks are (to say the least) quite as drastic as any that even the Conservatives of this country have ventured to recommend for adoption in Ireland.

Subscriptions for the relief of the Jews were raised in Russia long before your Jews ever held a public meeting. All these facts, so easily verified, were suppressed or denied. The agitation was got up by representing the riots as encouraged by the Russian Government, and the rioters as unpunished. In reality, they were chiefly instigated by the Nihilists, and the rioters have been severely punished. Another misrepresentation, which, indeed, may be said alone to have rendered the agitation possible, was that of the horrors told about the ill-treatment of Jewish women and children. No proof supported these stories; no proof was asked for; no proof apparently was thought necessary by our censurers. Your Consuls, your merchants, your travelers, your regular newspaper correspondents all agree in saying that, although property was attacked and destroyed, they could not hear of one solitary victim of horrors, which, if true, ought to fire the indignation of anybody, whether Christian or Jew, man or woman. Surely, before denouncing your neighbors as criminals of the worst dye, you might have insisted upon other evidences than that of an anonymous correspondent of whose identity there seems to be almost as much doubt as there is certainty of his untruthfulness.

In England I have been assailed, with the chivalrous courtesy so eminently characteristic of some sections of your press, with the accusation of sympathizing with cruelty and outrages because I did not denounce the imaginary crimes imputed to my countrymen. In Russia, on the other hand, I have been attacked for my hesitation in contradicting these Jewish calumnies.

As to the precautions we propose to take against the recurrence of these disorders, that is our affair, not yours, and if our would-be counsellors wish their advice to be taken it would be as well if they were try to learn something about the subject, and thus endeavor to be consistent. When Jews, who help to deprive free-thinkers of their Parliamentary rights, and Roman Cardinals, who accept the Syllabus, lecture Russians about the sin of religious intolerance, it is almost too absurd for our gravity. The Jewish question is not *religious, but social*. Englishmen ought to understand it, for they have to deal very often with the same difficulties in India. An Anglo-Indian member of Parliament, of great eminence as an administrator in Bengal, was kind enough to lend me the other day an interesting Blue-Book on the riots in the Deccan, from which I learn that the agriculturists in India, in Santalistan, and in the Deccan have repeatedly attacked the Hindoo money-lenders exactly as our peasants attacked our Jews, and *for the same reason*. And now did you deal with this difficulty? Not by increasing the license, but by restricting the opportunities of the Hindoo money-lender, and, as you do it with some success, your example can be useful indeed. In short, you do as Gen. Ignatieff proposed to do in his famous rescript, which you abuse so much. You seek to remove the cause of the disorder by protecting the peasants against the extortionate practices of the Jew village-usurers who swindle and fleece the peasants. If we are wrong, is it not a case of the mote and the beam? Pardon my frankness, but really I was greatly amused this week in reading a letter published by you from St. Petersburg in which it is declared that one of the originating causes of our troubles in Russia is the extent to which the Nihilist propagandists have enlightened the peasants as to the "agrarian terror in Ireland." One of my English friends seriously asked me whether we were not going to hold indignation meetings in Russia to denounce the Irish atrocities. We have no taste for that kind of meddling which seems to find so much favor in this country, and are very well content to leave you to deal with your own troubles without aggravating them either by well-meaning but ill-informed counsels, or by the malicious denunciations of enemies of England. The landlordism of which your farmers complain is but a pale shadow of the cruel servitude enforced on our peasants by the over-reaching and robber Jews. The disorders both in the Ukraine and in Ireland are social and agrarian.

Russians regret that the Jews should have been maltreated, but to us it is as clear as day that the permanently oppressed and the permanently plundered is not the Jew, *but the Christian*. Retaliation is always to be regretted, though not always easily prevented. I have no intention, nor would you be able to spare the space, to expose the fallacies of those critics who have professed to reply to my previous letter in the *Times*. Only to Lady Strangford I, perhaps, may owe a word, as she ventures to raise a question of fact. I said that "fifty times as many men, women, and children were outraged and murdered in one day in one Bulgarian village as all the Jews who have suffered that fate in the whole of Russia in twelve months of social war." Even the Jews allege that they have particulars of only fifty deaths by violence in Southern Russia. In Batak the English official reports gave the numbers of killed, chiefly women and children, at about 5,000. As for the lack of sympathy shown by the Jews to the Bulgarians, I spoke, I repeat, solely from my own personal experience; but, of course, I am glad to admit that my acquaintance both among Jews and Turks is much, very much, less extensive than Lady Strangford's.

Allow me, sir, to express to you my hope for the insertion of this, my second and last letter. Yours,

MADAME DE NOVIKOFF.

EVANSTON PAUPERISM.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, March 6.—In the county items of Sunday's TRIBUNE you published the names of several residents of Evanston who are to be cut off from county relief, and, according to your report, the Supervisor of Evanston is to be instructed to send those cut off to the poor-house.

Doubtless a number of these people, who are quite well situated, will be surprised to learn that they are to be so disposed of, and will object to any such arbitrary orders from the County Commissioners.

The truth is, no such recommendation was made by the Committee on Town and Town Accounts, and the instruction to cut off is simply a notice to parties interested that the county will pay no more bills for relief of the persons mentioned. For a number of years the county has paid bills for the relief of persons in Evanston who would not be recognized as subjects of charity in any other town in the county, and the evil has become so great that it has placed that town second in this county—outside of the city—only to Lemont, a town which, considering its size and population, probably stands first in pauperism of all towns in the United States.

Surely to remove this stain the entire population of Evanston ought to be willing to have their names published as cut off from county relief.

A. E. CHAMBERLAIN,
Visitor to Outside Towns.

CURRENT GOSSIP.

The Darling Little Cupboard Where the Jam-Pots Grow!

Master Jack's song, written by him after spending the holidays at Grandmamma's.

You may talk about your groves,
Where you wander with your loves;
You may talk about your moonlit waves that
fall and flow:
Something fairer far than these
I can show you if you please;
'Tis the charming little cupboard where the jam-pots grow—
Where the jam-pots grow,
Where the jam-pots grow,
Where the jelly jolly, jelly jolly jam-pots grow!
'Tis the dearest spot to me
On the land or on the sea,
Is the charming little cupboard where the jam-pots grow.

There the golden peaches shine,
In their sirup clear and fine;
And the raspberries are blushing with a dusky glow;
And the cherry and the plum
Seem to beckon me to come
To the charming little cupboard where the jam-pot grow.

There the sprightly pickles stand,
With the catsup close at hand,
And the marmalades and jellies in a goodly row;
And the quinces' ruddy fire
Would an anchorite inspire
To seek the little cupboard where the jam-pots grow.

Never tell me of your bowers
That are full of bugs and flowers!
Never tell me of your meadows where the breezes blow!
But sing me, if you will,
Of the house beneath the hill,
And the darling little cupboard where the jam-pots grow—
Where the jam-pots grow,
Where the jam-pots grow,
Where the jelly jolly, jelly jolly jam-pots grow!
'Tis the dearest spot to me
On the land or on the sea,
Is the charming little cupboard where the jam-pots grow.
—*Laura E. Richards.*

Bret Hart's First Story.

From the Author's Preface to the New Edition of His Poems.

When the first number of the *Overland Monthly* appeared the author, then its editor, called the publisher's attention to the lack of any distinctive Californian romance in its pages, and averred that, should no other contribution come in, he himself would supply the omission in the next number. No other contribution was offered, and the author, having the plot and general idea already in his mind, in a few days sent the manuscript of "The Luck of Roaring Camp" to the printer. He had not yet received the proof-sheets when he was suddenly summoned to the office of the publisher, whom he found standing the picture of dismay and anxiety with the proof before him. The indignation and stupefaction of the author can be well understood when he was told that the printer, instead of returning the proofs to him, submitted them to the publisher, with the emphatic declaration that the matter thereof was so indecent, irreligious, and improper that his proof-reader—a young lady—had with difficulty been induced to continue its perusal, and that he, as a friend of the publisher and a well-wisher of the magazine, was impelled to present to him personally this shameless evidence of the manner in which the editor was imperiling the future of that enterprise. It should be premised that the critic was a man of character and standing, the head of a large printing establishment, a church member, and, the author thinks, a Deacon. In which circumstances the publisher frankly admitted to the author that, while he could not agree with all the printer's criticisms, he thought the story open to grave objection, and its publication of doubtful expediency.

Believing only that he was the victim of some extraordinary typographical blunder, the author at once sat down and read the proof. In its new dress, with the metamorphosis of type—that metamorphosis which every writer so well knows changes his relations to it and makes it no longer seem a part of himself—he was able to read it with something of the freshness of an untold tale. As he read on he found himself affected, even as he had been affected in the conception and writing of it—a feeling so incompatible with the charges against it that he could only lay it down and declare emphatically, albeit hopelessly, that he could really see nothing objectionable in it. Other opinions were sought and given. To the author's surprise, he found himself in the minority. Finally, the story was submitted to three gentlemen of culture and experience—friends of publisher and author—who were unable, however, to come to any clear conclusion. It was, however, suggested to the author that, assuming the natural hypothesis that his editorial reasoning might be warped by his literary predilections in a consideration of one of his own productions, a personal sacrifice would at this juncture be in the last degree heroic. This last suggestion had the effect of ending all further discussion; for he at once informed the publisher that the question of the propriety of the story was no longer at issue; the only question was of his capacity to exercise the proper editorial judgment; and that unless he was permitted to test that capacity by the publication of the story, and abide squarely by the result, he must resign his editorial position. The publisher, possibly struck with the author's confidence, possibly from kindliness of disposition to a younger man, yielded, and "The Luck of Roaring Camp" was published in the current number of the magazine for which it was written, as it was written, without emendation, omission, alteration, or apology. A no inconsiderable part of the grotesqueness of the situation was the feeling, which the author retained throughout the whole affair, of the perfect sincerity, good faith, and seriousness of his friend's—the printer's—objection, and for many days thereafter he was haunted by a consideration of the sufferings of this conscientious man, obliged to assist materially in disseminating the dangerous and subversive doctrines contained in this baleful fiction. What solemn protests must have been laid with the ink on the rollers and impressed upon those wicked sheets! what pious warnings must have been secretly folded and stitched in that number of the *Overland Monthly*! Across the chasm of years and distance the author stretches forth the hand of sympathy and forgiveness, not forgetting the gentle proof-reader, that chaste and unknown nymph, whose mantling cheeks and downcast eyes gave the first indications of warning.

A Lion with a Wooden Leg.

Philadelphia Press.

"Well, as I was saying, I have had my ups, and I've had my downs. One of my downs was in front of the spotted leopard, and afore I got up again the brute grabbed my ear and bit it completely off. The scar on my face was caused by a kick from a buffalo, and I lost these three fingers by a bite from a lion. I was handing the animal a bit of meat and a teazing of it somewhat. My attention was called off by something, and the lion made a jump and got the meat and my fingers in his mouth, and bit three of them clean off. Well I took that philosophy like, and didn't get my back up. Strange to say, I had to cut off that lion's leg a few months after. This is how that happened: "The lion's den was divided from the tiger's by a row of bars, and the two animals would set opposit and spit at each other for hours. One day the lion goes to sleep near the partition, and in his slumbers he stretches one of his hind legs through the bars into the tiger's den. That tiger gives a spring, pounces on the lion's limb, and before we could separate 'em the monarch of the forest had his trotter frightfully mangled and chewed up by his striped rival. The next day that leg begins to swell and fester, and the boss he says, 'I shall lose that lion, it's limb will mortify, and there goes $2,000!' Says I, 'Amputate the leg.' Says he, 'Where will yer find the sawbones as 'll do it?' Says I, 'I'm there; I'll do it for $50.' 'You!' says he. 'Yes,' I says, 'me, but give us the $50 bill fust.' He considers awhile and yanks out the money, and then I makes my preparations for the operation. I gets a lot of chloroform in a bottle and engages half-a-dozen medical students to give me a help. Then I approaches that lion cautiously and pours the chloroform all over his head and he fails insensible. Then we tilted up that lion and bound him in all sorts of ways with ropes and chains so that he couldn't move an inch, and then I takes out my knife and handsaw and sets to work on the wounded leg, one of the young students helping me all the while."

"Thank ye, sir; don't mind if I do; here's fortune."

"Well, I sawed the bone, burnt the arteries, and bound everything up comfortable-like in less than ten minutes, and the lion never moved, so strong was the dose of chloroform. We had time to rebind him and pour a pail of ice-water over his head before he made any signs of life, and then he slowly came to. He lay on his side for about two hours, roaring like billy-hoo with pain, as weak as a mouse. However, he stood up at last on his three legs and began to sniff all around the stump of his fourth leg. Then he faces round and looks me full in the face. I seizes hold of the limb I had cut off, and shows it to him, and lets him smell it. He looks at me again and winks, as much as to say: 'I understand it all, old pal,' and darned if I don't believe he did, for he would crawl to the front of his den and allow me to wash the stump of his limb without any signs of anger. In two months the wound healed, and there was no kind of liberty I couldn't take with that lion. I used to put my head in his mouth, lie down by his side, and I have even gone to sleep with my hand on his back. One day I noticed how uncomfortable it was for him when he wanted to sit down, so I sends for a carpenter and has a chat with him. The result of that conversation was that a wooden leg was made for the lion, with a comfortable leather socket, and one day I strapped it on. It puzzled him a good deal at first, but he did not attempt to gnaw it off, and in a few days took to it as pleasantly as though it had grown there. That wooden leg idea was a big thing for the show. They used to advertise 'The Lion with the Wooden Leg,' in letters a yard high. However, he only lived a year after the operation, and when he died I left that show."

Mrs. A. T. Stewart and Her House.

New York Correspondence Cincinnati Gazette.

A judgment has been entered up against Mrs. A. T. Stewart for $17,928.54 in favor of Thomas Stringham, a laborer who was injured while in her service. This was occasioned by the fall of an elevator at Garden City. Mrs. Stewart has passed seven years in widowhood, and during that time has occupied the most spacious house ever built in the Fifth avenue previous to the Vanderbilt palaces. She lives here entirely alone with the sole exception of her housekeeper, half a dozen servants, and the coachman. The establishment is kept closed, and in appearance, at least, is one of the loneliest places in the city. The palatial structure stands back from the street at least thirty feet, for Stewart's taste required a display of retirement. Viewed in front, the immense structure appears like the abode of silence. The curtains are down, and the broad porch which graces Thirty-fourth street is seldom entered till evening; in fact, the enormous building now suggests the idea of a mausoleum. What is to become of it. This is a very interesting question. Its occupant is old and cannot last long, and hence the place is peculiarly liable to the law of mutation. Mrs. Stewart seldom leaves the building, but the servants can easily step out by the rear gate, for they never use the grand entrance. Judge Hilton and Mr. Libby often make short calls, and Dr. Marcy is occasionally in, but these exceptions hardly break the long reign of silence. The first floor contains the receiving-room, drawing-room, dining-room, and picture gallery. The ceilings are eighteen feet high, except the last mentioned, which is nearly forty. The furniture is elegant beyond description. Ascending a marble staircase, the library is reached, and also the Stewart bedroom and the apartments for guests, all gorgeously furnished. Think of so grand an establishment being solely occupied by a widow and her servants. This palace, like most structures of the kind, is highly inconvenient. One would think, indeed, that it was built more for appearance than for comfort. The latter, however, is rarely considered in the domestic architecture of a great city. Had Stewart been disposed to make a spacious and accommodating house he could easily have accomplished his object; but what would the world say? The determination to excel all that had gone before him led to the construction of this showy but inconvenient house. Reader, think of that feeble old lady being obliged to make the ascent of thirty-six steps (each six inches) in order to reach her bedroom. No wonder the poor creature got a severe fall, from which she suffered in a serious and protracted manner. Personally speaking, Mrs. Stewart (as I saw her recently in public) is a small woman, and wears a brown wig, her sole ornaments being diamond earrings of a very showy character. She is the richest widow in the city, being worth at least $20,000,000.

A Missing Baby.

Detroit Post.

A woman was wheeling a baby-wagon carefully across the Campus Martius yesterday, when several men screamed to her to "look out!" and a span of horses, driven wildly, came tearing across, as if about to demolish everybody. With the persistence of her sex, however, the woman looked the other way, and in a moment the baby-buggy was overthrown and lay turned over in a heap, while the carriage kept on up Woodward avenue without even slacking speed.

One man in a spring overcoat and sunflower gloves ran and turned the buggy up expecting to find the baby dead underneath, and a number of ladies shrieked and begged him to get the "dear little thing out." Several gentlemen who had been leaning in musing mood against the Detroit Opera-House essayed to help him, but though they righted the buggy no baby was seen.

"It's smothered in the mud!" shrieked one of the ladies.

"It must have clung to the horses and have been carried off," suggested another.

"How did it get away?" they all asked.

"No doubt the poor little thing is dead by this time," said another kindly matron. "Have you looked all through the things?"

At this moment it occurred to some of them that the mother would be the right person to appeal to, and they turned to her. She was standing coolly on the crossing, arms-a-kimbo, watching the proceedings.

"The baby is all right," she said airly. "I left her at home while I took the buggy for to bring the washing. Hev you got all the pieces picked up? 'cos if you have I may as well be goin' on!"

To see the disgust impressed on the countenances of all interested was a study in human nature. Not one of the crowd was glad that baby was safe at home. They would much rather have picked it out of the mud! But each one recalled the fact that a man was hung once for not attending to his own business, and sneaked off.

Quips.

The horseshoe doesn't bring good luck when the horse applies it.

"Mrs. Devil" is the name of a new opera bouffe in Paris. It is presumed that the heroine will appear in a Satan dress.

A Pittsburg man arriving in Newark ordered a cabman to drive him to the Newark Steel Works, and cabby innocently took him to the City-Hall.

Atmospheric knowledge is not thoroughly distributed to our schools. A boy being asked "What is mist?" vaguely replied, "An umbrella."

We shall never be happy until we see the Keely motor climbing the peaks of Darien with a British ironclad ship of war on its back under the command of Capt. Eads.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

He pressed his lips to her shining hair and then suddenly withdrew them with a look of mingled surprise and disgust. She noticed it and said reproachfully: "Clarendon, you didn't use to act that way." "True," retorted Clarendon; "but when the sweet oil got too rancid for the table you didn't use to soak lemon-peel in it and clap it on your hair."

A lady of rank, proudly conscious of her dignity, one day descanting on the superiority of the nobility, remarked to a large company of visitors that the three classes of the community—nobility, gentry, and commonalty—might very well be compared to the three materials, china, delf, and crockery. A few minutes elapsed, when one of the company expressed a desire to see the lady's little girl, who was in the nursery. John, the footman, was dispatched with orders to the nursery-maid, to whom he called out from the bottom of the stairs, in an audible voice, "Hollo, Crockery, bring little China!"

EPITAPH ON A CAT.

Here lies a mewer immured,
Felis in felicity.
Her molars immolated many a mole;
A micer, my sir, was she.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

Freedom of Trade vs. Ultra-Protection—Impoverishing the Masses to Enrich Individuals—A Lecture Before the Revenue Reform Club of Brooklyn.

New York Tribune, March 3.

Prof. William G. Sumner, of Yale College, lectured last night on "Protection and Free Trade" before the Revenue Reform Club of Brooklyn. The audience was large, and frequently manifested its approval of the lecturer's arguments by hearty applause. Prof. Sumner in appearance and manner is totally unlike the traditional college Professor. He spoke without notes, easily and fluently.

Our adversaries, said he, assert that the theory of free trade is built upon assumptions. But everything must have some assumption to start with. You must begin by saying: "Given such and such conditions, what will follow"? That is what the political economist has to do. And he is met by the difficulty that he cannot create an experiment; he cannot put men on an island to try his theory, nor can he always get cases from history, for the bad legislation of the past has discouraged social laws. But I will state a case. The Pilgrim Fathers were men of grit on a land of granit. They tried to live under conditions given them; built ships and tilled the soil. Then a protectionist came along and said: "They are not under the right conditions to succeed: there is a way by which they can get more. Let us lay a tax on them, to make them rich." [Laughter.] That is his theory of wealth. But it is a poor theory. If Government puts one cent in my pocket it must either make it or take it from some other man's pocket. It does not make it, for that is not what Government is for; so it simply takes from somebody else. If taxation causes some industries to flourish others must decline. It is in accordance with science. You cannot make something out of nothing. The alchemists tried it and failed. Labor and economy are the only foundation of wealth. If A gets rich through the tariff it must be because B gets poor, and protection has made a great many Bs. [Laughter.] Mr. Kelley has told you that the tariff has built up Paterson. Yes, there are crowds of As there, but where are the poor Bs?

There are only three ways by which my property may leave me. A man may buy it of me; or I may give it to him; or he may steal it from me. You must put the tariff under one of these three heads; and truth demands that it shall be put under the third. [Applause.] It is fair that we should ask the protectionists to give us some guarantees that they know what they are aiming at. On their theory we are to submit to a present loss in order to reap a future gain. What is the gain? It is all clear enough that we will be out of pocket now, that the tax will be collected, and then the whole thing runs into the ground, and we have only the vague hope that some how or other we will come out all right. It is like throwing money up in the air and expecting to get rich by the operation. [Laughter.] So we ask, "What is the economic force in protection"? Then we ask, "What has protection done for us"? They say, "The United States has prospered under a protective tariff, and therefore of a protective tariff." You might as well say that the United States prospered under slavery, and therefore because of slavery. It is a shallow fallacy. Again we assert that the protectionists have not acted with good faith. The tariff was imposed in the excitement of the Civil War, and we were told that it was only temporary; that it was just to foster our infant industries. Twenty years have passed, and those infants haven't grown yet [laughter], and never will under protection. Remember this tariff was laid on us when we were already burdened enough. All possible excuse for protection has passed, and yet two recent tariff conventions have been shameless enough to demand more tariff still, and to ask that certain people shall levy a tax on us to enrich themselves. So that which was at first only a temporary privilege is now loudly asserted to be a vested right! More than that, the public money is squandered so that there may be an excuse for levying a tax. We have been exhorted to go into all sorts of jingo business—to buy Cuba, to settle everybody's boundaries, and to go crusading all over creation attending to other folks' affairs, instead of staying house and getting rich. Now I maintain that if there is to be a tax at all we ought to tax men so as to keep them out of the country, and raise the wages. Take the ministers. New York has been importing a number. If they had been kept out by a high protective tariff some smart American would have got the job. [Great laughter.] You see the point. So of the Professors. There ought to be a petition sent to Congress to put a tax on every imported minister and Professor, and then our languishing crowd at home would get a chance. [Laughter.]

Lastly, we ask the protectionists for some fruits, and they point us to a lot of big chimneys. But I want to see what these chimneys are for. Perhaps they are only a toy, like the obelisk in Central Park, which cost $100,000 to bring over. I don't care what the obelisk cost because it doesn't come out of my pocket; but I am interested in the chimneys because I am taxed to pay for them, and I don't propose to go into the chimney business unless it pays. In conclusion, I say that protection cannot stand against the spirit of the age. It will be swept down and will collapse of its own weight. Nations are being knit closer together; the old prejudices are subsiding, and free trade among free men will yet prevail over the world. [Applause.]

BALANCE OF TRADE.

Heavy Decline in Exports—Check on Inflation—Gold Flowing Out of the Country—An English Pessimist View of the "Monetary Dilema of the United States."

London Pall Mall Gazette, Feb. 18.

The rapidity with which the New York exchange on London turns in favor of this country when the American exports of produce fall off is a most striking proof, if not of the comparative unprofitableness of American foreign trade, at all events of the heavy indebtedness of America abroad. This indebtedness is only temporarily modified by the changes in the holding of American stocks, because in its largest and most exacting form it represents the permanent disadvantage under which the foreign trade of the States labors. The profit of that trade when it is at its best is greater to the foreigner than to the native, who, indeed, "makes money" only in exceptional seasons. Hence the conditions of the United States business are, so to say, permanently unstable. It cannot stand the least adversity, and every forward movement is followed by a tumble back into the depths as surely as night follows day.

It is some months now since we ventured to point out that a recoil in American prosperity was impending. At that time it was still the fashion for Americans to gloat over the immense stores of gold that their country was accumulating. All and sundry were apparently quite oblivious of the fact, patent to most outside observers, that this gold was in some measure a curse to the country. It was promoting inflation in all directions. By its means powerful "rings" were enabled to play havoc with the trade of the country, exportation was checked in all the leading staples out of which the Americans make their profits, and at the same time imports of manufactures were stimulated by the high prices ruling. Within the States financial schemes, railroad-extension combinations, and "grabs" of all kinds became the order of the day, and the purport of most of the financial talk was, "We have an unlimited command of the wealth of the Old World, represented by its gold; therefore we can do anything."

To people in this frame of mind, a hint that the gold import could only be a temporary accident in the trade of the United States was something most offensive, and was resented accordingly. In vain were they told that the ordinary course of United States trade and its subjection to the trade of freer and more solidly prosperous nations made an export and not an import of gold the rule. The suggestion was treated as an insult to the intelligence of the great American people, who were far too wideawake to be taken in by the self-interested arguments of any envious dweller in an effete country like England. They scorned to believe it possible that within a few months the tide might turn and the gold flow away as fast as it had come. They would not believe that their "rings" and "corners," that their redundancy of coin and circulating media, with their resulting general inflation of prices, would clog up the channels of business and enable other nations to beat America in the competition. America commanded the markets of the world, and could compel them to pay what it pleased.

It would seem, however, that the presumptuous foreigner was right after all. Business has taken a turn very much for the worse in the States, and gold has begun to flow back again to the places from whence it came, and, although the flow has only just begun, and may not at present go far, perturbation is visible in all important United States business centres. No wonder. All American enterprise for the past two years has been based upon the belief that such a return was impossible. The breakdown of speculation must therefore follow as a matter of course when the belief is found to be a delusion. One of the earliest consequences of the French crisis was the shipment of gold from New York to London; but gold must soon have come, crisis or no crisis, for the simple reason that the United States had debts to pay here which could be met by no other means. Comparing the trade movements of the country, we find that the excess of exports over imports was £32,000,000 for the second half of 1880; it was only £13,000,000 for the second half of 1881; and that is not all. Very large amounts of American securities have been bought here and taken home on the faith of a great impending rise in the stock markets. These purchases have also to be paid for; and the margin of trade is not sufficient to meet these payments, to pay the English and other foreign shipowners for carrying the exports and imports, and to pay the heavy sums always due to Europe for interest on money invested in the Union. A moderate estimate places all this indebtedness at £20,000,000 per annum. It is probably a good deal more, at present we should say certainly more. Gold would, therefore, have come to us soon in some amounts, whatever had happened, but its coming might have been postponed. Stocks and shares might have been resold to us, and produce "corners" would have been broken in time to check the outflow. The "crisis," however, hurried matters forward, and at once brought the United States within the category of the countries struggling either to obtain or to keep possession of gold. It is a position which brings the United States face to face with what may prove a very trying period in its financial history. In less than three weeks' time the reserve of the New York associated banks fell from an excess of £1,800,000 over the legal minimum to an excess of only £300,000. This effect has been produced by exports of gold, which up to the date of the last return of the banks had not much exceeded £1,000,000. And at once the produce markets gave way, speculators in grain and cotton became disorganized, and the stock markets tottered. But the collapses in produce are regarded as hopeful features. "Produce will now be shipped abroad in larger quantities," we are assured, and then the exports of gold will stop at once. We have not the least doubt that every effort will be made to produce this result, and we do not anticipate a large export of gold just yet. But may not the collapse of the produce market itself shake credit? While the speculators in the States have been "forestalling and regrating" their crops in the belief that their short harvest enabled them to put bread-eaters all over the world at their mercy, our wants have been fully supplied elsewhere, and may continue to be so. This, however, is not a point that can be adequately discussed. It is sufficient for our present purpose to insist upon the fact that the money markets of the States have entered the circle of financial disturbance. Struggle as they may, they are not likely to escape from that circle again until they have made, in one way or another, heavy sacrifices. If they stop the export of gold it must be at the cost of heavy sacrifices in stocks and shares, and in produce. These must put a strain upon private credit. If, on the other hand, they let gold go, their manufacturing industries and railroad building must suffer rude rebuffs. Wary walking, indeed, will be required to prevent credit in the States from being disturbed in both directions.

To produce real genuine sleep and childlike repose all night, take a little Hop Bitters on retiring.

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Chronic Skin Diseases, Caries of the Bone, Humors in the Blood, Scrofulous Diseases, Bad or Unnatural Habit of Body, Syphilitic and Venereal, Fever Sores, Chronic or Old Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Rickets, White Swelling, Scald Head, Uterine Affections, Cankers, Glandular Swellings, Nodes, Wasting and Decay of the Body, Pimples and Blotches, Tumors, Dyspepsia, Kidney and Bladder Diseases, Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Consumption, Gravel, and Calculous Deposits, and varieties of the above complaints to which sometimes are given specious names.

We assert that there is no known remedy that possesses the curative power over these diseases that Radway's Resolvent furnishes. It cures step by step, surely from the foundation, and restores the injured parts to their sound condition. The wastes of the body are stopped, and healthy blood is supplied to the system, from which new material is formed. This is the first corrective power of Radway's Resolvent.

In cases where the system has been salivated, and Mercury, Quicksilver, Corrosive Sublimate, have accumulated and become deposited in the bones, joints, etc., causing caries of the bones, rickets, spinal curvatures, contortions, white swellings, varicose veins, etc., the Sarsaparilla will resolve away those deposits and exterminate the virus of the disease from the system.

If those who are taking these medicines for the cure of Chronic Scrofulous or Syphilitic cases, however slow may be the cure, "feel better," and find their general health improving, their flesh and weight increasing, or even keeping its own, it is a sure sign that the cure is progressing. In these diseases the patient either gets better or worse—the virus of the disease is not inactive; if not arrested and driven from the blood it will spread and continue to undermine the constitution. As soon as the Sarsaparilla makes the patient "feel better," every hour you will grow better and increase in health, strength, and flesh.

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One bottle contains more of the active principles of Medicines than any other Preparation, taken in teaspoonful does, while others require five or six times as much.

ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

MINUTE REMEDY.

Only requires MINUTES not HOURS, to relieve pain and cure acute disease.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF,

in from one to twenty minutes, never fails to relieve PAIN with one thorough application; no matter how violent or excruciating the pain the Rheumatic, bed-ridden, infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will afford instant ease.

Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Bowels, Congestion of the Lungs, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria, Catarrh, Influenza, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Cold Chills, Ague Chills, Chilblains, and Frost Bites, Bruises, Summer Complaints, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Coughs, Colds, Sprains, Pains in the Chest, Back, or Limbs, are instantly relieved.

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FEVER AND AGUE cured for 50 cts. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague, and other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow and other fevers (aided by RADWAY'S PILLS) so quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

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All remedial agents capable of destroying life by an overdose should be avoided. Morphine, opium, strychnine, arnica, hyosciamus, and other powerful remedies, do at certain times, in very small does, relieve the patient during their action in the system. But perhaps the second dose, if repeated, may aggravate and increase the suffering, and another dose cause death. There is no necessity for using these uncertain agents when a positive remedy like Radway's Ready Relief will stop the most excruciating pain quicker, without entailing the least difficulty in either infant or adult.

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Perfect Purgatives, Soothing Aperients, Act Without Pain, Always Reliable and Natural in Their Operation.

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Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse, and strengthen.

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